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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 294. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

SALISBURY SAYS NO.

Great Britain Will Not Join a Monetary Conference.

WOLCOTT MISSION FAILS.

Diplomatic Negative to American Proposals.

CANNOT OPEN INDIAN MINTS.

"Pleased, However, to Consider Other Suggestions."

GERMANY ALSO NOW OUT OF IT.

London, Oct. 20.—Salisbury tonight sent to Ambassador Hay the reply of the British government to the proposals of the American Bimetallic Special commission, headed by Senator Wolcott. It is a diplomatically worded note.

His lordship says that the government of Great Britain is not able to reopen the India mints at present.

He regrets the inability to accede to the proposals of the American commissioners, Great Britain having as great interest as the United States and France in securing a stable par exchange for gold and silver and enlarged use of silver.

Conference Not Desirable.

In these circumstances, continues Lord Salisbury, the British government does not see the desirability of an international monetary conference, but will be pleased to consider any other practical suggestions from the United States.

Lord Salisbury incloses with the note a copy of the statement of Sir J. Westland, head of the financial department of India, which was under discussion at the meeting of the Cabinet council last Saturday and which takes strong grounds against the reopening of the India mints.

Senator Wolcott is not in London this evening.

Germany's Attitude.

Ambassador Andrew White came from Berlin last Saturday. He has avoided publicity, but has had several conferences with Senator Wolcott. In the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press Mr. White said that Germany's action as to bimetallism will depend upon England.

Discussing the possibility of a tariff war Mr. White said:

"I do not believe that Germany will inaugurate a tariff war with the United States. The German press and many German statesmen have been very bitter against the Dingley law, but I think they are now beginning to realize that an increased prosperity will enable the United States to buy as much as under the lower tariff."

Gold Shipments.

The Daily News in its financial article this morning expresses the opinion which is virtually that entertained by the other morning papers, that no large exports of gold to New York are expected. As the demand is greater for Germany, the News believes eagles are being purchased for that quarter because as very few full weighted sovereigns are among those withdrawn from the bank, it pays to take eagles at the present price.

NOW ASK TWENTY-TWO TO ONE.

Suggested Ratio of Silverites for the Reopening of the Indian Mints.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Oct. 20.—[Copyright, 1897, by the New York Evening Post.]—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied this evening to the bankers' and merchants' memorial on the silver question. The reply closes thus:

"The views expressed in that memorial have received the careful attention to which the number and influence of the signatures are entitled. Papers will soon be published which will fully explain the proposals that have been made and the position that has been taken by her Majesty's government."

I hear from good quarters that further efforts are being made by a certain influential section of the silver party here to reopen the controversy on the question of reopening the Indian mints, the suggested ratio to be submitted to France being 22 to 1. No plan of action has really been decided upon yet and in a sense my news is premature, but it is well founded.

LYNCHING PROMISED IN KANSAS

"Bootlegger" Ike Warren Shoots a Sheriff and Is Threatened by a Mob.

Manhattan, Kas., Oct. 20.—A crowd of excited citizens throng the streets here tonight, in the vicinity of the county jail, threatening summary vengeance upon the murderer of Sheriff S. B. Lard, who was shot down today while in the performance of official duties at Leonardville, a village twenty miles northwest of Manhattan. The murderer, whose death is demanded by the clamorous mob, is Ike Warren, a notorious "Bootlegger" of Leonardville. Sheriff Lard and a deputy arrested Warren at Leonardville this afternoon upon warrants sworn out by some of the prohibition people of the place, and when the killing occurred were on the way with him to the railway station. The deputy, who is said to have been drinking, carried two revolvers, one of which he carelessly exposed within reach of the prisoner.

Warren, who was drunk, grabbed one of these weapons and turned it upon Sheriff Lard. He fired a bullet into the Sheriff's head. Warren dashed down the street. His flight was stopped by Banker Sparks of Leonardville, who, having seen the shooting of the Sheriff, drew a revolver and began shooting at Warren. A bullet, which took effect in the neck, brought the murderer to a standstill.

PROFESSOR ABBOTT INJURED.

Collides with a Florist's Wagon While Riding His Bicycle in Lake Avenue.

Professor Frank F. Abbott, the head of the Latin department of the University of Chicago, was riding along Lake avenue, near Fifty-seventh street, yesterday morning when a wagon belonging to A. McAdams, the florist, turned suddenly around the corner and collided with the bicyclist. Professor Abbott was thrown from his wheel and landed some distance from the wagon, sustaining an injury to his left side and a cut in the left elbow. Several days will elapse before he will be able to resume his duties.

CARTER MAKES A RUMPUS

TAMMANY DOES NOT RELISH THE MAYOR'S VISIT.

Claims That Croker's Braves Were Hissed in the Streets of Chicago—Low Is Having a Few Troubles of His Own—Huge Sum of Money to Wager on Van Wyck—Former Senator Hill Decides to Stay Out of the Fight.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A rumble of discontent comes from Tammany over the advent of Carter H. Harrison into Greater Gotham. Mr. Croker has invited Mr. Harrison to visit New York and make one or more speeches before the close of the campaign. Chicago's Mayor has accepted. The following telegram was received this afternoon by Mr. Sheehan:

"Chicago, Oct. 20.—J. C. Sheehan, Tammany Hall: Will be with you on Oct. 28, accompanied by a large delegation of the Cook County Democracy.

"CARTER H. HARRISON,
"Mayor of Chicago."

Most of the Tammany men do not relish the idea of escorting Carter H. and his bodyguard through the streets and giving them the proper reception. The trouble dates away back to 1884, when, on the floor of the Democratic national convention, Senator Grady and General Bragg of Wisconsin had a little tilt. Bragg won out, and all Chicago applauded the commander of the Iron Brigade. Tammany did not relish this at all. Then Carter H. Harrison, "the eagle," and Bourke Cockran, clashed, and Chicago was with Mr. Harrison. Mr. Cockran was Tammany's prize orator then. In 1896 Tammany went to Chicago, and its members do not fancy the treatment they received. They claimed that men on the street hissed at them as they marched by.

They could have stood this, but, according to their say so, a more serious and fetching indignity befell them. Tammany says Chicago put up a high protective tariff against them, while a Montana man could get a big, thick steak for 60 cents. Tammany claimed to have been soaked a dollar for the same thing at the same time and place. The price of beer was supposed to have been uniform at five cents a throw. Some of the Tammany men say they did in many instances give up 10 cents for a beer glass half filled with froth and a big dimple. Any man wearing a Tammany badge got skinned, so they don't enthuse over the coming of Mr. Harrison, but they dare not say much.

In 1884 they were rebellious at Chicago and wanted to fight all comers. John Kelly held them down. Twelve years after they chafed under the collar, and Mr. Croker had as much as he could do to keep peace in the camp. They will be in line when Mr. Harrison and his bodyguard come to the great city. Mr. Harrison has quite won Mr. Croker. Tammany's head holds the young Mayor in high esteem and thinks he's the proper stuff. So don't be surprised if the New York delegation to the next national Democratic convention yells long and loud for Mr. Harrison as the nominee for the Presidency. All the young gentleman has to do is to come here, make the hall his headquarters, and speak for Van Wyck.

The Henry George faction is coquetting with Senator Ben "Pitchfork" Tillman, trying to induce that gentleman to come to New York and enter the fight. They do not think well of the Harrison advent at all and had hoped he would remain in Chicago.

Tammany, according to report, has laid in quite a bunch of money for betting purposes. The idea is to use it from time to time in betting everybody similarly inclined to a standstill. It's going up now in small wads at 2 to 1 on Van Wyck. The amount is fixed at $100,000 and it is said to be at Mr. Croker's command. Twenty-five thousand dollars of it came from James R. Keane, an equal amount from Anthony N. Brady, who heads the Chicago gas combine. Mr. Roswell P. Flower has, it is said, chipped in $25,000 and the remaining quarter was subscribed by the Tammany party. Of course it is to be returned, winnings and all, in case Mr. Van Wyck is elected. Mr. Croker and his friends say there is no doubt of the Judge's success. But they are good talkers and never lose an election if claiming it beforehand is of any avail.

Seth Low is having trouble because some of the supporters he strenuously insists are his keep going back on him. They do this in a nasty, disagreeable way, and rush into print about it, too. An example of it appears in the morning papers. John P. Clarke, who is a prominent man hereabouts and connected with the Corporation Counsel's office, was by the Low people named as one of the Vice Presidents of a great Low mass-meeting to be held in a day or two. Thereupon Mr. Clarke comes out in an interview and says the use of his name is without his authority. He declares he will not attend the meeting, nor will he vote for Mr. Low.

The Low Campaign committee is trying to lug the national administration into the scrap by advertising Appraiser Wakeman in a manner similar to that employed in the Clarke case. Mr. Wakeman says the meeting will be held without his presence and that he will not vote for Low. Job Hedges, formerly Mayor Strong's private secretary, is in the same predicament with Wakeman and Clarke.

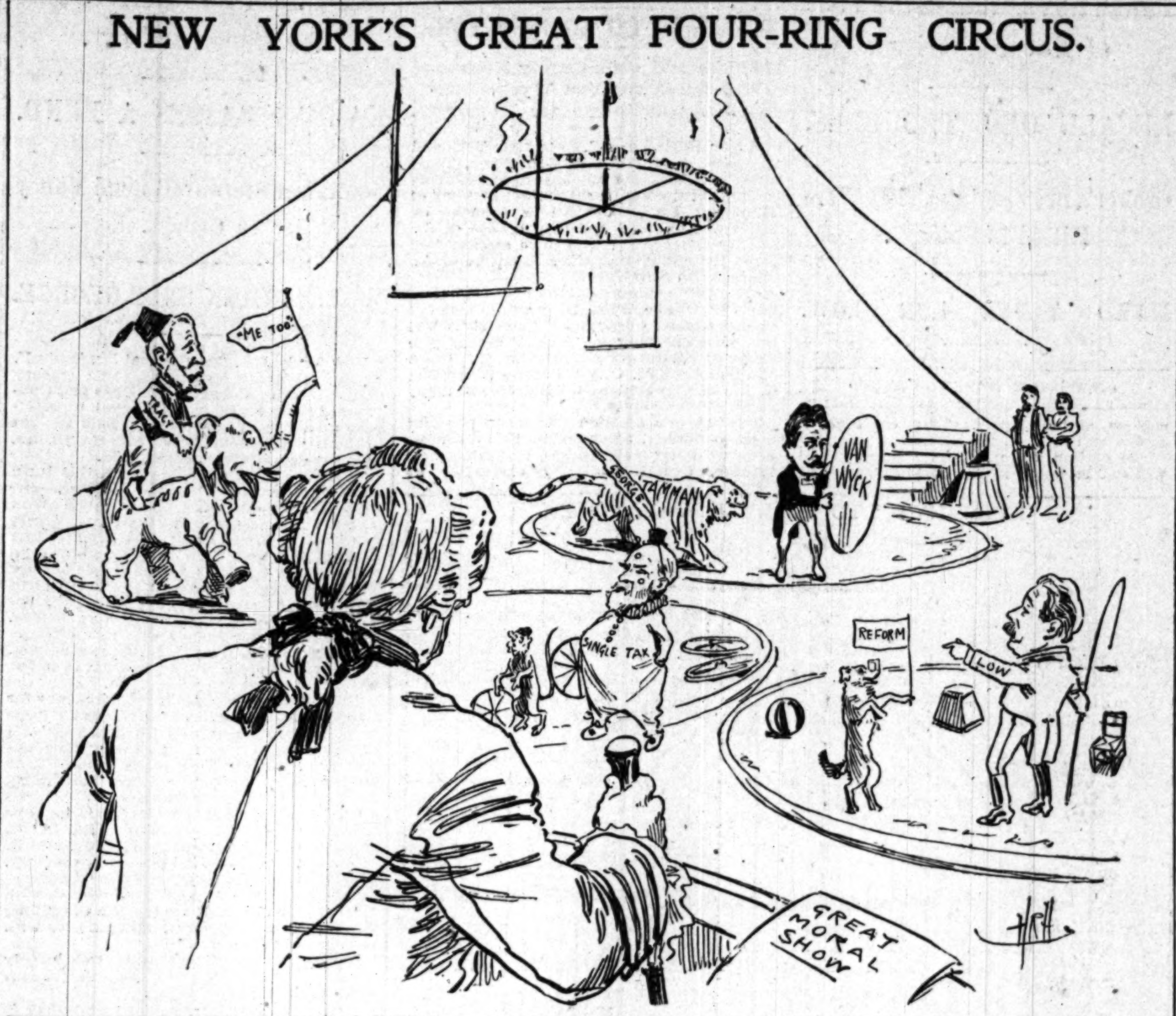
When Mr. Low was brought out as a candidate, previous to his indorsement by the "Cits.' convention," a big petition was circulated asking him to permit the use of his name to it. Signatures were, it is said, obtained by seventy-five canvassers at so much "per sig." The methods employed were something after the fashion of getting up a directory, only not so accurate. The stipend was three cents a signature. It paid well for active men. There is a law in Illinois allowing something like two cents a head for English sparrow scalps, the birds' heads to be filed with the County Clerks as vouchers. Boys with slungshots and devil-killers waxed thrifty and laid in circus money, and the offices of some of the rural County Clerks emitted an odor similar to that of a taxidermist's establishment in dogdays. But the emoluments from "chippy killing" were a fleabite in comparison with the takeoff from the Seth Low monster petition.

Some men got as high as $9 a day for their work. One chap who haunted the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge averaged $9 for several days. Signatures to a petition are easy to obtain. Everybody knows how a hundred legal voters indorse an application for appointment as notary public. One whisk through a big chain factory and off it comes.

Or, better yet, three or four handy penmen with ink of various colors and pens of diversified points, a room in the rear of a saloon, and the work is done. After the Low petition was gotten at the ferries, and Hoboken, and Patchogue the gentleman was nominated by the "Cits." The petition was locked up in a safety deposit vault, where it remains tonight. Some of the New York papers would fain get access to it and analyze it with a view of testing the qualifi-

(Continued on second page.)

NEW YORK'S GREAT FOUR-RING CIRCUS.



PULLMAN EMPLOYES EULOGIZE THE DEAD PALACE CAR KING.

Toilers Speak and Adopt Resolutions at a Mass-Meeting in Arcade Theater—Funeral Saturday.

Arcade Theater at Pullman was packed last night with people attending a mass-meeting gathered to do honor to the memory of Mr. Pullman. One thousand workmen were present.

The gathering was entirely a democratic one. Officials of the company, superintendents, and foremen were in the background, and the rank and file of the toilers in the Pullman shops occupied the foreground. It was a meeting of the workmen. Lewis Pickett, a car trimmer, was elected chairman, and L. H. Wilson, a fellow-employé, Secretary.

The first business was the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions of condolence with the family of Mr. Pullman, and of regret at the loss of their employer. The committee was composed of:

T. Frame,
D. W. Falvey,
Thomas Hughes,
F. A. Flanders,
J. Cahill.

Doty Makes a Speech.

Duane Doty, the editor of the local paper and statistician of the town, was called upon as the first speaker. He spoke of the active life of many present spent in the service of Mr. Pullman and of their common sorrow at his death. He concluded with an eulogy of the dead millionaire, in which he declared him to have been the sincere friend of labor and one quick to recognize and recompense faithful service on the part of his workmen.

William Aurelius, a mechanic in the Pullman iron and steel shops, spoke of the kind treatment Mr. Pullman had accorded the men in his department. He said:

"I did not know Mr. Pullman personally, but I did know the results of his management, and unhesitatingly state he was the best of employers."

Report on Resolutions.

A resolution to purchase a floral piece representing a Pullman palace car, to be sent to the home of Mrs. Pullman as an offering from the men, was adopted unanimously.

The resolutions in part follow:

Resolved, That we have not only recognized President Pullman's signal ability and his self-reliant direction of vast industrial interests, but that we have also recognized his high and broad aim to make his employés to a greater degree than ever before sharers in the results of good work.

Resolved, That we shall always cherish his memory as one of the world's benefactors, and that we feel that his place in history will grow greater in coming years.

Resolved, That while recognizing the divine summons as one to which we can only yield, we cannot but deeply deplore his death, and profoundly regret that he could not have been spared to us for many years more of usefulness.

Resolved, That his family has our deepest sympathy in this their sad and crushing bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions duly authenticated be forwarded to his family.

The offices of the Pullman company and the great shops at Pullman will be closed on the day of the funeral.

Arrangements for the Funeral.

The arrangements for the funeral of George M. Pullman were partially decided upon yesterday and will be completed this morning. The services will be held from the Pullman residence, 1729 Prairie avenue, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the interment will probably be at Graceland. The services will be private, attended only by close friends of the family and the business associates of the dead millionaire. The pallbearers will be chosen this morning from the more intimate friends of Mr. Pullman and the list will probably contain the names of some of the wealthiest and best known men of Chicago.

Mrs. Pullman, accompanied by her son, W. Sanger, arrived from the East in the morning and a family conference was held at the Pullman mansion shortly before noon. The conference was attended by Mrs. Pullman and her two sons, W. Sanger and George M., the two brothers of the dead man, the Rev. James M. Pullman of Lowell, Mass., and the Rev. Royal H. Pullman of Baltimore, and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, a daughter. John S. Runnells, general counsel for the Pullman company, a close friend of the family, was also present.

Interment in Graceland.

Saturday afternoon was decided upon for the funeral, in order that Mrs. Frank J. Carolan, a daughter, might be given time to reach this city from San Francisco. It was at first suggested that the dead millionaire be buried at Albion, N. Y., where his parents rest, but owing to Mrs. Pullman's opposition to this idea Graceland Cemetery was selected as the possible place of interment.

Mr. Pullman was a member of the Chicago, Union League, Commercial, Union, and Twentieth Century clubs.

Appropriate resolutions were passed by the Commercial club and the Board of Managers, trustees of the Lot Owners' Fund, and Board of Consultation of the Rosehill Cemetery association.

Paris, Oct. 20.—General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, denies today the accuracy of a report cabled here from New York that he might succeed George M. Pullman as President of Pullman's Palace Car company.

PROMINENT YOUNG WOMEN ENGAGED IN A CONTROVERSY.

Miss May Erwell Thinks Miss Fanny Johnson Took Valuable Silk from Her.

A piece of old silk, not more than five yards in all, although it belongs to a fabric that is estimated to be worth $150, is the cause of a controversy between two young women of the South Side, both of whom hold positions of prominence in their own social circles. They are Miss May Erwell and Miss Fanny Johnson, a soprano in a South Side church choir. The owner, or at least the one who claims to be the loser, is said to have recovered the coveted article a few days ago on a replevin writ in the other's coal box. Now the matter is being fought in Justice Prindiville's court. The cloth is a piece of embroidered Chinese silk mull.

Miss May Erwell, a handsome, stately young woman, whose face would not at all suggest that she is given to making unnecessary trouble for her neighbors, is the daughter of Captain Erwell, an old world traveler, who has seen the globe on all sides of it. Once, long ago, in China, he became acquainted with a man who afterwards wished to do him a good service, and sent this costly material to his daughter. That was five years ago, for, according to the evidence, she first came into possession of it in August, 1892.

Boarders in the Johnson Home.

At that time, it appears, Miss Erwell and her father lived as boarders in the house of Miss Fanny Johnson and her mother, 4231 Cottage Grove avenue. Miss Johnson is soprano in the Memorial Baptist Church choir.

There is no accounting yet as to how a portion of this fabric strayed from its owner's possession nor is there any proof known to the justice, who is trying the case, whether the cloth found in Miss Johnson's house ever was a part of that which Miss Erwell owned; for the case has not yet been completed, and went over at a late hour last evening until next Thursday.

After Miss Erwell had kept her treasured Chinese silk stored away in her trunk for five years, she had occasion a few days ago to take it out, so she says. She measured it and found that a part of it had disappeared. Five yards of the precious fabric had been cut off.

That was a woeful moment for Miss Erwell. She hurried away to a dressmaker's and inquired if anything could be done with the eighteen yards she had left; but she was told it was now almost worthless for a whole garment and if she wished to use it she would have to get more.

Impossible to Match It.

But that was an impossibility. She had a lot of fun, such as it was, "trying to match it," and it made excuse enough for going shopping for several whole days; but not another piece like it could be found, and the friend in China, alas, was not likely to duplicate his gift of so many years ago.

Why it was that Miss Erwell's thoughts turned to the home of Miss Johnson, which she had not entered for five years, has not yet transpired in the trial. But it seems that they did, and armed with a writ of replevin and with a constable for an ally, she went there, and proceeded to search the house. Then she found something. In a coal box on the back porch tucked away under a piece of old carpet was an old waist of some white material. That, she was convinced, was made out of a portion of her dear Chinese silk. Leaving behind the lining, that she might not run the danger of being accused of stealing a half yard or so of muslin, she marched proudly away with it. She is convinced she has solved the mystery of the disappearing silk.

Defense Will Come Later.

Miss Johnson's defense will come out in court later. She claims she bought the material of which the waist in question was made, and, moreover, paid a good figure for it. She therefore thinks she is guiltless of any wrong-doing towards her old friend Miss Erwell, and thinks she has been greatly wronged in being even so much as asked to explain in a court how she happened to have such a thing as a wornout waist lying about her home. Other women doubtless have them, so she thinks, and any one of a thousand that fill the coal boxes on back porches might be mistaken for one made out of Miss Erwell's lost fabric.

So the battle wages between the contestants on both sides. Each makes hard incriminations against the other, for the matter has taken on a serious turn with them. They are worked up to a terrible degree of earnestness.

PUTS THE ROBBERS TO FLIGHT.

Saloonkeeper John Schunning, Ada and Ohio Streets, Has a Narrow Escape.

John Schunning, a saloonkeeper at Ada and Ohio streets, had a narrow escape from death last night, when one of three men, said to be robbers, fired three shots at him from a revolver, and one of the bullets struck a buckle on his suspenders, glanced off, and then imbedded itself in the bar. Schunning opened fire on the men, who fled.

EXTRA.

5:45 A. M.

FOUR LIVES ARE NARROWLY SAVED IN AN EARLY FIRE.

Flames Break Out in Christopher Fiehler's Home, 105 Twenty-second Street.

Fire in the two-story frame building 105 Twenty-second street at 5:30 o'clock this morning imperiled the lives of four persons, who had narrow escapes from being suffocated or burned to death, so rapidly did the flames and smoke fill the interior of the house. As it was, all got out alive, though two of the tenants and a policeman were badly scorched.

The Injured.

Fiehler, Mrs. Ella, rendered unconscious by smoke; hair and eyebrows singed; rescued by Policeman Pieper; will recover.

Fiehler, Elwood, 3½ years old; hair and eyebrows singed and face blistered.

Pieper, Policeman, Cottage Grove Avenue Station; hair and mustache singed and face and hands blistered in rescuing tenants; will recover.

The building was a two-story frame structure, whose ground floor was occupied by John Brizalara with a fruit store; the second floor being occupied as a flat by Christopher Fiehler and his family, consisting of his wife Ella and two children, Norman, aged 5 years, and Elwood, aged 3½ years. They also had a boarder, Crio Malatrasi.

Discovers the Fire.

Policeman Pieper discovered the fire as it shone through the windows of the kitchen on the second floor. Rushing up the back stairs he burst in the door and found the rooms filled with flames.

He rushed through the flames to the front of the house, being severely scorched as he did so, and found Mrs. Fiehler unconscious in her bed.

He carried her in his arms to the street, though she is a large, heavy woman, and as the fresh air revived her she cried out in agony:

"Save my boy!"

Rescues the Child.

Pieper laid her on the sidewalk and dashed back into the flames, finding the little Elwood nearly unconscious, and carried him out in safety. The father and Malatrasi escaped without help or injury. Norman was not at home.

An alarm was turned in by a passer-by and the Fire Department had the flames subdued in a short time after its arrival.

The fire was almost across the street from the Lexington Hotel, but so quickly was it controlled no excitement was caused among the guests.

The building at 105 belonged to the Eliza Sawyer estate and was damaged about $200 worth. The loss on the fruit stock from water was $200 more, and the Fiehlers put their damage at $100, fully insured.

MINISTERS ATTACK TAGGART.

Christian Church Representatives Say He Neglects Religious Bodies and Favors Saloon Men.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Christian church ministers made an attack on Mayor Taggart during the national convention of American Home Missionary societies today. It furnished a sensation for the convention and gave the ministers an opportunity to get even with the Mayor for his failure to recognize the convention. Originally the Mayor was down on the program, but he slighted the convention, the same as he has all the other conventions meeting here this week, with the exception of the national liquor dealers.

Mayor Taggart met with the saloonkeepers, gave them the freedom of the city, and announced that their badges would be recognized wherever they cared to call. He also told them that Indianapolis formerly had the reputation of being a fenced-in

M'PHERSON'S LARGE ESTATE.

It Is Estimated That the Late Political Leader Leaves a Fortune of Five Millions.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The will of the late ex-Senator John R. McPherson was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office today. The sole legatee and executrix is Ella R. McPherson, the widow.

Mrs. McPherson is not required to file bonds. The estate is estimated at $5,000,000.

RIOT'S KNELL FOR MARTIN

FACTIONS BRAWL AT TWENTY-FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

After Affray in Which P. Cooney Is Shot by J. McGrath, Collector's Forces Are Routed by Followers of James Quinn, Whom They Install as New Boss—"Major" Sampson in Evidence—Burke Says V. D. Perkins Will Be Nominated.

Pistols were drawn and one man was shot at the meeting of the Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic club last evening. Politically City Collector Martin was routed, horse, foot, and dragoons, and he suffered personally through being struck in the face by "Major" Sampson of Colliander murder case notoriety.

Altogether it was a good, old-fashioned Democratic quarrel, and noteworthy politically as marking the downfall of Collector Martin from his position as boss of the ward. James A. Quinn now reigns in his stead, and ex-Governor Altgeld has lost his last and best friend among the managers of the Democratic machine.

R. E. Burke says Vincent D. Perkins will be the nominee at today's convention.

The shooting took place early in the game, "Pat" Cooney, a Quinn adherent, being wounded in the foot by a bullet from a revolver in the hands of "Jim" McGrath, a Martin follower and employé in his office.

Clash of the Factions.

The meeting of the club, which was to choose delegates to today's Congressional convention, was called for 208 North Clark street, and the Martin faction took possession of the hall early. But the Quinn people forced open the door a little after 7 o'clock and started to enter.

McGrath then drew a revolver and fired two shots into the ceiling and one into the floor. He might as well have shied pebbles at the moon. At the head of the incomers were "Major" Sampson and other leaders of the "Market street gang," who had heard pistol shots before. The bullet fired by McGrath into the floor slightly wounded Cooney in the foot, but no attention was paid to a little thing like this, and Martin and his friends were chased out of the hall in short order.

Martin rushed to the Chicago Avenue Police Station and called on Lieutenant Nooley for police protection.

Demands Police Protection.

"I know," he said, "you have received orders from the City Hall to send no officers to that meeting, but as a taxpayer and a citizen I demand it."

The Lieutenant put on his coat and went with him, a half dozen policemen trailing behind.

When they got back to the hall it was crowded and they were all friends of Quinn. Martin mounted the stage and called out:

"Lieutenant, a man named 'Major' Sampson, who does not belong to this club, is in the hall and I call on you to remove him."

There was trouble at once. The Market street crowd rallied around Sampson, and there were half a hundred of them.

"He's a voter of this district and he's going to stay," they shouted.

Sampson rushed upon the platform with a North Town constable named Dean close behind him. Dean flourished a big revolver while Sampson grabbed Martin by the throat and began to rain blows on his face. Everything was confusion and the few policemen were helpless. Finally Martin and his friends got into a rear room, the Quinn people were left in possession of the hall, and peace was restored.

Quinn Takes the Chair.

Then James A. Quinn made his entry amidst rousing cheers. He called the meeting to order and, it appearing neither the President nor Secretary of the club was present, Quinn nominated Thomas E. Doyle for chairman and William T. Walker for secretary, and they were elected in a jiffy. Then he presented a list of delegates to today's convention, which was agreed to without dissent.

Here a Populist named Shakelford put in a motion that "the delegates here chosen be instructed to vote or name no man for Congress who is not willing to stand on the Chicago platform."

Mr. Quinn moved the motion be laid upon the table, and it was so done amidst shouts of "No unit rule."

The delegates chosen are:

James Dohny,
William Magnus,
J. B. McLean,
J. A. Griffin,
Patrick Ryan,
William Finlan,
J. B. Sullivan,
T. E. Doyle,
Thomas Murphy,
Joseph Sweeny,
William Quinn,
William Lonergan,
J. J. Muldoon,
C. D. Bradley,
James Conlon,
T. E. Gavin,
Miles E. Barry,
C. C. Stilwell,
James A. Quinn.

Martin Calls It an Outrage.

Martin and his friends were loud in denouncing the affair as an outrage, and asserted the meeting was run by non-residents. They declared Sampson and Dean had gone to it armed with the intention of murdering Martin.

Martin may or may not make a contest in the convention. He had not decided last evening. If he does he will be beaten, as the Twenty-third and Twenty-first Wards are sure to be against him, and Oil Inspector Burke said last evening the Twenty-second Ward would not take any hand in the quarrel.

That Burke is standing neutral and Martin failed to secure the police assistance he asked for at the City Hall in the afternoon is taken as a sure indication Mayor Harrison will not help in his fight.

In Other Wards.

There was no trouble in the meetings in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards, which, with the Twenty-fourth Ward, make up the district, and the delegates selected by the machine were in all cases chosen.

The convention today meets at 208 North Clark street, the scene of last night's riot, at 10 a. m.

Vincent D. Perkins, who, Burke says, will be the nominee, is a lawyer and lives in the Twenty-fourth Ward. He came to Chicago from Kentucky.

POPULISTS HAVE A HOT TIME.

Factions in County General Committee Break Up with an Unhealed Quarrel on Hand.

The meeting of the County General committee of the People's party at 206 La Salle street last night was also a stormy affair. It was called to ratify the action of the Sixth District Congressional committee in calling the district convention for this evening at Mann's Hall, 308 Larrabee street.

Chairman Taylor came to the meeting accompanied by detectives. This raised the first row, but the Taylorites, by a majority of one, voted the policemen should remain.

Then, on the question of ratifying the call for the convention, when another outbreak took place, and when an anti-Taylor member moved to adjourn the chairman refused to put the motion. E. Malloy then put it from the floor and declared it carried.

As the "antis" were leaving the hall a Taylor man tried to wrest the books from Secretary Smith. There was a short scuffle, and the "antis" and the books left in company. Malloy's adjournment was "subject to the call of the Secretary."

JURORS IN THE DARK

Members of Luetgert Panel Seek More Instruction.

JUDGE TUTHILL SENT FOR

He Is Asked if Eight or Eleven Can Sign the Verdict.

ALL SEEM TO BE TIRED OUT.

No Change in Result from the Preceding Night's Ballot.

RETIRE TO COTS AT 9 O'CLOCK.

QUESTIONS ASKED JUDGE TUTHILL BY JURORS.

"If we agree on a verdict can eight men sign that part of it fixing the penalty?"

"Can't eleven of us sign a verdict and bring it in?"

"Is there much use of our deliberating much longer if one man says he won't change his mind in a thousand years?"

For conviction	9
For acquittal	3

There was no balloting by the Luetgert jury yesterday. At 9 o'clock last night, when the jurors lay down in their cots, exhausted and hoarse from the rancorous argument they had been in all day, the question of Luetgert's guilt stood just where it had the evening before—nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

One point, however, was gained by the nine jurors during the day. Harlev, the leader and spokesman of the jurors who maintain a "reasonable doubt of Luetgert's guilt," receded from his declaration not to argue the evidence, and at 10 o'clock, principally through Harlev's influence, Judge Tuthill was sent for to give the jurors further instructions.

Repeated attempts were made by them to secure from Judge Tuthill an expression regarding different phases of the evidence. He was asked if certain testimony could be disregarded altogether. To all such questions he replied that the jury must be the sole judge of the evidence.

Want a Verdict Signed by Eight.

Juror Barber wanted to know if a verdict would be valid if only eight of the jurymen signed that part fixing the penalty.

Attorney Vincent at once said the law declared the twelve men must sign the verdict.

Shaw, one of the leaders of the nine jurors, asked if eleven could not bring in a verdict. The question indicated a desire to throw the responsibility for the disagreement on Harlev's shoulders rather than ignorance of the law.

Harlev was drawn out in defense of his position and forced to argue, instead of simply declaring, he had a reasonable doubt and intended to give Luetgert the benefit of it. This and the questions asked by Barber were taken as hopeful signs.

The interview lasted ten minutes and showed the bitter spirit which has developed in the two days' deliberations. The jurors displayed no desire to be allowed to disagree, although it was evident they wanted to unburden themselves of the personal differences that have arisen in the jury room and that they hesitated to do so before the attorneys in the case, who were present at the interview. The jurors flatly asked that only Judge Tuthill be permitted to hear what they had to say, but the request could not be allowed, though the public was excluded from the room. Luetgert also was in the room at the time.

Argue with the Silent Men.

After they returned to the jury room, the "nine," headed by Shaw and Boyd, the oldest men of the twelve, concentrated their arguments on Behmiller and Holabird, who were holding out against conviction with Harlev. Neither of the two had uttered a word or asked a question while Judge Tuthill was being begged for more instructions, and this was taken as a sign that they were letting Harlev represent their views and that they would stick by him. They were regarded as more vulnerable to argument than Harlev, and it was thought that if these two could be induced to vote for conviction Harlev would not hold out against the other eleven.

During the afternoon and early evening Harlev continued to talk for himself and his two companions. For the first time since the jurors took the case he consented to argue testmony. His chief grounds for doubt were the story of the Schimicke girls and the rings. Holabird and Behmiller answered the vehement logic of Shaw and the other jurors only in monosyllables. Whether their doubts of guilt were weakened by the argument could not be found out, as no ballot was taken.

Invectives Are Used.

Harlev's stubborn fight for Luetgert's life caused Shaw and Fowler to break out several times yesterday afternoon and evening into invectives and language that would not look well in print. The jurors did not show signs of coming to blows as they had during the two preceding days, however, and this is regarded as an indication that they are at last getting together. If a verdict is not reached this morning Judge Tuthill will probably ask them to make another effort to agree, and the wrangle is likely to continue for two days more, unless a verdict of some kind is reached.

The jurors showed yesterday that the strain and the confinement in one small room are wearing them out. They dragged themselves into the courtroom, part of them coatless and collarless, with wild and hollow eyes.

Some Look Sleepless.

Some of the jurors looked as though they had been without sleep for three nights and could scarcely keep awake. It was apparent that they were gritty, however, and that they did not want to be discharged without arriving at a unanimous conclusion of some kind.

The courtroom was locked and barred by Deputy Sheriffs all day and every approach to the jury-room was guarded to keep a report of what was being said from leaking out. The almost verbatim reports of the jury-room discussions had alarmed the bailiffs, and after 5 o'clock policemen were scattered around the building on the outside and Deputy Sheriffs on the inside allowed none to enter the building. In spite of the precautions the doings of the jurors were kept track of pretty closely.

Judge Tuthill Sent For.

At 10 o'clock yesterday the first sign of concession came from the three jurors who were holding out for acquittal. The shouts and loud talking in the jury-room became suddenly subdued, and a minute later some one on the inside pounded hard on the door. Bailiff Connors started on a run for the jury-room.

The door was unlocked from the inside and the disheveled hair and sallow face of Foreman Heichhold appeared.

"Send for Judge Tuthill and tell him we want to get some instructions," he said to the bailiff in a low tone.

Almost at the same instant Judge Tuthill stepped out of the elevator. The corridor was packed with the mob that had blocked the street for two days, and a line of Deputies were holding back the crowds from the courtroom. They plowed a way through to the door for the Judge, and the crowd surged after him and into the room.

Detectives were sent for Attorney Phalen and Attorney Vincent. Bailiff Connors hurried to the State's Attorney's office, but Mr. Deneen had not yet arrived.

Anxiously Await a Verdict.

The mob ran pell mell into the courtroom and filled the seats and sat waiting expectantly for a verdict. When the colored deputy who has charge of Luetgert was summoned to Judge Tuthill's chamber and then started almost on a run for the jail, the crowd held their breath.

Judge Tuthill came into the court-room and whispered to a deputy. The deputy straightened up and shouted:

"This court-room must be cleared at once by the court's order. Everybody get out."

There was a universal, disappointed groan. While Judge Tuthill arranged himself in a chair the 300 persons who had packed the room dragged their feet reluctantly over the threshold, and a deputy with a star as large as a full moon slammed the door behind them.

The slowest man in the crowd was scarcely outside the door when a bedraggled, unshaven face and coatless form came through the door of the jury-room. It was Juror Franzen. Behind him came the other eleven. From out of the badly ventilated, narrow jury-room the twelve men almost crawled to their old seats in the court-room. Barber, his beard grown a half inch longer, looked ten years older. He was collarless and looked like a tramp who had just been put off a railroad train. The beard on his cheeks stood out in stiff bristles.

Harlev Almost Staggers.

Harlev entered just behind him. His beard was tousled up, his hair was uncombed, and he almost staggered from weariness as he went to his seat at the farther end of the jurybox. Behmiller and Foreman Heichhold dragged themselves after him and took their seats. They also were collarless.

Fowler, the youngest member of the jury, looked as though he had not slept for three nights. His hands shook when he took hold of the chair. His eyes were wild and sunken. Bibby's mustache was ragged and his eyes were bloodshot.

Shaw, who is leading the nine members holding out for conviction, had lost the smile which he wore every day during the trial. His white beard had grown out over his face, he was coatless, and his hair was tangled and uncombed. Shaw and Boyd, however, the two oldest men on the jury, showed the least effects of the fearful strain and their close confinement.

Judge Tuthill surveyed the jurors curiously as they came in. Fowler leaned over to Hosmer and whispered something. It was evident before any one spoke that the jurors were greatly excited.

Luetgert Comes in Grinning.

At the same instant Luetgert crossed the bridge of sighs from the jail to the Criminal Court Building and appeared in the doorway. He had come from the jail firmly expecting a verdict of acquittal, and his mouth was stretched to a grin. He did not look at the jury till he had arranged a chair and sat down. The jurors almost ignored him.

A minute later State's Attorney Deneen and Luetgert's attorneys entered. The latter shook Luetgert's hand, and took seats at his elbow. There was a sound of scuffling outside as the crowd tried to break past the bailiffs and get into the courtroom Luetgert looked over in the direction of the door. Then the feeling of the jurors broke loose.

Some of the jurymen showed plainly by the disappointment written upon their faces that they regretted Judge Tuthill had not seen fit to grant an absolutely private interview. An awkward silence followed the restoration of quiet.

Jurors Want a Secret Session.

"Gentlemen, I am ready to hear you," Judge Tuthill said. "What questions did you wish to ask me?"

"We would rather not ask them before these people," answered Juror Shaw, indicating the defendant and the lawyers.

"Well, I cannot send them away. The accused has a right to be present and to be represented by his counsel at all times during the trial."

"Well, we want to ask for a little information."

"Very well," said Judge Tuthill, "tell me what it is you wish light upon."

"It is not about the law; we all understand your instructions as to the law; but we cannot come to an agreement about some of the evidence. Some of us believe one way and some the other. What we want to know, first, is, if we cannot leave out of consideration the evidence of the Schimicke sisters and Nick Faber and bring in a verdict based on the rest of the evidence."

"Gentlemen, that is a question for you to consider. The court cannot possibly advise you what weight you may attach to any part of the evidence. The court can only refer you to the instructions. You have to make up your minds, unaided, as to the facts of the case."

Bitterness Breaks Out.

Heichhold sat down, disappointment written upon his face. Before he was well in his chair the pent-up bitterness of the jury-room arguments broke out.

Questions piled in upon Judge Tuthill faster than they could be answered. Half the jurymen appeared to be talking at once.

Only Behmiller and Holabird sat quiet and appeared to be willing to allow Harlev to speak for them. Without mentioning names Harlev was made the butt of sarcasm and sneers by nearly all the nine jurors who were represented by Shaw and Foreman Heichhold, and who spoke for themselves. The desire to make the court acquainted with the division in the jury-room outran the wish for instructions and complaint and questions became inextricably mixed.

Judge Tuthill made no attempt to draw the jury out and allowed them to talk themselves out without answering most of their inquiries.

Harlev replied, partially defending his course. He showed a more pliant disposition than had been credited to him, and it was evident he had receded from his declaration that he had a reasonable doubt and rested upon that. By tones as well as by words, he indicated he felt the necessity of reasoning over the case.

The two silent jurymen were of even greater interest to the lawyers and the defendant than Harlev. Their action seemed to declare they would stand by Harlev and would not yield unless he did.

Judge Wants Them to Try Again.

"Your Honor," said one of the majority, "is there much use of our deliberating much longer if one man says he won't change his mind in a thousand years?"

"O, yes," answered Judge Tuthill, "you had better try it again. A man often says something in the heat of argument he may not mean in serious earnest. He may take a stand from which he will afterwards recede. I think you had better go back to your room and talk the matter over together."

The jurymen did not look half so fatigued as Judge Tuthill and the lawyers expected to find them, and there was no complaint when they were informed their duty was not yet ended. All looked determined and distinctly "gritty."

Barber raised a new issue and upset some of the calculations of the defense by asking if all the jurymen had to sign that part of the verdict fixing the penalty, or if eight of them could decide that point.

"Why, your Honor," spoke up Attorney Vincent with evident surprise, "the verdict must be unanimous of course in every respect."

Hopes of an Agreement.

The question had been asked in a tone indicating the answer was a foregone conclusion, but it indicated, nevertheless, that some of the members of the jury entertained hopes of an agreement, and that the conviction from which one of their number had declared he would not recede might be that Luetgert should not be hanged.

The big sausage-maker himself appreciated the application of the question and showed greater interest than at any other stage of the proceedings.

Attorney Deneen maintained silence throughout the sitting, but the glances that passed around the room showed that a new phase of the matter had been raised. A hope was held out that the amount of punishment to be inflicted was the real rock on which the jury had split.

The disappointment that the court could not give its opinion of the evidence continually crept out. Shaw wanted to know if the jury could not at least have the transcript of the evidence.

"No; you must remember it as well as you can," said Judge Tuthill.

Judge Tuthill asked what prospect there was for an agreement, and was told it had not been greatly improved. He asked if there had been a change of position on the part of any of the jurymen during twenty-four hours, and was told that there had been none since 9 o'clock the night before.

Nine Show Exasperation.

There was no effort to hide the fact that the nine jurors were exasperated and bitter towards the other three. Their faces showed it plainly, even if their comments had not. Almost every one of the nine asked Judge Tuthill to explain some point in the evidence, but every question received the same answer. The jurors were told they must decide for themselves.

The sitting lasted ten minutes. Luetgert, in the manwhile, gave no sign that he was disappointed at not being acquitted, but he listened carefully to every question.

The discussion became more and more heated and threatened to become as personal as it had been in the jury-room. As a parting shot Juror Shaw, who was plying the court with the most questions, and who appeared exasperated, yelled hoarsely:

"Well, your Honor, can't eleven of us sign a verdict and bring it in?"

This question, like many others, was not answered.

When the jurors saw they could get no information from the court there was a lull for a minute, and Foreman Heichhold stood up again.

"I intended to say, your Honor," he ventured, "that this jury stands just as it did at 9 o'clock last night."

Discharge Not Wanted.

Not one of the twelve men, worn out and half crazed from sleeplessness as they looked, even hinted to the court that a discharge was wanted. Every one of the twelve creased, sallow faces had a gritty look that meant another long wrangle in the jury-room before a verdict or a compromise could be reached. The attorneys noticed it and remarked about it.

Ten minutes after the jurors entered the court-room Judge Tuthill leaned toward them and said, mildly: "Well, gentlemen, I think you had better retire again."

Shaw, as though he were anxious to get back to the jury-room and resume the argument for conviction, was the first to stand up, and with him the other eleven went slowly back to the small room to begin the fight for Luetgert's life or death again.

Just as the last of the twelve jurors dragged his feet out of sight and hearing into the jury-room, Luetgert stood up and put out his hand across the table to State's Attorney Deneen. It was the first time the sausage-maker and the public prosecutor ever had exchanged a word, though they have sat near enough to pull each other's sleeves for the last nine weeks.

Luetgert Talks to Deneen.

Luetgert gave Mr. Deneen's hand a hard squeeze, and said with a grin:

"That was a hot roast you gave me on Monday, but I have no kick coming. You didn't go outside the evidence, and you treated me fair. I'm much obliged to you."

"O, that's all right," said the State's Attorney, shaking Luetgert's fat hand. "I tried to be fair, that was all."

"Well, you were," repeated Luetgert.

Even Luetgert's attorneys looked surprised when he spoke to the man who has helped pile up so much evidence against him. After he had given the State's Attorney's hand another squeeze he grasped those of his attorneys in turn, and bade them good-by.

"I guess it's about ended," he said, as though he firmly expected a disagreement or acquittal. Then he started for the jail.

"It seems impossible that they can reach any kind of a verdict after this," said Attorney Vincent. "There certainly will be a disagreement. The jurors wanted to exclude part of the evidence and bring in a verdict, if possible, on the rest, but of course the Judge had no right to instruct them.

Seedy Looking Lot.

"Those jurors were a seedy looking lot, I tell you. The strain they are under must be something horrible. Harlev is not a man to give in if he thinks there is a reasonablo doubt, to my mind, and it will be impossible to make him change. I cannot understand the feeling that seems to be stirred up among the people who believe Luetgert guilty, over the persistency of Harley. He is the strongest man on the jury, it seems to me, and even if the other eleven favor conviction I believe his opinion is worth more than the whole of them."

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The jurors awakened yesterday morning with a resolution to argue the case calmly and keep their tempers. Most of them crawled from under their blankets at 7 o'clock, and just before breakfast was brought in they grabbed each other's hands, stood in a half circle, and hoarsely sang "America." The sleepy bailiff outside their door thought they had reached a verdict during the night and hurried into the court-room to tell his two companions.

Exasperation cropped out before the jurors completed their breakfast. The thought that nine men were being kept in that small room by three men who refused to be convinced appeared to stir up every one who voted for conviction, from Shaw to Fowler. The fierce wrangling began again.

Occasionally shouts could be heard coming from the room. Part of the time there was dead silence, but immediately afterwards all of the jurors appeared to be talking at once. From the windows of buildings opposite the top of a juror's head could be seen occasionally, but they had covered the windows over half way up with thick paper, and in spite of stories of wonderful things beheld within by field glasses and telescopes, the movements of the jurors were practically invisible.

Judge Remains Until Noon.

Judge Tuthill remained at the court building till noon, but no more word came from the jurors. The courtroom doors were locked and the crowd kept in the corridors, and with no place to sit down nearly every one but the reporters and artists disappeared from the building. State's Attorney Deneen locked himself in his inner office and signed papers with furious speed.

Outside of the building several hundred men still lingered. In front of the jail there was a small knot of ragged men who rooted themselves to the pavement and glued their eyes on the window behind which they knew Luetgert's cell is located. Occasionally there was an outburst of hoots and jeers from inside the jail as the prisoners spied them.

In the afternoon came a fierce rumor that a ballot had just been taken and that every one but Harlev had voted for conviction. It was said a telephone message had just been sent to Judge Tuthill asking him to come to the courtroom and give further instructions. Later in the afternoon it was proved the rumor had no foundation. The bailiffs gave out the information that no ballot had been taken, and that matters stood apparently almost as they were in the morning.

Mad Rush Into the Building.

Even that small crumb of news was sufficient to fill the building with people. In hopes that Juror Harlev would yield, men rushed into the building and lined up in front of the courtroom doors to be the first inside if a verdict were rendered. When Judge Tuthill failed to appear they slipped down-stairs and out of the building, sought out the places where they had stood in the street, and resumed their gaze at the jail and the flagstaff on top of the courtroom windows.

There were fierce wrangles in this crowd that would have shamed anything reported to have occurred in the juryroom. Curb orators took sides and started to harangue the crowds about police persecution. The sentiment appeared about even between guilt and innocence. Whenever any orator gathered an audience sufficient to block the sidewalk the police gave a demonstration of their alleged tyranny by driving the speaker into the street.

Luetgert's fit of ill-temper, caused by reading in the papers the way the jurors were voting, had disappeared yesterday morning. The reassurances of his counsel that a disagreement was highly probable made him sleep soundly. He had no intimation that plans were already being formed to secure a retrial if the jury disagreed.

Luetgert told his friends among the prisoners that he expected to leave the jail today and talked over his plan for a downtown saloon and museum with Nic Marzen, his cellmate.

TAMMANY IS ANGRY.

Tigers Do Not Relish the Visit of Mayor Harrison.

RECALL OLD TROUBLES.

Croker's Braves Claim They Were Hissed in Chicago.

HARD TIMES FOR LOW.

(Continued from first page.)

cations of its signers. They can't get a squint at it.

The clarion voice of David Bennett Hill will not be heard in this local campaign at all. He got called down last year, and wasn't permitted to take the stump for Democracy as he understood it. Early in this campaign, according to stories current around New York, Senator Ed Murphy went to see Mr. Hill and at some length explained to that gentleman the perplexities of the situation and the difficulties that would inevitably arise in case Mr. Hill took the bat. So it is understood that Mr. Hill will not make any speeches. He is going to keep out of the nasty mess.

* * *

But to return to first principles. Aside from some of the Tammany people who went to Chicago to several national conventions and got the worst of it, the rank and file of the Van Wyck Democrats want to see Carter H. Harrison, Chicago's young Mayor, and the Cook County Democratic Marching club. The old home of the club on La Salle street was admirably adapted for its purpose. There was a good beer saloon on the ground floor, a well greased dumb waiter connecting the floors, and a barroom on the upper deck. Tammany's location is a bird for entertainment. It's on Fourteenth street, near Third avenue, and there is no end of beer saloons, and theaters, and continuous performances, and dime museums in that immediate vicinity, so they had better come.

* * *

The campaign has also reached the prediction stage, and in giving out tables many of the leaders are rivaling the record of Congressman Grosvenor in 1896. After hearing the reports of the district leaders Chairman Quigg said that Seth Low would have no more than 20,000 votes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The reports frem the district leaders indicate that more than half this number will be thrown by Democrats, he said.

Lawson Purdy of the George campaign committee figured out how he thought the election would result. He estimates the voting in all the boroughs in Greater New York will be 520,000. Twenty thousand he assumes will be scattering between Gleason, the Prohibitionists, and the Socialists. He divides the vote of the remaining 500,000 between the four main candidates as follows: Henry George, 175,000; Robert A. Van Wyck, 125,000; Seth Low, 110,000; and General Tracy, 90,000. Mr. Purdy bases his estimate upon the vote on the last Presidential election, which gave Bryan 225,000 in the counties now included in Greater New York.

* * *

Richard Croker shied his predicter into the contest, too, and said: "Tammany will win by 75,000. You can safely bet your money on 50,000."

The Low people are not giving out any figures yet, but declare that Seth Low is gaining votes daily.

The Manhattan Democracy, after a great deal of cogitation, has finally decided to support Seth Low for Mayor and Alton B. Parker for the Court of Appeals. Alfred and Charles Strekler are the moving spirits in the Manhattan Democracy, which ten years ago, under another name, cast 20,000 votes, including defective ones, for Alfred Strekler, who was then a candidate for the Supreme Court. It is said today that the Rev. Dr. McGlynn would not take the stump for Henry George, but would write a letter in his behalf. Ex-Governor Altgeld, it is declared, will come here and speak for George.

MAYOR TO GO TO NEW YORK.

Harrison and Cook County Democrats Will Speak for Van Wyck, Tammany Candidate for Mayor.

Mayor Harrison will go to New York and speak in the interest of Van Wyck, Tammany's Mayoralty candidate, one week from tonight, at the Fourteenth street building of Tammany Hall. He will be escorted by about one hundred and fifty braves of the County Democracy, who have already laid plans for duplicating their recent Southern triumphs in New York.

Among the shining lights of the organization who will be in the party will be Chief of Police Kipley, Corporation Counsel Thornton, Commissioner of Public Works McGann, City Attorney M. J. Devine, City Clerk William Loeffler, City Oil Inspector Robert E. Burke, City Sealer Fred Eldred, and many minor city employés.

The Mayor's decision was made at about noon yesterday, after he had held a conference with Robert E. Burke and other local leaders, and immediately thereafter he wired to Leader John C. Sheehan his acceptance of the invitation extended to him. In the morning he received another communication from Mr. Sheehan urging him to come, and a letter from one of the Georgeite leaders earnestly requesting him not to identify himself with Van Wyck's campaign. Willis J. Abbott, the leader of Mr. George's campaign, who is on terms of strong personal friendship with Mayor Harrison, has also written to him, making an earhest appeal to him not to speak in Van Wyck's interests.

After careful consideration, however, the Mayor decided to accept Tammany's invitation.

"I decided to accept Tammany's invitation and speak in Mr. Van Wyck's interests," he said, "because in the first place I promised I would, and also because Tammany is the regular Democratic organization, and I consider that my duty as a good Democrat is to help that ticket.

"Henry George is undoubtedly a good man, and he has, unquestionably, many good men among his followers, but he does not represent the Democratic party of New York City as I understand it, and hence I do not think that I am under any obligation to refrain from speaking in Mr. Van Wyck's interest.

"I want it understood that I do not go to help along any personal Gubernatorial or Presidential boom. The next President has already been selected, and, if he lives, his election is assured."

The party will leave in a special train next Wednesday morning, and may be expected in New York twenty hours later. The Chicagoans will remain in New York until Saturday, visiting Niagara Falls on Sunday. Mayor Harrison intimated yesterday, however, that he would probably arrive home on Saturday.

TRACY OR VAN WYCK MUST WIN

Senator Thurston Says There Is No Hope for George or Low in Greater New York.

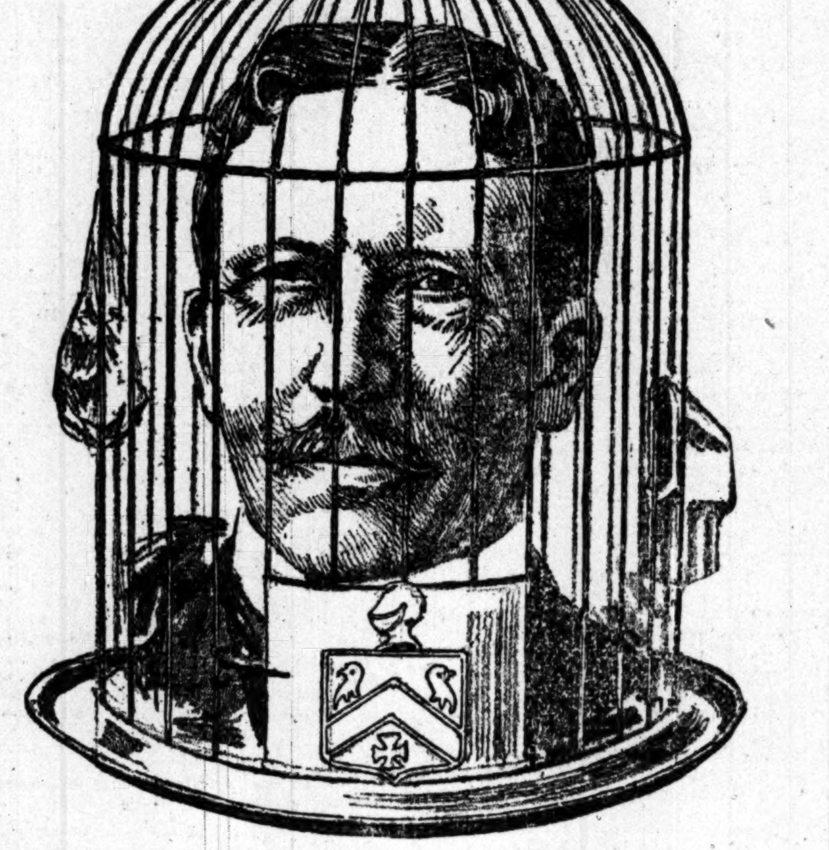
Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska was in Chicago yesterday. He is interested in the outcome of the many-sided Mayoralty fight in Greater New York and said: "If an election were held tomorrow Van Wyck would certainly be elected, but General Tracy is gaining strength every day. I believe by election day he will have a very fair chance of winning. These are the only two candidates that can win. There is no chance for either George or Low."

The Senator left the city for Omaha last night. He spent most of the day at the Union League club.

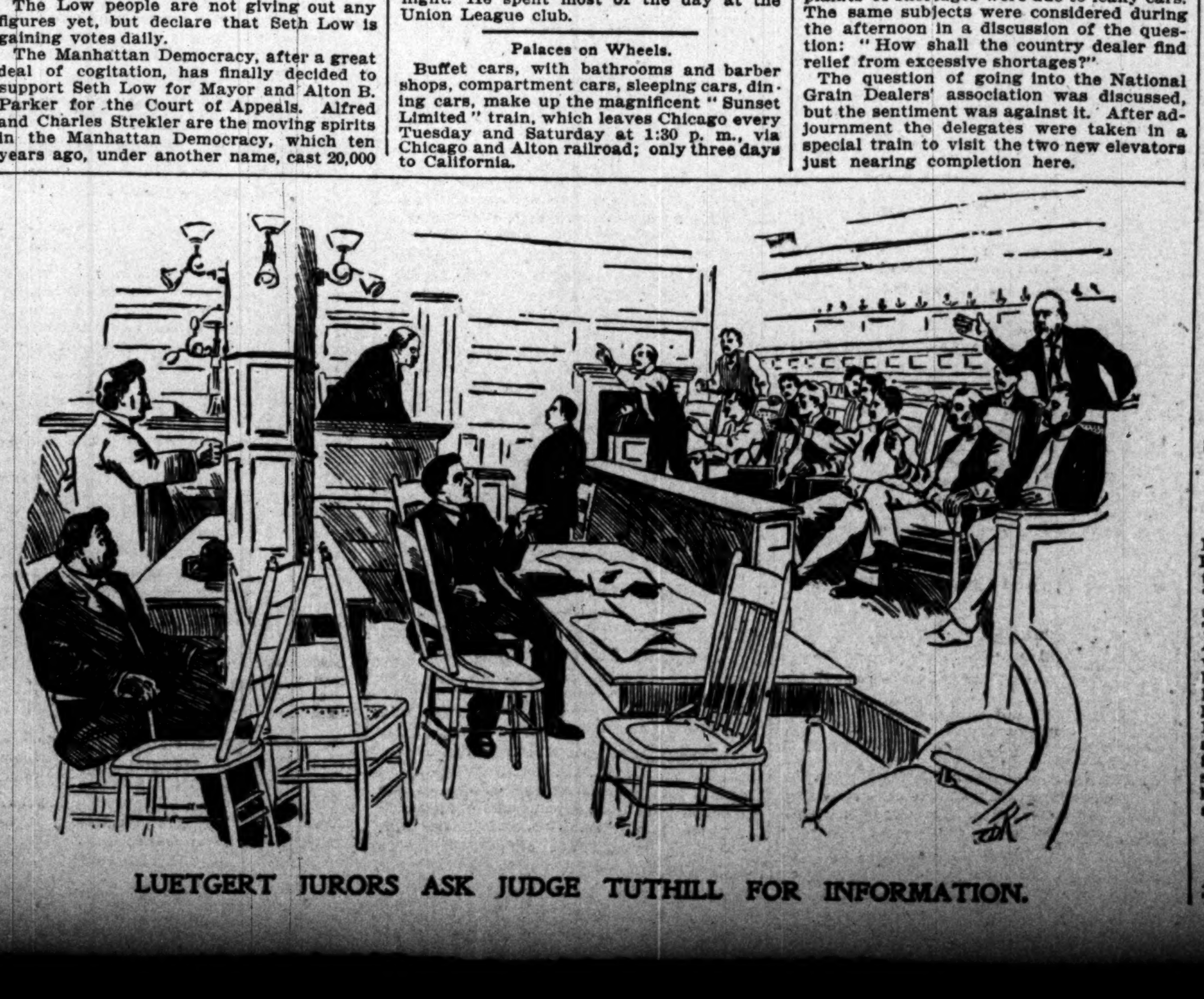
Palaces on Wheels.

Buffet cars, with bathrooms and barber shops, compartment cars, sleeping cars, dining cars, make up the magnificent "Sunset Limited" train, which leaves Chicago every Tuesday and Saturday at 1:30 p. m., via Chicago and Alton railroad; only three days to California.

TAMMANY'S "TO HELL" BIRD—GARDINER.



This is a very good picture of Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney, who sounded the keynote for Tammany—"To Hell with Reform!" He is shown in his Tammany cage. Note his coat-of-arms, used for the door. It has bird heads on it.



LUETGERT JURORS ASK JUDGE TUTHILL FOR INFORMATION.

BLISS IN THE FRAY.

Secretary of the Interior Talks for General Tracy.

KANSAS RAISES A FUND.

Sunflower State Will Send Money to George.

WORKINGMEN SNUB GEORGE.

New York, Oct. 20.—General Benjamin F. Tracy, candidate for Mayor, and Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss and Governor Frank S. Black addressed an audience at a Republican meeting held tonight in the Lenox Lyceum here. Secretary Bliss, in the course of his remarks, said.

"There are two candidates in this town standing on the Chicago platform—one squarely, the other not saying much about it, but standing there just the same. There has been criticism about men coming from Washington and Ohio and Nebraska and other places to speak to the people of New York. I thought I had a right as a citizen of this town to come. I have seen Senators Thurston and Foraker come here before, and some of our friends who now criticise them for coming were then glad to see them. They did not come to tell you what to do but to find what you are going to do.

"The State of Kansas is raising money for George's campaign. A fund to elect George is being contributed by Kansas people. I can say that I hear from all over the country, what is New York going to do? They ask: 'Are the people of New York going back on what they did last year?'

"That is the question. There is but one thing for the great Republican party in this State to do. It is to get behind General B. F. Tracy, elect him Mayor of this great city, and guarantee for four years honest government in every way and concurrence with the country in honest money and the killing of anarchism and everything that goes with the Chicago platform."

General Tracy in his speech dwelt largely on Brooklyn politics and made an argument against the Citizens' union.

* * *

Seth Low, with great daring, assaulted the stronghold of Battleax Gleason, Long Island City, whose limits have never hitherto been invaded by the hosts of reform.

Henry George and Tom Johnson spoke at two meetings in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music and Claremont Avenue Rink. This was Tom Johnson's first appearance as a speaker in the campaign and he tried to explain how a millionaire owner of street railways could be a friend of the laboring man.

There were scores of other lesser meetings. The starters in the big race are fairly started and settled down to business, and the flow of oratory will run on now uninterruptedly till election day.

* * *

The Journal says: "The first installment of the $300,000, which Senators Mason and Cullom, the Republican leaders in Illinois, were called upon to contribute to the Greater New York campaign fund, has been received in the form of a $100,000 donation from Armour & Co., the big Chicago packers. A big proportion of the immense business of Armour & Co. is carried on in New York State. The charge was made today in connection with the report of this contribution by former Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture B. F. Van Valkenburg of this city, that legislation was enacted at Albany last year, framed directly in the interest of Armour & Co. Mr. Van Valkenburg further asserts that his removal from office by the Republican administration was largely due to his prosecution of Armour & Co. for violation of the oleomargarine laws.

"Another fact in this connection, which may not be generally known, is that Tracy, Boardman, and Platt are the legal representatives of Armour & Co. in New York. They have defended the Chicago concern in cases involving millions of dollars for violation of the oleomargarine laws."

* * *

Governor Black has called an extraordinary session of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court of the Third department Friday in Albany to hear two cases bearing upon the present election.

One of them is unimportant. The other is of vital interest to the Republican machine. It will be an appeal from the decision of Justice D. Cady Herrick, throwing out the certificate of nomination of Charles Frederic Adams, the United Democracy candidate for the Court of Appeals.

With Mr. Adams in the race many Democratic votes would be drawn from Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate, and the prospects of Judge Wallace, Senator Platt's candidate, would be proportionately brighter. The Republicans, therefore, hope to keep Mr. Adams in the field. The Building and Trades union tonight squelched an attempt to indorse Henry George. Dislike of Tom Johnson was one of the causes, and the declaration that men who worked for Henry George eleven years ago were ignored now was another.

GRAIN DEALERS COMPLAIN.

Insist That the Chicago Scales and Inspectors Are Not Entirely Satisfactory.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Illinois Grain Dealers' association devoted most of its time today to trying to get an understanding of the weighing and inspection methods in vogue at Chicago. The local dealers have been complaining of shortage in weights and wrong inspection, and, in a desire to have a better mutual understanding, Chief Grain Inspector Noble and George J. Le Beau of the Chicago Board of Trade weighing department came down to attend the meeting. Mr. Noble made a preliminary statement and then said he was ready to answer any questions. He was kept busy with the complaints and grievances that were poured in on him, but had an explanation or reason for all. Mr. Le Beau told how the weighing department was conducted, and said that most of the many complaints of shortages were due to leaky cars. The same subjects were considered during the afternoon in a discussion of the question: "How shall the country dealer find relief from excessive shortages?"

The question of going into the National Grain Dealers' association was discussed, but the sentiment was against it. After adjournment the delegates were taken in a special train to visit the two new elevators just nearing completion here.

BRYAN TO STUMP OHIO.

DESPERATE RALLY OF SILVERITES IN THE BUCKEYE STATE.

Democrats Change Tactics in the Middle of the Campaign—They Yield to the Pressure of the Free Coinage Advocates—Towne Already on the Ground—Assurance of the Final Repulse of the Opponents of Sound Money and Commercial Stability.

Columbus, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Word reached here today that William Jennings Bryan is to enter the State shortly and participate actively in the campaign until its close.

This means a new departure on the part of the Democrats, who refused up to this time to allow the silver question to be discussed. Now it appears that the State is to be flooded with silver orators until the close of the campaign. Ex-Congressman Towne has already entered the eastern part of the State, and Mr. Bryan, who comes in from the West, is to open at Toledo and swing down through the great cities of the State.

The Democrats have found their campaign of personal abuse an absolute failure. It does not arouse enthusiasm in their own ranks or reduce that of the Republicans, while on the other hand the abandonment of their platform was met with sullen dissatisfaction on the part of the silver advocates. It is believed that the result of this dash of the silverites to capture Ohio will be such a revival of the sentiment of 1896 in favor of sound money and good government as to assure another and final repulse of the attack upon the business and currency and credit of the country.

Mr. Bryan will speak in Newark on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 28.

GORMAN IN DESPERATE STRAITS

Maryland Democratic Ring Resorting to Bribery in the Effort to Save Its Leader.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Agents of the Reform Elections league have discovered that the Gorman Democratic "ring" is preparing to resort to all its old methods of corruption and bribery to carry the Legislature in the coming election and thus assure the return of Gorman to the Senate. Gorman and his friends have a desperate fight on their hands to carry the Legislature. To reëlect Senator Gorman they will require in the General Assembly on joint ballot fifty-nine votes. The holdover members of the State Senate number twelve. Of these nine are Republicans and three Democrats. There are to be elected this fall fourteen State Senators and ninety-one members of the House of Delegates. With the certainty of the loss of the Senators and members of the House from the western Maryland counties, Baltimore City, Harford, and two or three counties on the eastern shore, the fight of the "ring" managers seems desperate. Because of this knowledge it has been decided to trust solely to the efficiency of money and to make assaults on counties previously left almost undisputed because of the opposing colored vote.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW ARGUED.

Constitutionality of the Act Is Presented to the Supreme Court of the State.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arguments in the civil service law case, now before the Supreme Court, were finished today, E. Burritt Smith and General George B. Smith closing in behalf of the Citizens' association, which brought the mandamus proceedings on which the case rests. A decision is expected some time during the December term, and if, as many lawyers expect, it is in favor of the petitioners, it will result in limiting the appointing power of the Mayor of Chicago to the seven heads of the principal departments and the bridgetenders and police court clerks, while all of the police force up to and including the Assistant Superintendent, will come under the operation of the civil service law.

The commission itself is striving for an interpretation of the law on the line of its formal opinion of May 22, but with little hope that the court will construe it as liberally as the commission did in that opinion, while lawyers unite in the statement that there is no chance of the court declaring the law unconstitutional and void, as Corporation Counsel Thornton is anxious to have it.

E. Burritt Smith this morning answered fully the plea of the Civil Service commission attacking the pleadings and asking to have the case thrown out of court on technical grounds; the plea John W. Ela made so vigorously yesterday.

BESSIE O'BRIEN WARMLY MET.

Delights Her Audience at Central Music Hall—Others Who Take Part in the Program.

Not for a long time has a débutante met with a reception equal to the one granted Miss Bessie O'Brien in her concert at Central Music Hall last night. But her success was due to the natural beauty of her voice and not to the degree of attention that Mme. Marchesi has given it. Two years ago Miss O'Brien's voice was first called to notice in these columns on the occasion of her assistance in a church service. Since shortly after that time she has been with Mme. Marchesi in Paris.

Last night it was the beauty of her voice, pure and simple, that won for her a way into the hearts of her audience. She has youth, the charm of simplicity of manner, and instanced in her singing of "Kathleen Mavourneen" the quality of appeal her voice bears to her hearers.

It cannot be said either the "Samson and Delilah" selection or the Chipman "Ave Maria" were ones best suited as selections for Miss O'Brien. In Mozart or possibly in Gounod one would expect a better glimpse of her powers than in Saint-Saëns. As for the Chipman number it only remains to say its choice was unfortunate.

Mr. August Hyllested made his reappearance after a three years' absence and was warmly greeted.

The Bach toccata and fugue, followed by the arrangement of the Gluck gavotte, and in turn succeeded by an encore of the salon variety, was a breach of musical taste unfortunate at the outset. In the second group of numbers, balanced as to selection, the pianist must be judged as at his best. These were two original compositions, a melodie and concert polonaise.

Miss Marian Carpenter played the andante from Mendelssohn's E minor violin concerto with charming effect; Mr. Carberry, in excellent voice, sang a number from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and songs by Hahn and Grieg, the "Thanks for Thy Hand" of the last named being especially well given; Miss Alice Genevieve Smith played an arrangement for the harp of the sextet from "Lucia," and Dr. Falk contributed in addition to an organ number the accompaniments in the program.

DAVENPORT AS JOAN OF ARC.

She Scores a Triumph Before a Boston Audience in the Role of the French Heroine.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Fannie Davenport's new play, "A Soldier of France," was produced tonight at the Boston Theater before an immense audience. The play was a marked success, but the personal tribute to the actress was even greater. The play has as its central figure Joan of Arc, and while history has not been followed with absolute fidelity, the main events have been outlined. Miss Davenport as the heroine has made a departure from anything she has presented here. Her portrayal of the French heroine is not what is conventionally accepted, being more robust and masculine. She conquers by brute force rather than superstitious belief, yet she so far follows historic lines as to make the character womanly and human.

Death of J. F. Hartley.

Saco, Me., Oct. 20.—J. F. Hartley, ex-Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, died today, aged 88 years.

ILLINOIS IN THE VAN.

Is the First State to Select a Site at Omaha.

SPOT IS PICKED OUT.

Building Will Be Next to That of Nebraska.

CONTRACTS ARE TO BE LET.

Complaint Made by a Number of Manufacturers.

TROUBLES ARE TO BE ADJUSTED.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Illinois has made its second important move toward occupying a conspicuous position in the transmississippi exposition. Six months ago its lawmakers passed an appropriation of $45,000 with which to erect a State building and do all the handsome things necessary in properly maintaining a creditable State show.

A site for the location of that structure was selected by twelve members of the Illinois commission today and Manager F. P. Kirkendall of the Building and Grounds department wrote across it on his map plan "Awarded." And it is by far the choicest spot to be found within the boundary limits of the section set apart for State buildings. It is also the first allotment of this kind of space outside of Nebraska the exposition people have been called upon to assign.

The visiting party consisted of: Clark E. Carr, President; George W. Wall, Vice President; C. E. Hambleton, Secretary; John M. Smyth, William H. Harper, L. O. Goddard, James P. Whedon, William B. Brinton, William H. Stead, Randolph Smith, Charles C. Williams, C. H. Keeler.

They have been royally received, driven around town in "Deadwood coaches," banqueted, and are tonight being lionized by the leading citizens. They were met on their arrival at the depot by George W. Wattles, President of the exposition; William N. Babcock, J. E. Markell, and John P. Evans and escorted to the Millard Hotel, where an informal early reception was held. Many years ago Colonel Carr resided here, consequently hosts of old friends surrounded him. After visiting the exposition headquarters and getting an introduction to all the officials, including Dion Geraldine, who is the Superintendent of Construction, they rode out to the grounds.

Select a Beautiful Site.

What are known as Kountz's addition, the old fair grounds, and a broad level stretch of prairie lying along the river Bluff, at the north end of town, comprise the 180 acres to be covered by this attraction. That portion devoted to State buildings is separated from the lagoon, court of honor, and main edifices by Sherman avenue, over which is being built a long low viaduct. At the north end of it and directly opposite this crossing are a large plaza and parade grounds with bandstand and fountains and other pretty features. At the southeast corner of this plaza, and extending right to the edge of the high river bluff, the Illinois commission selected a plat 250 feet long by 200 feet wide on which to construct their $20,000 State building.

The location affords fine views of the broad valley, the city to the south, and Council Bluffs away across against a hazy range of Iowa hills. Directly to the south of it Nebraska is putting up a building that will cost an equal sum. It developed during the day that the visitors brought with them a grievance, but they will go back home convinced that the local authorities will allow nothing to stand in the way of their enterprise being made everything it should be. One of the exposition rules requires that exhibition space to exhibiters shall bring in a revenue at the rate of $1 per square foot. This has been the means of raising a protest among some of the Illinois manufacturers of farm implements and machinery. So, through numerous letters to its members, they have informed the commission such a charge as this will result in keeping them away from the Omaha fair.

Some say they will not pay for space at all, while others demand a much less rate.

Terms Are Modified.

When they returned to the hotel the commissioners were entertained at a luncheon, during which this matter was discussed with the result that while the management declined to recede from its rule in behalf of Illinoisans plenty of assurances were offered that such reasonable concessions will be given exhibiters they may have no room to complain. They explained that this charge for space would include many expenses the exhibiters otherwise would be compelled to bear, and that in the long run the cost to them will be no greater than at expositions where the space is awarded free of charge.

E. E. Bruce stated that applications enough are already on file to take up fully 40 per cent of the space.

Just as soon as the Illinois commissioners return home it is their intention to adopt plans at once for the State Building and let a contract for its construction, so that the work can be commenced at as early a day as possible.

PLAN A THEOSOPHIST TEMPLE.

Henry B. Foulke Says One Is to Be Erected at Wickett's Island in New England.

Wareham, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Henry B. Foulke, the theosophist, has arrived from Boston, and is again at his former home at the Onset Bay spiritualist camp ground. It was announced here that Mr. Foulke and Mme. Miss De Barr will soon take possession of Wickett's Island in the bay for a headquarters in New England, where a theosophist temple will be built, and that the installation of Mr. Foulke as the official head of theosophy will take place here. When questioned Mr. Foulke was reticent.

He showed a telegram just received from alleged leaders of the movement in New York, stating that they would leave there Thursday night to come to Onset Bay camp ground to meet him.

New Supervising Architect.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—James K. Taylor of Pennsylvania was today appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure, they only drive the difficulty to new quarters. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"My little girl nine years old had a sore on her ear. We tried everything the doctor suggested, but nothing seemed to help her. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and gave them to her, and now her ear is well." JACOB DAUBER, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

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...Sarsa-...parilla ...rue Blood Purifier.

...sily, promptly and ...vels. 25 cents.

GEN. BLANCO'S PLANS

New Governor General of Cuba Talks Freely.

WILL STAY IN HAVANA.

To Devote Himself to Establishing Autonomy.

OTHERS TO DO FIGHTING.

Spain Wroth Over Another Filibuster Expedition.

HAVANA PAPER SHOUTS FOR WAR.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY FRANK M. WHITE.]

Madrid, Oct. 20.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—A moment before the steamer left Coruna for Havana General Blanco made the following declaration to a reporter:

"The instructions I have received from the government are to establish autonomy and a Cuban responsible government. There is no reserve on this point. No royal commissioner will be sent to Cuba to establish autonomy. I will perform that duty. For that reason I will stay in Havana, and give General Pando, who travels with me, the command of the army in operation. General Gonzales Parrado, who also goes with me as Vice Governor General, will take direction of military affairs from Havana. I will thus retain most of my time to deal with the political question.

"I dare not say what are my hopes now about the termination of the war. Some Generals traveling with me believe the war will be finished within seven months' time. I don't consider their hopes are groundless."

Silverheels Affair.

The government cabled yesterday to Minister de Lome asking full details about the departure of the Silverheels filibustering expedition. De Lome's answer arrived tonight. It explains the affair in a manner to partly exculpate the American government. Minister Gullon has cabled back asking for more details. The impression is that if De Lome insists on his first version the proposed claim against the United States will be postponed until another filibuster leaves American coasts. Minister Gullon discussed the matter with Señor Sagasta tonight.

The Silverheels expedition is the first to leave the United States since the Liberal party came to power, and it was the intention of the Spanish government to make formal complaint recounting the history of all filibuster expeditions having left the United States since the beginning of the insurrection, and which Spain believes have been the means of the war lasting so long. If American answer was not satisfactory it is probable that Spain would have sent a memorandum to the powers.

More Spanish Bluster.

Imparcial, whose authority in the Liberal party is great, says today:

"We are sure if the Minister of State was not ill in bed he would already have told Woodford the Spanish government cannot tolerate the fact that the hypocritical complicity or notorious stupidity of McKinley's agent shall form the pretext to set aside incidents that are an offense and attack on Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. We earnestly hope the Minister of State has done that in writing. It is the first oportunity McKinley has had of learning that the government now ruling Spain is not the same that consented to the humiliations of the Allianca, Competitor, and Laurada affairs. Spain is tired of seeing that our relations with the United States are a comedy. Let us go frankly and courageously to the reality of facts."

Sagasta's official organ, Correo, says tonight:

"Rumors have been afloat today that the Minister of State has written a note to the United States Minister which was not to the liking of Sagasta. This rumor is absolutely false. The Premier and Minister of State agree entirely with regard to the tone and direction that must be given to international affairs."

La Lucha Howls for War.

Havana, Oct. 20.—La Lucha, in an energetic leading editorial entitled "War Is Convenient for Spain," says:

"The sensational American press is renewing the campaign in favor of American intervention, which it says will meet the approval of Congress. Rather than we should continue enduring this sort of thing it is preferable that our American friends should decide to interfere. Spain has nothing to lose. Her case is the same as that of a poor man suing a rich one. The rich man is always the loser. Moreover, if Spain were to go to war with the American Union it would be proof positive that in our national character still exists the traditional Spanish honor, which we would defend even more carefully than our lives."

At a large meeting of delegates of the train associations and of the United Merchants' league, together with others officially described as particular admirers of General Weyler, held in the Spanish Casino today, it was decided to organize a "great farewell non-political demonstration" in honor of General Weyler on the day he sails from Havana. On that occasion he will be presented with "a maginficent album containing the telegrams he has received from Spain and from the Cuban provinces in support of his military and civil policy as Governor General."

The various commercial and mercantile interests of the cities and towns of Cuba are officially said to be "in communication with the City of Havana," and "will send delegates to take part in the farewell demonstration."

Government Will Forbid It.

A special dispatch to El Diario de la Marina from Madrid says that the government has cabled to General Weyler strictly prohibiting any demonstration on the day of his departure for Spain and intimating that if these instructions are not complied with by him he will be held strictly accountable.

Many army officers who consider that Sagasta's policy of autonomy for Cuba is dangerous to Spanish sovereignty have applied for leave to return to Spain. Governor General Weyler has invariably refused these applications.

The word "treason" has been heard of late in several quarters. It is believed the government intends to deliver the public offices into the hands of the insurgents, which, in the opinion of critics of such a course, would be equivalent to granting independence.

KILLS AN ENTIRE FAMILY.

George Young, a Farmer, Shoots Wife and Two Children and Commits Suicide.

Blue Earth City, Minn., Oct. 20.—This morning George Young, a farmer living two miles south of this city, shot and killed his wife, his two boys, aged 2 and 4, and himself. All were found dead when the hired man, the only other person on the place, came in. Business and domestic troubles form the only explanation for the deed.

NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT'S

Tourist Car to California

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway and the Midland Route, will run through to Los Angeles, Southern California, without change. Hundreds of the best class of people are availing themselves of our popular every Saturday night personally conducted excursions to Colorado, Utah, and California. City ticket office, 95 Adams street, Chicago. Apply early for berth reservations.

WAR NEARING THE END.

M'KINLEY CONVINCED CUBA IS LOST TO SPAIN.

No Changes to Be Made in the Consular Service There at Present—General Lee to Return Early in December—In Readiness for Developments—True Situation on the Island Described by One Who Is Well Posted.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Consul General Lee will return to Havana about Dec. 5, and will be accompanied by Walter B. Barker, Consul at Sagua le Grande, who is now in this country for the same purpose for which General Lee was summoned—to give information to the President and the State department as to the exact condition of affairs in Cuba. The President has decided to make no changes in the consular service in Cuba until the war has been brought to a close, believing that any change at this time would be harmful to the interests of American citizens on the island.

The administration realizes that an explanation of this country's attitude towards Spain will be sought as soon as Congress convenes, and is shaping its policy so as to be in readiness for whatever development may come. President McKinley is keeping himself thoroughly posted upon every development in Cuba to be prepared to take advantage of the situation whenever a chance to do so arises. From information received through official sources he has become convinced that Cuba is lost to Spain, and the only question now in his mind is whether it would be better to allow the war to collapse or for the United States to assist in its speedy conclusion to prevent further wholesale deaths of the reconcentrados huddled in Cuban towns by Weyler's cruel edict.

True Situation.

One well posted on the situation in Cuba who arrived in Washington today gives an interesting and sensational account of the situation on the island.

"I do not know what information General Lee and Consul Barker have given the President and officials of the State department," said he, "but I have no doubt they have told the truth about the war and the conditions on the island. I think the administration ought to be able to see its way clear to act. Spain is hopelessly defeated. Spaniards in Cuba and the Spanish and ministry know this. My opinion is that the illness of Sagasta is simply put on to avoid the pressure which Minister Woodford is bringing to bear. The Spanish ministry realizes that the loss of Cuba would in likelihood mean the downfall of the government. They are playing for time. Delay will be of no advantage to them, for the situation is bound to grow worse; but with the Spaniard everything is tomorrow.

Afraid to Venture Out.

"It is asked in the United States, 'Why is it there is no more fighting going on in Cuba if the revolution is so formidable as claimed?' The answer is, 'The Spaniards have shut themselves up in the fortified towns and rarely venture out.' If they do it is only for a short expedition. The insurgents roam at will over two-thirds of the island and have all they want to live upon. They can afford to wait, for they are growing in strength all the time. They now have about 35,000 men under arms. Weyler's concentration order brought them an additional force of nearly 6,000, sufficient to cover losses by sickness and in battle since the war began. They are now in better shape than they were at the beginning of the war, being better armed and better clothed. The Spanish are afraid to go out after them, and the claim that they do not know the country will not hold any longer. They have been in Cuba for three years and have had time to learn the lay of the land if they desired to do so.

"There is another reason that keeps them in the towns beside the fear of the insurgents which will be hard to understand in this country. In Spain a Spanish Lieutenant receives $40 a month and is obliged to furnish his board and lodging. In Cuba he receives $80 a month and is furnished board and lodging. Then, too, he has an opportunity to make money 'on the outside,' and, like the busy bee, the Spaniard improves each shining hour when it comes to making money. The Spanish soldiers are not anxious for the war in Cuba to end for they are having too good a thing.

Spanish Forces Exaggerated.

"The Spanish forces in Cuba have been much exaggerated, for they have not nearly so many men as they have been credited with. Weyler does not know how many men he has himself. They do not keep any roll of the men, as is done in most arimes, and Weyler could not make a guess as to the number of men he would be able to mobilize in case of an emergency.

"If it were not for the terrible destitution and sufferings from disease which the poor people huddled in the cities are enduring the war would present very much the appearance of travesty. To give an illustration of how ridiculous the war is, a raid by the insurgents was made a short time ago on the Town of Esperanza. Needing medicines and clothing, the rebels concluded to raid this place, which is one of the best fortified towns in the province in which it is located. The insurgent band did not number over eighty men. They effected an entrance to the town unobserved, being enabled to do this because all the residents of Cuban towns retire at 10 o'clock and close up their houses tightly. Only the police and sentries are out, and they nearly always get under some light, never venturing upon the dark streets for fear that they would be stabbed by some one in concealment.

"The insurgent band was not discovered until it had reached the public square. Then the rebels were observed by the commandant, who went into one of the forts and gathered up a dozen or fifteen soldiers and ventured forth to see who the midnight prowlers were. He had observed only a few, the rest being in the shadow. The insurgents waited until the little squad of Spanish soldiers led by the commandant had advanced right close up and then the order was given by their leader to fire. They let go a volley. The commandant and several of the soldiers fell and those who were unhit ran back into one of the forts. In a minute the cannon of all the forts in the town were belching forth upon the plains.

"While the Spanish were annihilating the darkness around the town the insurgents quietly looted all the stores in the central part of the city. Having secured what they wanted they waited until the Spanish had become tired wasting powder and shot on the air and took their departure, without the loss of a man. The raid upon Holquin was attended by similar ridiculous features. From an Anglo-Saxon standpoint the war is a farce."

JAMAICA FILLED WITH GLOOM.

Planters Say That Sugar Culture on the Island Is Doomed—Poor Trade in All Lines.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 16.—The telegraphic dispatch received here giving a precis of the report of the sugar commission has caused the wildest indignation. The measures of relief proposed are sneered at as utterly inadequate, and the fact that Jamaica has been left out in the cold and told to rely on a fruit trade with America, which is gradually decreasing and becoming less profitable every day, and on a venture recently tried of sending bananas and oranges to England, which has proved a magnificent failure, is looked upon here as further proof of the utter inadequacy of the commissioners to deal with the subject.

In conversation with a prominent planter this morning, he gave his opinion that the report of the commission was the death blow to the sugar industry, as far as Jamaica was concerned. Those planters who had not already abandoned their estates had only held on in the hope that in the report of the commissioners some measure of relief might be looked for. Now that they are practically abandoned, sugar, as far as this island is concerned, is doomed.

The financial condition of the island is depressed to the utmost extent; excise and customs returns have fallen off to an alarming degree; trade in every direction is bad, and a heavy deficit at the close of the current year is again looked for.

Rupture cured—$100 if fail to hold. Dr. Parker, 88 State-st., Chicago. 30 years' experience.

GUNS ROAR IN INDIA.

Fierce Battle Marks the Advance of the British.

MANY ARE SHOT DOWN.

Gallant Charge in the Face of a Deadly Fire.

REBELS FORCED TO RETIRE.

Simla, Oct. 20.—Official advices from Fort Lockhart say that after the fighting on Monday last between the British troops under General Sir Yeatman-Biggs and the insurgent tribesmen from Chagru, on the Samana range, the British force returned to Ahinwari, and the tribesmen, greatly reinforced, reoccupied in force the heights west of Chagru.

General Sir Yeatman-Biggs sent the second division this morning to dislodge them. The position was a very strong one, on the summit of a precipitous hill, reached only by a single path along which the attacking force, consisting of the Gurkha regulars and the Dorsetshire regiment, was obliged to climb in Indian file, three batteries meantime shelling the Sangars.

The British suffered a temporary check when they reached the open space and were exposed to an accurate fire. After a prolonged artillery fire the Gurkhas were reinforced by the Gordon Highlanders. Then followed a magnificent rush across the open space in the face of a murderous fusillade. The enemy stood their ground till the British reached the rocks below, down which the tribesmen could not see to fire, and then fled pellmell. The losses of the Gurkhas and the Gordon Highlanders were severe.

According to later advices General Biggs' division advanced at daybreak by way of Chagru Kotal, with Brigadier General Kempster's brigade leading. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the enemy began a long range fight. The three mountain batteries, massed on Chagru Kotal, replied, while the Gordon Highlanders pushed through to support the first line, firing volleys at long range.

Heavy Losses Are Sustained.

The tribesmen reserved their fire till the Gurkhas reached the zigzag path under the perpendicular cliff, where Major Jennings Broomley was killed on Monday in the fighting between the Biggs Brigade and the insurgent tribesmen from Chagru on the Samana range. Three British companies crossed the zone off here at a rush, sustaining heavy losses, while the remainder deployed to the left to intercept a flank attack threatened by some 7,000 of the enemy from that direction. The Dorsetshire regiment attempted to support three companies of Gurkhas but were kept back by the enemy, who remained cool and reserved their fire until the British were well exposed.

At 12:30 p. m. matters looked serious, as the British gun fire, though aided by a mountain battery from Fort Gulistan, had failed to dislodge the enemy. General Kempster thereupon went forward in person, moving up the Gordon Highlanders and the Third Sikh regiment into the fighting line. A systematic assault was then organized and 2,000 men with fixed bayonets stood waiting for the order to advance.

Three minutes before the word of command was given General Kempster telegraphed back instructions to the company to concentrate their fire. The eighteen pieces of artillery responded, and, under cover of this fire, the leading company of the Highlanders, amid perfect silence, rushed into the fire zone.

Tribesmen Flee to the Hills.

Half the men dropped, but the remainder pushed gallantly on till they reached the cover where the Gurkhas lay. The rest of the force streamed after them, and the tribesmen, seeing that most of the troops had passed the fire zone, fled up the hill and collected under cover of the cliffs. The Highlanders and mixed regiments, after pausing a moment to take breath, again advanced to the assault, and twenty minutes later the position was won.

The ridge was stormed at 3 o'clock. From noon until that hour the tribesmen, sheltered in the Sangara, stood a heavy bombardment, beating their drums, waving their stands, shouting defiance, and maintaining a hot fire on the advancing infantry.

General Biggs will continue the advance so as to hold the frontal hills, and then push on to Kharappa, where he will be joined by Sir William Lockhardt.

Throughout yesterday the tribesmen continued their work of building breastworks on the summit.

War in the Soudan.

Cairo, Oct. 20.—The British gunboats advanced up the Nile today, shelled Metemmeh, the dervish position between Berber and Khartoum, and retired after inspecting it with the view of ascertaining its strength and defensive works.

Paris, Oct. 20.—An official dispatch received here from General Gallieni, the French commander-in-chief in Madagascar, announces that a strong band of Sakalavas has attacked a French post which was recently established at a point on the Tsiirhibina River, in western Madagascar, killing many of the garrison, including three officers.

GOV. MOUNT IS READY TO ACT.

Arrest of the Leaders in the Versailles Lynching Is Expected Within a Few Days.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20.—Developments of an important character are expected in the investigation into the Versailles lynching this week, and it is said that the Governor is so well informed regarding the participants in that tragedy, in which five men were killed by a mob, that he now has no hesitancy in proceeding against them. Arrests are expected in a few days.

The leaders of the mob have been known ever since the lynching occurred, but recent investigation showed that agents of the State have secured the names of several others and the names also of many who were connected with the affair, if not actual participants in it. The Attorney General's office is in constant communication with the agents in Ripley County, and the evidence has been carefully gone over by that official and is regarded as certain to result in convictions.

Whether the Governor will demand that a new grand jury be impaneled and place the evidence before it, or proceed by arrest and preliminary trial before a peace justice, has not been decided.

F. F. G. BEHRING IS LOCKED UP.

German Claims Relationship to George M. Pullman and Insists Upon Seeing His Remains.

Ferdinand Friedrich Gustav Behring is locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station. Upon hearing of the death of George M. Pullman he came to Chicago, and yesterday afternoon called at the Pullman residence. He said he was a near relative of the dead millionaire, and asked to be allowed to see the remains. He was refused and became so demonstrative that the butler ejected him. Officer Johnson arrested him. Behring said he was born in Germany and that his mother told him on her deathbed that he was closely related to Mr. Pullman.

PUPILS IN A MAD DOG PANIC.

Rabid Animal Dashes Among Children from Skinner School—Killed Before Any One Is Bitten.

Children attending the Skinner School, Jackson boulevard and Aberdeen street, were thrown into a panic yesterday afternoon by a rabid dog which dashed into their midst while they were leaving the building. Fortunately no one was bitten, but excitement ran high until the dog was finally shot by Policeman Dick of the Desplaines Street Station.

AUSTRIA IN THE THROES.

PRIME MINISTER UNABLE TO CONTROL THE UNTERHAUS.

Disgraceful Scenes Characterize the Session of the Chamber and These Are Brought to a Temporary Cessation Only After Many Hours—Waring Nationalities Bring the Empire to Another Crisis—Ministry to Take Counsel of Francis Joseph.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—On the assembling of the Unterhaus today, after last night's disorderly proceedings, the Chamber began the discussion of a series of motions to impeach the members of the Cabinet for an alleged violation of their Ministerial powers by the issuance of a decree on June 23 last authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia.

Dr. Herold, one of the Deputies for Prague, Bohemia, intervened with a motion to shelve the entire discussion. In supporting this proposal he said:

"A great historical combat is proceeding at the moment, in which all the people of Austria are fighting for equal rights as opposed to the supremacy of the Germans. Obstruction will not win the day, but even should it ultimately prevail, the Bohemian people would survive such a victory. In the interest of the Bohemians and the cause of freedom and legality, the Czechs will not support the impeachment proceedings."

After a ten hours' sitting the Unterhaus by a vote of 161 against 141, adopted Dr. Herold's motion to shelve the entire discussion. The House then adjourned.

The scenes in the Uterhaus last night and during the small hours this morning were simply disgraceful. The opposition belabored the desks with heavy rulers and slammed the desk lids. When a group of Czechs advanced and endeavored to seize the rulers and to hold the desk lids there was a free fight for the possession of the lids, which were torn off and used as weapons.

The trouble had arisen because Dr. Abramovitsch insisted in passing to the orders of the day, which was declared to be contrary to the rules of the House.

The crisis is regarded as most serious. Count Goluchowski, President of the Imperial Council of Ministers and Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Buda-Pesth to consult with the Emperor on the measures to be adopted.

EUROPE HURT BY THE TARIFF.

German Commercial Men Denounce the Dingley Bill and Show How It Affects Them.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—At the meeting of the Central Association of German Industrials to elect delegates to Prince Hohenlohe's committee for drafting new commercial treaties Herr Buck, who was the chief speaker, denounced the Dingley tariff as "the most complicated, contradictory, and uncertain tariff ever conceived." He declared that it was due to the capitalistic speculations, which are proving fatal to the industrial existence of the United States.

At the same time, Herr Buck said, he felt bound to protest against the danger of a customs war. The sugar industry would suffer thereby, and Germany would not be in a position to support herself if the United States should retaliate with repressive duties on corn, cotton, or petroleum.

On the other hand, he said, he did not anticipate a long life for "the era of capitalistic domination in America."

London, Oct. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, during the course of a long article on American competition in the iron and steel industries, says:

"Today we find the United States not only challenging our supremacy in neutral markets but even obtaining a foothold in England.

"The causes which are giving the United States such a favorable position are permanent, and everything points to the United States remaining the cheapest steel producing country in the world."

GERMANY'S TURKISH ENVOY.

Von Bieberstein Replaces Von Jeltsch at the Capital of the Ottoman Empire.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—It was officially announced today that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein is going to Constantinople, to replace Baron Saurma von Jeltsch, who is going to represent Germany at Rome in succession to Baron von Buelow. Baron Marschall, however, retains the title and rank of Minister of State.

Emperor William has received the following telegram from the Sultan, through Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister:

"The Sultan hastened to accept with great joy the proposed appointment of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein as German Ambassador to the Ottoman government. He sees in the nomination a special proof of good will and friendship of the German Emperor in sending to the court of the Sultan a personage of such high importance as Baron von Bieberstein, who, for so many years, when conducting the foreign policy of the German Empire, successfully and most energetically coöperated in fostering the very highly valued relations of Turkey with Germany. The new Ambassador may be assured of the most cordial reception on the part of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan."

CZAR AND KAISER EMBRACE.

Greetings Exchanged by the Rulers at Wiesbaden in the Presence of a Cheering Multitude.

Wiesbaden, Oct. 20.—The Czar and the Grand Duke of Hesse arrived here at 12:30 p. m. on a visit to Emperor William. They were met at the railroad depot by his Majesty and the Prince of Schaumberg-Lippe. The two Emperors cordially embraced and kissed each other. After the usual presentations, their Majesties drove to the castle, warmly cheered by the crowds lining the route. The Czar returned to Darmstadt after lunch.

Darmstadt, Oct. 20.—The Czar and the Grand Duke of Hesse returned here this afternoon from Wiesbaden, where they visited Emperor William of Germany. The latter will return their visit here tomorrow.

TIGHTENING ITS HOLD ON EGYPT

French Concession to Great Britain in Exchange for Concessions as to Tunis.

Birmingham, England, Oct. 20.—The Daily Post, organ of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announces that there is reason to believe that, as an equivalent for recent concessions in regard to Tunis, the Marquis of Salisbury has secured an important quid pro quo in Egypt.

Ask Aid from America.

London, Oct. 20.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers today prepared a manifesto which is to be sent to the American newspapers and labor organizations appealing for money in order to enable the society to keep the striking engineers from giving in to their employers.

American Decorated.

Brussels, Oct. 20.—Among the honors conferred by King Leopold in connection with the Brussels International Exhibition is the bestowal of a decoration upon the representative of the United States, Commissioner Gore, who has been made a Commander of the Order of King Leopold.

Honor Saved by Death.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—Berthold Englisch, the well known chess player, is dead. The cause of death was brain affection. Englisch withdrew from the recent tournament at Berlin, declaring that his head was not clear. Rumor accused him of accepting a bribe from a weak opponent to withdraw, but his death disproves that report.

"Big Nell Walsh" Caught.

Nellie O'Connell, alias "Big Nell Walsh," who the police accuse of robbing James Taylor of $1,770 on the evening of Chicago day, is under arrest, and the police claim that they are in a position to recover the money.

TO REACH FOR TRADE

Reciprocity Treaties to Be Negotiated at Once.

MEXICO AS A MARKET.

Exports to Central America Are Increasing Fast.

BRAZIL BUYS IN ENGLAND.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—"Within six months," said Director Smith of the Bureau of American Republics this evening, "reciprocity treaties will probably be negotiated with the countries of Latin America, as well as with France and Germany. The negotiations are still pending, and it would be improper to speak of details further than to say the prospects are excellent for an immediate application of the reciprocity features of the Dingley bill. For the last four years almost no efforts have been made to build up our trade with the countries on the American continent to the south of us. Now we are preparing to inaugurate movements to take advantage of the revival of trade relations which are evident all over the continent. Coal is being mined today in the Indian Territory and shipped to Mexico. We can extend this trade indefinitely, and our commerce within America can be made to include agricultural products just as well as manufactured products. Iowa is today putting up butter in cans and shipping it to Venezuela and Brazil by way of Liverpool. When we take advantage of the natural ways down the Mississippi and across the gulf there is no reason why we should not control the commerce of the continent. The countries to the south of us are ready to enter into closer commercial relations with the United States, while the reciprocity features of the new tariff law are peculiarly inviting to Germany and France."

The Director of the Bureau of American Republics has been an important factor in the negotiation of the new reciprocity treaties, and has prepared a mass of valuable statistics to show that in the last ten years there has been a decided movement in Central and South America toward the concentration of the trade of the Spanish-American republics with the United States. In 1896 our exports to Mexico were $19,450,256, an increase over 1895 of $12,079,657. The imports from Mexico were $17,456,177, an increase of $8,189,156. In other words, this country sells Mexico over two and one-half times as much and buys from that country nearly twice as much as eleven years ago. Our sales to Mexico are now more than the aggregate of Great Britain, France, and Germany, whose exports foot up $16,345,315 for 1895, showing a direct falling off of $4,363,474 since 1885. Ten years ago France sold Mexico 13½ millions of goods, while in 1895 the commerce had dropped to 5½ millions. The falling off in the trade of the three great European nations with Mexico seems to be due to the fact that they buy less. Germany bought $13,285,841 worth of merchandise of Mexico in 1885, but only $1,534,214 in 1895. As this country furnishes an increasing market to the Mexicans, they have bought even more liberally, so that the balance of trade in merchandise, which was against us by about $2,000,000 in 1885, is now in our favor by the same amount.

The investigation preliminary to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaties has shown a similar significant change. Last year the exports of the United States to the Central American countries of British Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, amounting to $8,416,495 and our imports from the same countries to $9,327,962. This is an increase in sales of $5,126,116 and of purchases of $1,387,028, showing a great stimulus to the trade of the United States with Central America. This country sells on the isthmus more than twice as much as in 1887. The balance of trade against the United States in Central America has dwindled from $4,650,555 in 1887 to only $911,467 in 1896. Our exports to Central America for 1896 exceeded those of France and Great Britain combined for 1893 (the latest year for which accurate statistics are obtainable) by $5,386,070.

Compared with 1887 the exports of the United States to the West Indies hav increased only $1,767,943, while the imports have decreased $11,327,009. This is almost wholly accounted for by the war in Cuba.

The investigation into the trade relations with South America shows the field which is open for development by reciprocity treaties. From United States Treasury returns for the fiscal years from 1887 to 1896 inclusive it appears that our imports from South America were greater in 1892 ($150,727,759) than in any other of those years, but fell in 1896 to $108,828,462, which amount, however, was in excess of any other year except 1891 ($118,736,668) and 1895 ($112,167,120).

The exports for 1896 ($36,297,671) were greater than in any of the years named except 1890, when that amounted to $38,752,648. Roughly speaking we may be said to have increased our exports to South America since 1887 by $5,000,000 and since 1888 by about $6,700,000.

It is no secret here in Washington that Brazil will be the first of the American Latin countries to take advantage of the reciprocity scheme, and this great republic happens to do more business with the United States now than all the rest of the South American countries combined. While our exports to South America have increased only $5,553,174 since 1887, our imports from the southern continent have jumped up $29,064,271 in the same nine years. Almost all this increase in sales, and two-thirds of the increase in purchase, must be credited to Brazil. The exports of the United States to Brazil increased from $8,127,883 in 1887 to $14,258,187 in 1896, while in the same time Brazil increased her sales to the United States from $52,953,176 to $71,060,046.

As compared with 1887 the exports of the United States to the Argentine, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, and Uruguay show a positive loss, while the gains in Bolivia, Chile, British and Dutch Guiana, Peru, and Venezuela are slight.

The British trade in South America, which may possibly be diverted to this country through the medium of reciprocity treaties, is shown in the significant way that in 1896 the exports of the United Kingdom to South America were, in round numbers, $120,000,000, as compared with only $36,297,671 exported from the United States.

CALLS IT A "FAKE MEETING."

Colored Citizen of Alton, Ill., Shows Up the So-Called "Afro-American League."

Alton, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Oct. 14 I noticed an account of a meeting of what purported to be the Afro-American State league which is very misleading and was intended by its projectors to deceive. The fact of the matter is that there was nobody at that meeting except S. B. Turner of Chicago, an employé in the State Grain department; J. S. Townsend of O'Fallon, Ill.; and Lewis Jones of Alton, Ill. So you see what a flourish of trumpets these three men made on paper. Their pretensions are all false from start to finish. The sooner such rascals are detected and shown up in their proper light the better for the colored people and the Republican party. Such men as the above would make the leading white men believe that they lead and control the colored vote, when as a matter of fact they do not control their own vote. We are Republicans in southern Illinois and are members of our own county organizations, and vote and work with our own men, white and colored, and pay no attention to so-called "Afro-American leagues," whose sole purpose is to boost a few designing men into prominence. Please publish the above in your valuable paper that the public may know the facts in the case. EUGENE DREW, 807 Staunton street.

Denver Leases a Gas Plant.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 20.—The stockholders of the Denver Consolidated Gas company today ratified the action of the Board of Directors accepting the city's proposition to lease the plan at 6 per cent on an appraised valuation for eight years.

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CINCINNATI. CHICAGO. ST LOUIS.

ELECTION OF LOYAL LEGION.

Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi Is Rechosen as Commander-in-Chief.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20.—The thirteenth annual convention of the officers of the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was held today in the rooms of the Historical society of Pennsylvania. Officers were elected as follows:

Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N.; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Brig.-Gen. Selden Connor, Maine; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Major General John R. Brooke. U. S. A.; Recorder-in-Chief, Brevet Lieutenant John P. Nicholson, Pennsylvania; Registrar-in-Chief, Brevet Major William P. Puxford, District of Columbia; Treasurer-in-Chief, Colonel Cornelius Cadle of Ohio; and Chaplain-in-Chief, the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 20.—The reunion of the old Iron Brigade opened here today. General E. S. Bragg was reëlected President and Colonel J. A. Watrous Secretary. Milwaukee was chosen as the place of the next meeting. General Bragg reported the Gibbon monument completed at a cost of $1,100, and half the sum was at once subscribed. A resolution was adopted adverse to granting further war service medals as discrimination against the living and injustice to the dead.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS' ELECTION

Grand Lodge of Illinois Selects Its Officers for the Year Coming On.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Illinois devoted most of the morning to settling contests in the representation of the two Chicago lodges, finally seating John P. Powers from Van Buren Lodge and Max Milensky from Montefiore Lodge. The election of officers resulted as follows, four ballots being necessary to settle the Grand Outer Guard, which is the entering step for Grand Lodge office: Past Grand Chancellor, John D. Benedict of Danville; Grand Chancellor Commander, Dr. O. G. Servoas, Havana; Vice Grand Chancellor, A. F. Cummings, Rockford, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, H. P. Caldwell, Chicago; Grand Master of Exchequer, Charles Nieman, Freeport; Grand Master at Arms, James E. Jewett, Lincoln; Grand Inner Guard, Charles Cushing, Chicago; Grand Outer Guard, James H. Barkley, Springfield; Grand Trustee, Eugene T. Gilbert, Chicago.

OCEAN FREIGHTER AGROUND.

Unknown Vesssel Run Upon the Outer Bar at Spring Lake, N. J., During a High Wind.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A large three-mast freighter grounded on the outer bar below Spring Lake, N. J., about 9:30 tonight. It was sighted by the beach patrol before it took the sand, and the crews from Stations 7, 8, and 9 hurried to the place with their apparatus. The vessel lies so far out it is impossible to make out its name. It appears, as nearly as can be seen in the darkness, to be lying in an easy position. The ocean, however, is rough.

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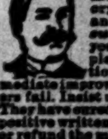
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SAVED BY TWO GOALS

Brown's Failure at Kicking Gives Yale a Victory.

EVEN ON TOUCHDOWNS.

Largest Score Made Against the Blue Except by Princeton.

PROVIDENCE MEN A SURPRISE

Play the New Haven Eleven to a Standstill at All Points.

MAKE THE LONGER END RUNS.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A hurricane, sweeping all before it, swooped down on Yale Field this afternoon, carrying the Yale football team off in its van. It was Brown University's eleven, who gave Yale the worst scare the blue ever experienced at the hands of a small college, and who were defeated by the score of only 18 to 14. The result is a moral victory for Brown, who scored three touchdowns, just as many as Yale, and who, but for Hall's missing two goals from touchdowns, would have equaled the Yale score and tied the blue.

No college except Princeton ever achieved the record made by Brown this afternoon. No opposing college ever scored but two touchdowns in a game against Yale till Princeton did it last year in the memorable victory of the Tigers by the score of 26 to 6. When Harvard defeated Yale it was by the figures 12 to 6.

Till last year Princeton had never made more than two touchdowns against Yale. The highest score ever made by Pennsylvania against the blue was 10, while the other colleges which have managed to get a single score against the blue, Wesleyan, Cornell, and Williams, did it without endangering her goal a second time. But Brown has revolutionized the history of football at Yale by administering what every Yale man as he walked homeward tonight called a defeat for his college.

Many of Brown's followers thought that one of the goals tried for after touchdown was really a score. If this were allowed the final score of the game would be Yale 18, Brown 16, the narrowest possible margin of victory for the blue.

Brown Scores First.

Brown took the lead at the start and scored the first touchdown of the game, leading Yale for about seven minutes by the score of 4 to 0. Brown practically tied Yale for the first half, the first division of play ending with the score 6 to 4 in Yale's favor, each side having scored a single touchdown. When this half closed Brown felt radiantly happy at having scored against Yale, and the wearers of the blue enjoyed a severe calling down by the coachers.

"We call it a victory to have scored once," said Coach Wallace S. Moyle of the Brown eleven, an old Yale player, as his men trotted back upon the field to begin the second half.

Brown's aggressiveness was not over; in this half Brown scored twice, the same as Yale, Hall missing another try for goal from touchdown. Brown's offense was marked by long runs; all Yale's gains, however, had to be made by dogged line bucking. Not a Yale player scored a run of more than twenty yards, while Brown's star duo, Gammons and Fultz, made half a dozen of that magnitude and two of thirty yards apiece.

The game put up by Brown is regarded as unprecedented, because five of that team have never played in a big game before. Two of them never donned a football uniform till this season. Among the Brown substitutes was Richard Croker Jr. of New York City, whose cup of joy was filled to the brim.

It was noticeable today that every run of more than five yards was made either through tackle and end or around the ends. Brown's two last runs were made around Yale's end.

A crowd of 3,500 was out despite lowering clouds, and the visitors were accorded a reception commensurate with their great achievement. They were applauded when they scampered on the field for practice, were given a rousing reception when they scored first against Yale, and again when they marched off the field at the conclusion of the first half. When they made their third touchdown a body of Yale men rose in the grandstand and gave the Brown cheer. Fultz, Gammons, and Carter were temporarily laid out, and when they resumed their places in the line the crowd showed their appreciation of the pluck of the rushers by a cheer.

Details of the Game.

McBride kicked off. Richardson caught rushing back twenty yards before being downed. Hall punted to the center. McBride returned it to Brown's twenty-yard line. Hall punted to the Brown forty-yard line. Yale had had a fine chance to score without being able to gain.

Then Brown's backs began a series of attacks between Captain Rodgers and Chamberlin. At every plunge Gammons and Fultz got their ground. Fultz smashed through Rodgers for thirty yards and the ball stood at Yale's ten-yard line. The crowd rose and looked scared. It needed but one plunge by Gammons to gain the posts for Brown's first touchdown. Hall failed to kick goal. Score: Brown, 4; Yale, 0.

McBride kicked off and Brown failed to advance beyond the thirty-yard line. Kiefer was given the ball and made Yale's first touchdown, and the first half closed with the score: Yale, 6; Brown, 4.

McBride returned Hall's kickoff and an interchange of punts gave Yale the ball. Captain Rodgers here attacked Brown's left wing, never failing to gain his ground, made his own touchdown on the fifth try, and Cadwalader kicked goal. The score stood: Yale, 12; Brown, 4.

On Hall's kickoff McBride tried to return and Gammons intercepted his punt at Yale's fifteen-yard line. Chadwick tackled him and was dragged five yards, and Brown stood only four yards from the Yale goal and went over quickly. Hall failed to kick goal and the score stood: Yale, 12; Brown, 8.

McBride kicked off, Hall returning to Yale's forty-yard line. Yale's dogged rushes began again and the Blue began to rely on Corwin's sure gains. He worked Brown's tackles for gains and Kiefer took the ball over around Brown's left end. Cadwalader kicked goal and the score stood: Yale, 18; Brown, 8, with five minutes to play.

Hall and McBride exchanged punts. Richardson caught McBride's kick and, dodging Cadwalader and Kiefer, with Gammons and Fultz by his side the Brown quarter gamboled down the field for the longest run of the day. The great interference of Fultz and Gammons bowled over Yale's players till De Saulles caught the runner at the Yale ten-yard line. Gammons was again given the ball and made his second touchdown of the day against Yale. He planted the ball squarely between the Yale goal posts and Hall kicked goal, leaving the score 18 to 14 in Yale's favor. Yale was rushing the ball rapidly toward Brown's goal when time was called. The lineup:

Yale [18].		Brown [14].	
Eddy	R. E.	Murphy	L. E.
Post [Chadwick]	R. T.	Melandy [Hapgood]	L. T.
Brown	R. G.	Wheeler	L. G.
Cutten	C.	Chesoro	C.
Cadwalader	L. G.	Carter	R. G.
Rodgers [Captain]	L. T.	Whittemore	R. T.
Chamberlin [Hazen]	L. E.	Hunt	R. E.
De Saulles	Q. B.	Richardson	Q. B.
Benjamin [Corwin]	R. H. B.	Gammons	L. H. B.
Kiefer [Gilm're]	L. H. B.	Fultz	R. H. B.
McBride	F. B.	Hall	F. B.

Place and date—New Haven, Conn., Oct. 20. Touchdowns—Gammons [2], Fultz, Kiefer [2], Rodgers. Goals from touchdowns—Cadwalader, 3; Hall, 1. Referee—Knapp of the Elizabe A. C. Umpire—Rockwell of Tufts College. Linesmen—Hull, Yale; Gifford, Brown. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Harvard, 24; Newton A. A., 0.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—There is joy in old Cambridge tonight. Harvard this afternoon defeated the Newton Athletic association eleven by the good score of 24 to 0, just fourteen more points than Yale was able to roll up last Saturday. What please Harvard men more than anything is that this score was made by an eleven of which six men were substitutes. Of course, the chief interest in the game centered in the fact that it gave good opportunities to compare old Eli and Johnny Harvard. The score in itself tells a story, but the Newton players, who had to buck against both of the rivals, can best tell of the comparative merit of the elevens. Captain Corbett said: "Harvard has a stronger line than Yale, the ends are especially well guarded, and the other points of attack are also stronger. As to the backs, the game has been so different that I don't like to say."

In order to get a Yale idea, Murphy, the old Yale end, was approached. "Harvard has a stronger, heavier line," he responded. "The linesmen broke through our line, something Yale rarely did. But even if they are, they are lacking in speed. Here Yale has a great advantage. The backs, I should say, are about evenly matched."

As to the game itself, Harvard started in with a rush and within three minutes had a touchdown and a goal to boast of. Then came straight football by the crimson lads. The ball was kept in Newton territory, but no more scoring was done. The Newton eleven showed a bracing ability during the first half which Harvard could not overcome. Lineup:

Harvard (24).		Newton (0).	
Moulton	R. E.	Murphy	L. E.
Mills	R. T.	Nash	L. T.
Boal	R. G.	Eddy	L. G.
Doucette	C.	Callaghan	C.
Sargent	L. G.	Paul	R. G.
Swain (Wheeler)	L. T.	F. Eddy	R. T.
Cabot	L. E.	Gallagher	R. E.
Cochrane	Q. B.	Saul	Q. B.
Sawin (Sullivan)	R. H. B.	Corbett	L. H. B.
Bibblee	L. H. B.	Draper	R. H. B.
Warren	F. B.	Taylor	F. B.

Score—Harvard, 24; Newton A. A., 0. Touchdowns—Cabot [2], Warren, Moulton. Goals from touchdowns—Cochrane, 4. Referee—H. Cross of Yale. Umpire—Letton of Yale. Linesmen—Lewis and Gallagher. Time—20-minute halves. Attendance—2,000.

Pennsylvania, 24; State, 0.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—About 600 of the faithful were out at Franklin Field this afternoon and saw Pennsylvania roll 24 points against State College between raindrops. The gridiron was ankle deep in mud in places and the ball was wet and slippery, resulting in a game marked by fumbling and loose playing generally. Captain Rinehart, Coach Davis, Half Back Walbridge, and Full Back Bray of Lafayette College were on hand to gather pointers for next Saturday's game. They saw Pennsylvania equal the score made by them against State three weeks ago, and that is about all the satisfaction they got out of the contest, as the red and blue played with three substitutes, abandoning the "guards back" formation and keeping seven men in the line all the time. Lineup:

Pennsylvania.		State College.	
Hodges	R. E.	Rubls	L. E.
De Silver, Outland	R. T.	Scholl	L. T.
McCracken	R. G.	Randolph	L. G.
Overfield	C.	Murray	C.
Hare	L. G.	Essler	R. G.
Goodman, De Silver	L. T.	Cartright, Clapper	R. T.
Boyle, Goodman	L. E.	Diehl, Fulton	R. E.
Weeks	Q. B.	Heckel	Q. B.
Smith	R. H. B.	Curtin, Schoffstahl	L. H. B.
Armbruster	L. H. B.	Jones	R. H. B.
Walker	F. B.	McChesney, Curtin	F. B.

Touchdowns—Walker, Hare, De Silver, Hodges, McCracken. Goals from touchdowns—Walker, 2. Referee—Dougall Ward, Princeton. Umpire—Lloyd McCauley, Princeton. Linesmen—Mr. Hildebrand, State College; Mr. Dickson, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—25 minutes each.

Princeton, 54; F. and M., 0.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Princeton defeated Franklin and Marshall on varsity field this afternoon 54 to 0. The game was played in a disagreeable drizzling rain. The Franklin and Marshall team was light and Captain Cochran used his famous ends back interference with telling effect, repeatedly rushing the visitors down the field and over the goal line without losing the ball. Princeton's defense was so effective that the visitors did not once gain the necessary five yards during the entire game. Lineup:

Princeton.		F. and M.	
Schwartz	R. E.	Schneider	L. E.
Potter [Hild'brand]	R. T.	Kieffer	L. T.
Edwards [Armst'g]	R. G.	Thomas	L. G.
Dickey [Booth]	C.	Stonewood	C.
Crowdis	L. G.	Hirschey	R. G.
Holt	L. T.	Zimmerman	R. T.
G. Lathrope	L. E.	Kinzen	R. E.
Baird [Poe, Rosengarten]	Q. B.	Locher	Q. B.
Kelly [Reiter]	R. H. B.	McLaughlin	L. H. B.
Bannard [Ayres, Crane, G. Lathrop]	L. H. B.	Hesterman	R. H. B.
Wheeler	F. B.	Misner	F. B.

Score—Princeton, 54; Franklin and Marshall, 0. Place and date—Princeton, N. J., Oct. 20. Touchdowns—Kelly [3], Reiter [3], Baird, Ayres, Poe, Wheeler. Goals from touchdowns—Baird, 5; Wheeler, 2. Referee—Scott Bullit, Princeton. Umpire—J. D. Baker, F. and M. Linesmen—Burke, Princeton; Pilgrin, F. and M. Timekeeper—G. A. Goldie, Princeton. Time of halves—15 and 20 minutes.

Lehigh, 5; Dickinson, 0.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Lehigh played Dickinson two thirty-five-minute halves today, winning on a goal from field. Dickinson won the toss, and with the wind at its back the ball was kicked up and down the field. No scoring was done until the middle of the second half, when Holderness kicked a beautiful goal from the twenty-yard line. This ended the scoring. Score, 5 to 0. The lineup:

Dickinson [0].		Lehigh [5].	
Craver, Captain	R. E.	Chamberlin	L. E.
Oar	R. T.	Butler	L. T.
Stevens	R. G.	Becerra	L. G.
Ralston	C.	McCarthy	C.
Sheetze	L. G.	Gilbert, Payne	R. G.
Boate	L. T.	Gonsolus	R. T.
Hoover	L. E.	James	R. E.
Houston	Q. B.	Denise	Q. B.
Lowther	R. H. B.	Gerhart	L. H. B.
Devall	L. H. B.	Canfield, James	R. H. B.
Jones	F. B.	Holderness	F. B.

Goal from field—Holderness. Referee—Thurston. Umpire—Stauffer. Linesmen—White and Ewing.

Tufts', 6; Boston, 0.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The annual football game between Tufts College and Boston University on Tufts' Oval, Medford, was played this afternoon, Tufts winning, 6 to 0. Lineup:

Tufts.		Boston.	
Greul	R. E.	Brown	L. E.
Goddard	R. T.	Teehan	L. T.
Daniels	R. G.	Burt, Jones	L. G.
Avery	C.	Hughes	C.
Bartlett	L. G.	Curl	R. G.
Carpenter, Captain	L. T.	Sturtevant	R. T.
Foster, Burton	L. E.	Tallman	R. E.
Almede	Q. B.	O'Connell	Q. B.
Moses	R. H. B.	Ellsworth	L. H. B.
Maddocks	L. H. B.	Haines, Capt.	R. H. B.
Phillips, Griswold	F. B.	Bossidy	F. B.

Place and date—Medford, Mass., Oct. 20. Touchdown—Goddard. Goal from touchdown—Burton. Referee—Mains. Umpire—Upton. Linesmen—Barron and Smith. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes (unfinished).

Wesleyan, 24; Amherst, 0.

Meriden, Conn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Wesleyan football eleven met the Amherst team at Hanover Park this afternoon and the former won, 24 to 0, in two twenty-minute halves. Amherst had the ball within eight yards of Wesleyan's line, which was the nearest approach to scoring.

Technology, 16; Andover, 6.

Andover, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Technology defeated Andover at football this afternoon 16 to 6. Tech scored one touchdown in the first half, while Andover did not score until the second half.

Haverford, 10; Johns Hopkins, 0.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20.—Haverford College today defeated Johns Hopkins football team by the score of 10 to 0.

Henninger Joins the Coachers.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The football practice was secret again today and nothing definite can be learned about the work. "Pa" Henninger, Michigan's tackle and Captain on the famous '95 team, arrived in town today to assist in the coaching. It is expected that he will work regularly with the men from now on. The officials for the Oberlin game have not been decided upon, and it seems that the two managements are having a difficult time getting the matter settled.

Secret Practice at Madison.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Today the gates at Camp Randall were closed while the varsity lined up against the high school for a friendly game. The team did the best work it has done yet. For seventy minutes the practice continued as fast as the signals could be given. O'Dea was again in the game and did some wonderful kicking. Cochems and Peele continue to play with dash and are holding their weight well.

SWIMMING EVENTS AT C. A. A.

Dr. Neumann Comes Within a Second of an American Record in One Contest.

Dr. Paul Neumann, the clever Chicago Athletic association swimmer, again proved himself to be the champion of the club yesterday afternoon at the "ladies' day" exhibition.

The clubhouse was thronged all day by the women friends of the members, and exhibitions of all sorts, tennis, billiards, bowling, and swimming, were given.

The tank events were the best that have been held so far, and the exhibition between Dr. Neumann and the new find, George Weiland, in the 100-yard event came within one second of being the American record for the distance. Dr. Neumann led from the start, and was pushed by his opponent, who swam a game race and was defeated by only three feet in the fast time of :01:08.

This is the doctor's fastest time, and he feels proud of his new record.

The eighty-yard handicap event was contested by all the experts of the club, and in the second heat were brought together the best men. Walter Blum was from the two-second mark, but the man with a limit of twenty-two seconds had too big a lead, and he did not show at the finish. The final heat was won by Allen, with Wentworth seconds. Time, 1:20. Harry Lobdell won the tub race in 2:10 4-5.

Dr. Neumann, Pete Rowland, and F. W. Wentworth exhibited styles of swimming and floating. The program was concluded by a polo match between the Reds and Whites. The Reds won, 5 to 1. Dr. Neumann, for the Reds, made three goals, Dr. Hunt, two, and Patrick one for the Whites.

Maher and Ruhlin to Fight.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Maher and Ruhlin are as good as matched. Mike Connelly yesterday sent from Pittsburg a check to cover Billy Madden's forfeit on behalf of Ruhlin, with the proviso that Corbett should have a week more in which to accept Maher's challenge. Of course Corbett will not reply to Maher. Knowing this, Arthur Lumley appointed Tuesday next for the meeting of Connelly and Madden and notified both managers. Maher and Ruhlin will contest for the championship of the world, claiming that, as Fitzsimmons will not fight, he has no right to the title.

A Good Investment.—O. F. C. whisky in bottles is guaranteed by the United States government as absolutely pure. Notice internal revenue stamp on neck of bottle.

PLAY A SECRET GAME

Northwestern and C. A. A. Meet Behind Closed Gates.

NEITHER ABLE TO SCORE.

Teams Push Each Other Back and Forth Length of Field.

CRITICS SEE THE CONTEST.

Manager Thompson of the Chicago Athletics is getting even with Stagg for refusing to meet him on the football field. He is helping Northwestern prepare to meet the maroons on Marshall Field Saturday. He took his gridiron protégés out to Evanston for a little practice game yesterday afternoon with the purple. Stagg's name was not mentioned on Sheppard Field, but there was a determined look on the faces of the men as they played the game that boded no good to the gentlemen on the South Side.

For fifty-five long minutes the teams swayed back and forth on the field and neither side could score. C. A. A. lined up the strongest combination that could be mustered. Several of Northwestern's best men were convalescents, and still they held the husky men from Chicago to a standstill. Coachers for both aggregations were behind every play, suggesting improvements and shouting encouraging words. Members of the Evanston Athletic association were eye witnesses, but all others were barred from the field.

Perry, reported yesterday as laid off with an injured shoulder, was better. He went out for practice. Captain Hunter tried him again at left half back and he was a wonder. Into the line he plunged and around the ends. Thompson and Noyes went out to one side to gaze at the sick man's movements. Van Doozer smiled and Hunter gave the signals for the man with the lame shoulder to go through the line.

Levings, who is recovering from typhoid fever, was at his post until time was called. Johnson and Catlin, both reserves, were Northwestern's end men and they did well. At the end of the practice Van Doozer was well pleased and the Evanston business-men went out of the gate with a broad grin. Eleven stiff and injured remnants of the team defeated by Iowa had held the C. A. A.'s to a tie game at 0 to 0.

It looked encouraging. Three of the visitors were laid aside for substitutes, while Northwestern had not changed a man. They were certainly regaining strength. Perhaps by Saturday they would be able to endure a life sized game.

Practice began at 3:30. C. A. A. won the toss and Draper kicked off to Sloane. The battle was on. Sloane advanced the ball ten yards before Murray tackled. On Northwestern's forty yard line they formed for a scrimmage. Libberton took the ball for a five yard gain through Hinckley. Perry followed for four yards past McWeeney, and then C. A. A. took the ball on downs.

Draper and Buell went around the ends for short gains, and Van Doozer was sent through Dietz for five yards. Northwestern got the ball on a fumble, but lost it again on downs.

With the pigskin on Northwestern's twenty-five yard line Draper signaled for a place kick. McDaniels fumbled and Levings broke through and fell on the ball. Sloane made a beautiful punt to the C. A. A.'s fifteen yard line, and Draper returned to the center of the field.

Then Van Doozer proceeded to try some of Culver's new moves. Just what they are is not known, for on this point all observed a sphinxlike silence. These plays enabled Hunter to crowd the ball dangerously near the visitors' goal before they recovered from the surprise. Then Perry, the injured, fumbled and Draper started the ball toward Northwestern's goal. Back and forth the teams swayed across the center line until thirty seconds before time was called in the first half. With the ball on their fifteen yard line Northwestern's invalids held the urban giants for downs, and Sloane punted out of danger. Time was called after forty minutes' play and no score.

When the second half began Captain Draper was forced to substitute Slater for Van Doozer and Paulman for McWeeney. Not an Evanstonian was disabled. Sloane kicked off and the teams lined up on C. A. A.'s thirty yard line. Draper tried to force a hole through the line behind the wedge, but failed. After that Northwestern kept the ball dangerously near the visitors' goal, but could not score. The lineup:

Northwestern.		C. A. A.	
Catlin	R. E.	Murray	L. E.
Dietz	R. T.	Pixley	L. T.
Levings	R. G.	Kirchoff	L. T.
Morse	C.	Reddington	C.
Thorne	L. G.	McWeeney	R. G.
Slade	L. T.	Hinckley	R. T.
Johnson	L. E.	Baeder	R. E.
Hunter	Q. B.	McDaniels	Q. B.
Libberton	R. H. B.	Buell	L. H. B.
Perry	L. H. B.	Van Doozer	R. H. B.
Sloane	F. B.	Draper	F. B.

Substitutes—Smith for Catlin, Slater for Van Doozer. Score—0 to 0. Place—Evanston. Referee—Haller. Umpire—Paulman. Linesmen—Chaddock and Hastings. Timekeeper—Cutler. Time of halves—Forty and fifteen minutes.

AUSTIN DEFEATS OAK PARK.

Protest Made by the Defeated Team Against the Victor's Full Back.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Englewood	4	0	1.000
Hyde Park	4	0	1.000
Evanston	4	0	1.000
Austin	3	1	.750
Lake View	3	1	.750
North Division	2	1	.667
Oak Park	2	1	.667
Chicago Manual	1	3	.250
Northwest Division	0	3	.000
Jefferson	0	3	.000
West Division	0	4	.000
English High	0	3	.000
South Division	0	3	.000

Austin High School's eleven defeated the Oak Park team, 10 to 6, at Oak Park yesterday. The game, which was one of the closest of the season, was marred by the familiar scholastic resource, a protest, which was filed against Austin's half back, Whitehead. The objection in this case is that he is not eligible to play, and his work undoubtedly secured the victory for the visitors.

The contest was one of the roughest of the season throughout, both sides using mass and line plays repeatedly. The effect of these tactics was soon apparent, and in the second half few downs passed without a call of time for injuries.

Steele of Oak Park was the only man badly hurt, however. He received a severe wrench of his hip, which may put him out of the game for several weeks.

Oak Park secured a lead in the first half when, after a long gain by Austin, Steele snatched the ball from the runner and sprinted forty-five yards for a touchdown. Muther kicked goal. For the rest of the half the ball changed hands frequently on downs, neither side scoring.

In the second half Austin discovered Oak Park's weak points, however, and Whitehead, Weber, and Jenkins brought the ball to the ten-yard line from which point Smith scored a touchdown. The last score came with less than a minute to play, Austin having kept the ball from the kickoff. Lineup:

Austin.		Oak Park.	
Burbank	R. E.	Keefer	L. E.
Tilt	R. T.	Hyman	L. T.
Carruthers	R. G.	Hunter	L. G.
Bassett	C.	Holdredge	C.
Cutting	L. G.	Moses	R. G.
Smith	L. T.	Pyatt	R. T.
Doty	L. E.	Muther-Hallock	R. E.
Decker	Q. B.	J. Hodgson	Q. B.
Whitehead	R. H. B.	McKinnon	L. H. B.
Jenkins	L. H. B.	W. Hodgson	R. H. B.
Weber	F. B.	Steele-Muther	F. B.

Score—Austin, 10; Oak Park, 6. Place and date—Oak Park, Oct. 20, 1897. Touchdowns—Smith [2], Steele. Goals from touchdowns—Weber, Muther. Injured—Steele [kicked in side]. Referee—Davis. Umpire—Karel. Linesmen—Wilson and Weed. Timekeeper—Fairbanks. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes.

Hyde Park, 10; Manual, 0.

Hyde Park was given a hard rub yesterday by the team from the Manual Training School, but finally won out by a score of 10 to 0. The Manual boys have improved more than any team in the league. In the game yesterday they failed once to make large gains through the line. The lineup:

Manual.		Hyde Park.	
Hammond	R. E.	Atwell	L. E.
Steele	R. T.	Tait	L. T.
La Quay	R. G.	Bruce	L. G.
Deakin	C.	Moore	C.
Bauder	L. G.	Hopkins	R. G.
Young	L. T.	Walsh	R. T.
Higey	L. E.	Mull	R. E.
Mudler	Q. B.	Card, Patterson	Q. B.
Smith	R. H. B.	Higby [Captain], Sinden	L. H. B.
Foote	L. H. B.	Stevens	R. H. B.
Broughton, Captain	F. B.	Connors	F. B.

Place and date—Washington Park, Oct. 20. Touchdowns—Higby, Stevens. Goals from touchdowns—Card. Injured—Higby, Card. Referee—Roby. Umpire—Howard. Linesmen—Ray, Sawyer. Timekeepers—Tait, Milherbee. Time of halves—15 minutes.

North Division, 22; South Division, 0.

South Division High School added another defeat to its list yesterday afternoon at Lincoln Park. It went down before the North Division boys to the tune of 22 to 0. Both teams seemed to lack snap and endurance, and fumbling was frequent by both elevens. The lineup:

North Division.		South Division.	
Manson	L. E.	Sacks	L. E.
Schraudenbach	L. T.	Marianthal	L. T.
Hess	L. G.	Piper	L. G.
Meyer	C.	Stone	C.
McHenry	R. G.	Twitchell	R. G.
Swanson	R. T.	Gabel	R. T.
Reeves	R. E.	Blumenthal	R. E.
Jones	Q. B.	Orudorff	Q. B.
Johnson	L. H. B.	Weir	L. H. B.
Booth	R. H. B.	Garmes	R. H. B.
Rohan	F. B.	Everett	F. B.
Lavergne	Sub.		

Place—Lincoln Park. Score—North Division, 22; South Division, 0. Referee—Marcuse. Umpire—Sager. Linesmen—Barrett, Weil. Timers—Meyar, Lough. Touchdowns—Rohan [2], Johnson, Swanson. Goals—Rohan [3].

Englewood, 26; Jefferson, 0.

The Englewood High School Tigers easily defeated the Jefferson Park High School team by a score of 26 to 0 at Jefferson Park yesterday afternoon. During a tackle in the last half F. Shiner had his nose broken. The lineup:

Englewood.	Positions.	Jefferson.
Sommers	Left end	Mengea
Gray	Left tackle	Paige
Snyder	Left guard	Nelson
Burbank	Center	Van Buskirk
Shellenberger	Right end	Spikings
Sample	Right tackle	Dodge
Dowd	Right guard	C. Shiner
Hoagland	Quarter back	Stehman
Wadsworth	Right half back	Williams
Wishart	Left half back	F. Shiner
Moloney	Full back	Wickersham

The score: Touchdowns—Dowd [2], Maloney [2], Wadsworth. Goals kicked—Maloney, 3. Umpire—Pratt. Referee—Jinks. Linesmen—Thompson and De Witt.

Northwest Division Forfeits.

When the Northwest Division High School football team assembled at Humboldt Park yesterday afternoon to battle with the Evanston High School team Captain J. T. Bunting found he was badly crippled and was compelled to forfeit the game to the Evanston boys.

West Division Forfeited.

West Division failed to secure a permit for the use of the grounds for yesterday's game with Lake View, and when the players appeared the gridiron was in possession of two other teams. Under the rules Lake View claimed a forfeit, which was allowed.

MASS-MEETING AT VARSITY.

Students Prepare to Turn Out for the Game with Northwestern on Saturday.

The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed stood on the platform in Kent Theater at the University of Chicago last night and pleaded with the varsity eleven to put up a strong game against Northwestern next Saturday.

"Don't play off side," he said. "Don't get too eager in your enthusiasm and forget the rules for the game. You can win if you will play your best and don't overstep yourselves. Don't hold in the line. It is unnecessary for me to urge upon you not to do the worst things of the game, for you have been taught other tactics, and would have cause for just resentment if we should suspect you of fouling. But above all things win the game. It is my prophecy that at the end of the score will be 46 to 0 with the U. of C. ahead."

Five hundred men and women with banners and tin horns were gathered in Kent Theater, and composed the most enthusiastic meeting that has ever been held at the varsity just previous to a football game. Nott Flint, the marshal of the university, was master of ceremonies, and R. B. Davidson sang varsity songs, in which the audience joined. Speeches were made by several of the faculty and the old members of the football team, including Professors Thatcher and Vincent and Phil Allen, Henry Gale, "Long" Jones, Harry Abells, Cavanaugh, and Raycroft.

Despite the fact that there was much enthusiasm aroused by the speeches, there was an evident chilliness from the fact many of the men on the team were not present, and rumors were abroad that they had been kept to their quarters by reason of bad condition. Herschberger was not present to respond for the team; neither was Webb, nor Fox, nor Mortimer, nor Kennedy. At the training quarters it was found that several of these men were laid up and were being carefully gotten into condition for the game. Webb's arm is still stiff. Fox's muscles are in bad condition and Kennedy is being treated for "charley horse." Trainer Beutner was not at all sanguine of the condition of the team, and said none of the men was in perfect condition, but all efforts were being made to bring them around.

Mass-Meeting at Illinois.

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A monster mass-meeting of students was held on the campus tonight to arrange for systematic cheering and singing when Illinois plays Purdue next Saturday. The Lafayette manager wired today to save 400 seats in the grandstand, and the news that Purdue was to bring a crowd of rooters along spread like wildfire. In a short time the meeting had been well advertised, and at the appointed time 800 students appeared on the campus. Professors Barton, Palmer, and Everett took charge of matters and appointed a set of leaders to lead the yelling of the various classes. After rehearsing some new yells the crowd dispersed, but by tomorrow afternoon it is expected that the college poets will have written several songs. Varsity played a good game against the scrubs today, who were, as usual, reinforced by several of the varsity men and the coaches. The scrubs managed to score, but could not hold the varsity when it had the oval. Forbes reappeared tonight, as he has made a satisfactory arrangement about his studies. Branch has been playing with the scrubs all this week, but certainly will be used against Purdue. Illinois is not negotiating for a game with the Pittsburg A. C.

Bouts at Cranston A. C.

Tomorrow at the Cranston Athletic club, 4430 Wentworth avenue, Charles Konepaske and John Shunneson will furnish a glove contest. Preliminary bouts between Harry and Samuel Harris, Denny Nevels and Frank Green, Alex. O'Hern and Young Scotty, Ed Olson and Kid Smith. Mike Bartley and Billy Brown, John Lawson and Ed Everett, Charles Wannock and Tom Dwyer will be given. George Kerwin will referee.

Western League Men Here.

A number of the Western league magnates reached Chicago yesterday. The annual fall meeting of the organization will be held at the Great Northern Hotel today. Those who had arrived last night were: M. A. Killilea, Milwaukee; G. A. Vanderbeck, Detroit; Robert Leadley and B. Guinea, Grand Rapids; Mr. Salspaugh, Minneapolis; G. H. Smelz, Columbus; and W. F. C. Golt, Indianapolis. The Board of Directors will go into session this afternoon.

All-Americans, 10; Baltimore, 9.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 20.—Ten hundred and fifty people saw a pretty game between the Baltimore and All-American teams this afternoon. The features were O'Brien's batting and the work at short by Jennings and in center by Lange. Score:

Baltimore ....0 0 2 5 1 0 0 1 0—9
All-American ....3 5 0 0 0 1 0 1 *—10

Batteries—Pond and Clark; Rhines and Donahue.

O. P. Caylor Dead.

Winona, Minn., Oct. 20.—O. P. Caylor, the well-known baseball writer for the New York Herald and other papers outside the metropolis, died at the hospital here on Tuesday afternoon from consumption.

General Sporting Notes.

The Lewis Institute football team defeated the Chicago Homeopathic team at Douglas Park in a hard game by a score of 10 to 0.

H. Martin, the California jockey, has not made an altogether envious reputation on the Eastern tracks this year. One of the things against him is that not long ago he rode five favorites in one day, every one of them being beaten, while every one of the horses won with another jockey on its next appearance.

The Victor Skat club of St. Louis proposes to hold a congress of the skat players of the United States, and also to hold a tournament either next January or February. All those desirous of attending the congress and entering the tournament are requested to make entries with Mr. N. F. P. Schmidt, Secretary Victor Skat club, St. Louis.

BOARD OF INQUIRY COMING.

Investigation of the Lovering Case Will Be Opened at Fort Sheridan This Morning.

Major General Brooke yesterday received telegrams from Colonel Snyder, Lieutenant Colonels Wheaton and Carroll, and Captain Moon, the officers constituting the Lovering Board of Inquiry, that they would reach Chicago in time to be at Fort Sheridan this morning to begin proceedings. As no order or rule is said to exist as to secrecy in taking testimony before a court of inquiry, the members of the board have the power to decide whether it shall be conducted with open or closed doors, and this will probably be the first business before the board when it convenes at the fort.

Captain Andrew G. C. Quay, who has been one of Major General Brooke's personal aids four years, has been relieved from duty at his own request. Captain Quay was recently promoted and transferred from the cavalry to the Quartermaster's corps. It is expected that he will shortly be assigned to duty in his new corps.

Second Lieutenant Frank B. McKenna of the Fifteenth Infantry has been appointed to the place made vacant by Captain Quay's transfer and has reported for duty.

"Everything rests with General Brooke and the court inquiry at Fort Sheridan," said an army officer on duty at the department in Washington yesterday, "and it is not likely there will be anything new in the Lovering case for several days. There doubtless will be a mass of testimony on both sides, and this will have to be sifted carefully before a report of any description can be made to the authorities here. In making up the court Secretary Alger directed the choice of representatives of the volunteers, regulars, civilians, and West Point Military Academy, so there can be no possible show for a cry of discrimination against Private Hammond."

New Fish Wardens Named.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner has appointed I. C. Milton of Belle Rive and James Hitchcock of Mount Vernon as Fish Wardens to succeed U. G. Smith of Carmi and T. J. Parker Jr. of Wenna, removed.

NO MORE CHAIN GEAR

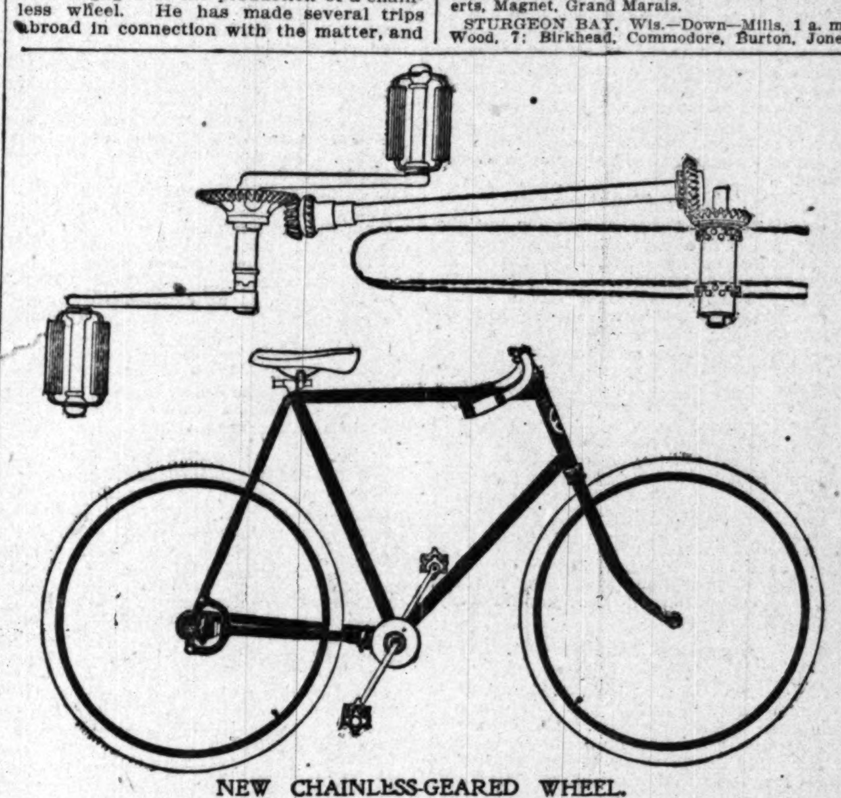
New Style of Wheels About to Be Put on the Market.

COL. POPE CONTROLS IT.

Veteran Cycle Manufacturer Secures American Rights.

FEATURE OF 1898 MACHINES

The new chainless bicycle, declared by the enthusiastic wheelmen to be "the wheel of the future," is scheduled to reach Chicago today. Two of the new type of machine, one a woman's and one a man's wheel, will be exhibited at the store of the Pope Manufacturing company in Wabash avenue this morning, and more are to follow in a few days. The enthusiastic advocates of the new type of bicycle declare this introduction of chainless wheels marks as great an epoch in cycling as did the discovery of the pneumatic tire.



NEW CHAINLESS-GEARED WHEEL.

For over two years Colonel A. A. Pope has been engaged in the production of a chainless wheel. He has made several trips abroad in connection with the matter, and has kept an expert mechanic there studying up on all the types shown. The American rights for the principal patents have been bought up by him and work has been steadily pushed on the new device. The result is the American chainless wheel, which is declared to be as far ahead of the foreign chainless wheels as American bicycles of the ordinary makes have proved themselves to be in advance of the foreign makes.

The new wheel relies for its driving mechanism on a shaft running in the inside of the tubing of the frame and two sets of bevel gear. At the pedals is a small wheel taking the place of the sprocket and provided with slanting cogs. It engages a wheel at the end of a shaft running through the tubing to the axle of the rear wheel. At the latter point there is another pair of cog wheels. The whole driving mechanism is inclosed in dust proof cases, and is claimed to have no lost motion and less friction than a chain gear. The revolving shaft is mounted on two sets of ball bearings.

Over $500,000, it is claimed, have been spent in perfecting this wheel. The experiments on the work have been made in great secrecy and nothing has been made public until the present time. Now, when they are being manufactured by the thousand, their construction and operation are made public.

One of these machines has been in experimental use during the summer in the East. It is claimed for it that it was ridden 7,000 miles and stood every test placed upon it, proving to run easier at the finish than at the start. Tests with instruments as to the friction in the new gear are also said to have been made demonstrating that the bevel gear is easier running than the chain.

In making the new wheels the greatest difficulty was found in cutting the gear wheels. Experiments without number were tried, and at last a machine was perfected which will do the work of cutting a gear wheel in thirty minutes and with the greatest accuracy. This is the only machine for the purpose and is at the Columbia factory in the East. Until more of these gear-cutting machines are made the output of chainless wheels will be considerably limited.

Rights to manufacture the new wheel have been sold to several of the larger bicycle companies throughout the country. These concerns will make the new gearing the feature of their 1898 machines, but are expected to be able to manufacture them in only limited amounts for some time until new machinery is made. The price of the chainless wheels has been fixed by an agreement at $125.

Michael and Starbuck Matched.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20.—Frank J. Starbuck and Jimmy Michael, the middle distance bicycle riders, have been matched to race twenty-five miles, paced, at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Thanksgiving night. Starbuck is under suspension, but notwithstanding that fact will commence training for the race at once. It is understood that in order to get the Philadelphian out of his difficulty with the League of American Wheelmen the New York promoters will pay the claims of the pacemakers in the Lesna race. Starbuck was suspended indefinitely by Chairman Mott for failing to pay the men who acted as his pacemakers in the race with Lesna, the Swiss champion.

O. H. P. Belmont's Horse Sale.

New York, Oct. 20.—The sale of carriage horses and hackneys, the property of O. H. P. Belmont, took place today at the American Horse Exchange. The sale was well attended. Some of the prices paid were:

Wales, dark b. g., and York, br. g., $3,000; Walsingham, b. g., $800; Rockingham, b. g., $4,200; Sundown, b. g., $2,300; Hurlingham, b. m., $1,500; Blue Ribbon, b. m., with Fife, b. m., mate, $1,500; Adelaide, b. m., with Sandringham, b. g., $600; Miss Anybody and Jersey Lily, chestnut mares, $1,050; Dusk and Vizen, $1,000; Four Stripes, b. s., $1,300. The total amount realized was $18,855, and the average price was $890.

Nonesuch Wins a Handicap.

London, Oct. 20.—At the second day's racing of the Gatwick October meeting today the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's 3-year-old bay filly, Nonesuch, won the Gatwick Handicap of 1,000 sovereigns. Lord Durham's Son of Mine was second. Major Westerer's Upguards third.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Wreckage Found.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Oct. 20.—Some schooner has met with disaster in the recent gales on Lake Michigan. The schooner Bauer, which arrived today, reports running through large quantities of ties and wreckage floating in the lake near the west shore of Lake Michigan, a short distance south of Sturgeon Bay Canal.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—A shortage in Lake Ontario boats caused a temporary bulge in grain rates in that direction, but Buffalo was only strong at 1¼ cents on corn. Charters—To Buffalo—Sheriffs, Mowatt, Iosco, Curry, Brazil, Dundee, corn. To Erie—Fedora, wheat; Flint, corn. To Kingston—Lindsay, wheat at 4½.

CHICAGO—Grain is moving again in large quantities from this port. Clearances yesterday aggregate 1,200,000 bushels, nearly 1,000,000 of which was corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters—Two Parkers, Chicago; W. B. Morley, Milwaukee; Hall, Noyes, Green Bay; Maytham, Erie to Chicago, all 40.

CLEVELAND, O.—The coal freight market is in about the same condition as it has been for the last few days. Leading shippers have decided to rush coal to the head of the lakes as fast as possible for some little time, and cut off the movement to Lake Michigan as far as possible. They figure that they can ship to Lake Michigan for some time after the locks at the Soo are closed. Hereafter all charters to the head of Lake Superior will be reported by one firm. Charters—Coal—Victory, Constitution, Corsica, Tampa, Algeria, Ohio ports to Duluth, 30.

Vessel Movements.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Cleared—Eddy.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Watt, Waverly.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Mott, Allegheny, Active.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Oregon, Edwards, Foster, Duncan.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Lyon, Georger, Chicago; Crete, Toledo.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Golden Age, Rust. Departed—Jones, Menominee.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Rosedale, Erin and consorts. Down—Governor Smith.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Howland, Newland, Baker, Lucky, Arendal, Truman, Moss.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Coal—Thomas Parker, Portage; Neilson, Whitworth, Duluth, light.

SAND BEACH, Mich.—Departed—Jenks, Gould, Garden City, India, Lathrop, Carpenter, Ryson. Very smoky.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Scott and consorts. Sheltered—New York and consorts, Hurlbut and consorts, Michigan.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Manhattan, Merrimac, Chicago; Massachusetts, Milwaukee; Checatah, Fay, Lake Erie ports.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Rube Richards, Pickands. Cleared—Edward Buckley, Chicago, lumber; Camden, Lake Erie, pig iron.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Glasgow, Fryer, Hundred Thirty. Cleared—Trevor, Hundred Thirty-one, Hundred Fifteen, Lake Erie ports.

DETOUR, Mich.—Sheltered—Cumberland and consorts, Hiawatha and consorts, Philadelphia and consorts, Pease and consort, Penobscot, Quito. Northeast gale.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Curry, Zenith City, Tice, Burton, John Rugee. Cleared—Orr, Carrington, Escanaba; Iron Cliff, Iron Chief, Rees, Aragon, Topeka, Buffalo.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Tampa, City of London, Codorus, Susquehanna, Yuma, Britannic. Cleared—Twin Sisters, Escanaba; Helena, Milwaukee; Colby, Hundred One, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Locke, Maritana. Cleared—Coal—Grecian, Duluth; Manchester, Milwaukee; John Hutchinson, Green Bay. Light—Johnson, Servia, Sandusky; Stewart, Brake, Roberts, Magnet, Grand Marais.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Mills, 1 a. m.; Wood, 7; Birkhead, Commodore, Burton, Jones, noon; Ebenezer, Carrier, 2:30 p. m.; Stephenson, Advance, 3. Up—Chipman, Hickox, 8 last night; Dunbar, Seymour, 3 a. m.; Ames and consort, 5:30; Hurd, 5 p. m.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Schuylkill, Empire State, Harper, Tyrone, Waldo, North Star, Bangor, Fairbairn, Corliss. Departed—Crete, Sauber, Two Harbors, light; Griffin, Ashland, light; Mohawk, Fisk, Northern Wave, Buffalo, flour; Fulton, Bell, Lake Erie, ore.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—P. Minch, Spokane, Sevona, Senator, J. Owen, W. B. Morley, Lewiston, Schlessinger, Vega, Uganda, Hadley. Cleared—Coal—Chili, Centurion, M. M. Drake, Chicago, Starucca, Sacramento, Milwaukee; St. Paul, Gladstone. Light—Queen City, Hesper, Duluth; Whitney, Wayne, Nyanza, Maytham, Chicago; Carpenter, Butman, Green Bay; Keepsake, Marine City; Rose, Cleveland.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Wissahickon, 4:40 a. m.; Sparta and consort, 12:10 p. m.; Folsom and consorts, 1; Stampede, 2:30; Kanters, 2:50; Pueblo, 4:10; Alcona and consort, 4:40. Down—America, 11:30 last night; Starke, 7:30 a. m.; Chemung, 10; Martin, Filer, 2:10 p. m.; Wyoming, 2:40; Macy, Wilson, 6; Armour, 8; Genoa, 8:20; Milwaukee, 8:30; Iron Age and consort, 9. Wind—Northeast, fresh, cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Mather whalebacks, 11 last night; Globe, 12:30 a. m.; Samuel Mitchell, 9:30; City of Naples, 11; Nahant, Arabia, 2:30 p. m.; Carnegie, Holland, Goshawk, Jenness, 3:30; North Wind, Voges, United Empire, 4:30; Mohegan, Mingoe, Stephenson, Jenney, 7. Down—Keystone, Masten, 9:30 last night; Pease, Planet, Oglebay, midnight; Langell Boys, Comstock, Northern Light, 3; Castalia, 4:40; Hudson, 5:30; Craig, 7; Alberta, 10; Quito, 11:30; Pratt, Ash, 3:30 p. m.; India, 5; Republic, 8:20.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Vance, 11:50 a. m.; Minneapolis, 12:50 p. m.; Nicholas, 3; William Chisholm, 3:10; Paris, 3:20; Siemens, Krupp, 3:40; Grecian, 4; Veronica, Amboy, M. T. Greene, 5; Smith No. 1 barges, 6:30; Delaware, 7; Lagonda, 8. Down—Conestoga, 10:20 a. m.; Outhwaite, Barr, 11:10; Tacoma, 1 p. m.; Victory, Constitution, 1:40; Harlem, Mahoning, 1:50; Selwyn Eddy, 2; Bradley consorts, 2:30; Wallula, 2:40; Commodore, 3; Raleigh, Tokio, 3:30; Oades, San Diego, 3:40; Two Wallaces, Pioneer, 4; New Orleans, 5:50; Frontenac, 6; Cambria, 7:30; Iron Duke, Iron State, 8. Arrived—Redwing.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Pope, 5 a. m.; Sibley, Argonaut, 6:30; Langell and barges, 6:40; Avon, 9:50; Samoa, Celtic, 10:30; Owego, 12:30 p. m.; Wawatam, 12:40; Ramapo, 1; Syracuse, 1:50; Gratwick [steel], Norseman and barges, 2; C. B. Lockwood, Plankinton, 2:30; Pontiac, Corona, 2:50; Gordon Campbell, 3; Pentland, 3:30; Gratwick [wood], Egan, 3:40; Pridgeon, 4:10; New Dominion, 4:20; Grover, John Martin, 4:50; Cadillac, 5; Pasadena, 5:50; James, 6:20; Clyde, 6:30; Vance, 8:30. Down—New Orleans, 11:40; Frontenac, noon; Iron Duke, Iron State, 12:10 p. m.; Omaha, 12:20; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 1:10; Vail, Baltic, 1:20; Cambria, 1:40; Wilbur, 4; Marina, Magna, 8:20. Calm, clear.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Evaline, J. Otis, Marinette; Guido, Pierport; I. A. Olson, Manistique; Felicitous, Masonville; I. N. Foster, Menominee; J. W. Westcott, Traverse City; H. B. Pereue, Empire; E. Ellinwood, Frankfort; W. J. Carter, Ludington; Belle Brown, Two Rivers. Coal—Oceanica, Livingstone, F. Mercur, Buffalo; Elfin-Mere, A. G. Lindsay, Oswego; Escanaba, Siberia, Erie. Merchandise—City of Duluth, Duluth; W. A. Haskell, A. McVittie, Ogdensburg; Saranac, Lycoming, Buffalo, Buffalo. Salt—F. & P. M. No. 2, Manistee. Light—C. A. Eddy, Sheboygan; Lansing, South Chicago.

Cleared—Grain—Fedora, C. S. Parnell, City of Rome, Erie; C. A. Eddy, G. F. Williams, Moravia, Lansing, H. A. Hawgood, Miztec, Grampian, Buffalo; Vinland, Port Huron. Light—I. Lawson, Nahma; J. V. Taylor, Pine Lake; Ellen Williams, Marinette; G. C. Markham, F. & P. M. No. 2, Manistee; Guido, Pierport; G. M. Filer, I. N. Foster, Menominee; W. J. Carter, Ludington.

BLEEDING PILES.

And All Other Forms of This Common and Often Dangerous Disease Readily Cured Without Pain or Inconvenience.

Thousands of men and women are afflicted with piles, without either knowing the exact nature of the trouble, or knowing it, are careless enough to allow it to run without taking the simple means offered for a radical cure.

The failure of salves and ointments to permanently cure piles has led many to believe the only cure to be a surgical operation.

Surgical operations are dangerous to life and moreover not often entirely successful and at this time are no longer used by the best physicians or recommended by them.

The safest and surest way to cure any case of piles, whether blind, bleeding or protruding, is to use the Pyramid Pile Cure, composed of healing vegetable oils, and absolutely free from mineral poisons and opiates. The following letter from a Pittsburg gentleman, a severe sufferer from bleeding piles, gives some idea of the prompt, effectual character of this pile cure. He writes:

I take pleasure in writing these few lines to let you know that I did not sleep for three months except for a short time each night because of a bad case of bleeding piles. I was down in bed and the doctors did me no good. A good brother told me of the Pyramid Pile Cure and I bought from my druggist three fifty cent boxes. They cured me and I will soon be able to go to my work again. WILLIAM HANDSCHU, 40th-st., Cotton Alley, below Butter-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is not only the safest and surest remedy for piles, but is the best known and most popular. Every physician and druggist in the country knows it and what it will do.

Send for little book on cause and cure of piles, describing all forms of piles and the proper treatment.

THE PYRAMID CAN BE FOUND AT ALL DRUG STORES

at 50 cents per package.

WILDE'S

The James Wilde Jr. & Co. tailor made clothing of today is the best fitting ready-to-wear clothing in the world.

This is a broad assertion, but true, every word of it, and borne out by facts.

If you doubt it suppose you make a test—try on some of the garments made by other makers—the best of them—and then come and try on some of the J. W. Jr. & Co. garments—we will let you be the judge.

There are some merchant tailors who can make a good clothing—but their prices are about twice ours.

$15 to $30 for Suits here —$30 to $60 at the tailors'.

$12 to $45 for Overcoats here —$25 to $75 at the tailors'.

Isn't the difference in price worth saving—when it's the only difference?

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
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FRANK REED, Manager.

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S. S. CITY OF COLUMBIA
Will depart from New York Dec. 1st, Seattle in April, for
ST. MICHAEL.
Connecting with company's river steamers for
DAWSON CITY.

Passengers will have an opportunity of visiting en route, Bermuda, Barbadoes, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and, after passing through the Straits of Magellan, around South America, will call at Valparaiso, Chili; Callao, Peru; San Diego, and San Francisco.

For diagrams of ship, rates, lists of prices of outfits, passage tickets, and circulars, and further information apply to the agents,
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WEAK, LAME BACK!
What It Means.

Do you suffer from it? Do you know its cause? It generally means a great deal, and should not be neglected. Plasters and medicines hardly ever cure it, but electricity properly applied is a positive remedy, as our thousands of cures in this city testify. I have just issued a neat little book which every sufferer from Lame Back should read. It explains the many causes and effects of this annoying weakness, and a rational positive cure by my wonderful Electric Belt

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This Belt is arranged with my patent Electric Suspensory, which is fully explained in the new book, "Three Classes of Men." Free by mail. Write today or drop in office and consult us free of charge.
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$25—a little at a time buys a wonderful watch. Can you afford to do without one this way, and at this price?
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington. 3d Floor.

NEW WAGON RECORD.

Joe Patchen Paces a Wonderful Mile at Joliet.

CUTS OFF 3 3-4 SECONDS.

Takes the Place of Star Pointer, Who Has a Bad Leg.

SETS THE MARK AT 2:04 3-4.

Great Black Fails in an Attempt with the High Wheel Sulky.

CICERO STAKE TODAY AT HARLEM.

Nearly four seconds!

That's the amount Joe Patchen clipped off of the world's wagon or four-wheel sulky record yesterday at Ingalls Park, Joliet. Joe Patchen did it because Star Pointer, who was advertised to do the trick, had a lame leg and could not keep his engagement. Mr. Marks' great black proved a star understudy to the world champion bay and without having before been hitched to a four-wheel vehicle in a year he went out and played the part so well that all the horse loving world is applauding him this morning.

It was not an auspicious time for record breaking. The air was full of October chill and dampness, and, while the track was in grand condition and the wind at the time of the performance was light, these favors could not offset the lack of preparation in the horse and the raw atmosphere. The bargain day cut made in the record, therefore, is all the more to the credit of the great, willing black horse that has Chicago for his home and the world for his racing ground.

Only about 2,500 people visited the Joliet track, and not one-third of them were from Chicago. The attempts against time were interspersed with features of quite ordinary interest, and when the announcement was made by Starting Judge Newton that Star Pointer could not keep his engagement much grumbling was heard. It did not even cease with the assurance that Owner Marks had agreed to let Joe Patchen go after the records in Star Pointer's stead, for the popular black horse already had appeared on the track and covered a mile in 2:02¾, breaking the track record, in an effort against his own mark of 2:01¼, and the spectators wanted to get a glimpse in real action of the only horse that ever beat two minutes; but with the powerful, clean strides that bore Joe Patchen on to record breaking in front of the four-wheel sulky the crowd forgot its disappointment and cheered and cheered.

Against His Own Record First.

Minor races made up the early features of the program, and it was 3 o'clock when Joe Patchen came out, hitched to the regular "bike" sulky, to go against his own record of 2:01¼. Atkinson held the reins and the black horse was looking and acting well. Indeed, he never acts otherwise. After scoring once he was sent away, attended by the usual runner. The quarter was reached in 31¼ seconds and the half in 1:02, those timing the race realizing at this point that there was little chance of the horse beating his record. The third quarter, however, although made around the far turn where the horse squarely faced the breeze, was covered in 30½ seconds, and the last quarter a quarter of a second still faster, so that the mile was completed in 2:02¾, certainly a wonderful performance for the middle of October in a northern climate, and the fastest ever made on the Ingalls Park track.

The crowd applauded the black liberally, and then a little later came the announcement of Star Pointer's incapacity and of the intention to send Joe Patchen after the wagon and high-wheel sulky records in his stead. Will J. Davis, Secretary Ed Tipton of the Montana Racing association, Owners Murphy and Marks, and others gathered within the railing at the judges' stand and discussed the chances of lowering the record of 2:08½, made by W. W. P. to the four-wheel sulky at Terre Haute in September, 1895, and that of Johnston to the high-wheel sulky, 2:06¼, made in Chicago many years ago at the Garfield Park track. The unanimous opinion was that it was out of the question for the black horse to break both records, but, although he had not been trained at either vehicle, there was a strong belief that he would succeed in lowering one of the marks.

Patchen was to be driven to sulkies made especially for Owner Murphy recently for the Joliet trials. The four-wheel sulky was scheduled as weighing forty-five pounds, but it is said its actual weight was forty-one pounds. The sulky pulled by W. W. P. is said to have weighed forty-seven pounds. The new high-wheel sulky weighed forty-four pounds.

Memorable Trial Begins.

The crowd waited rather listlessly through the concluding heats of the minor races until Joe Patchen appeared, at 4:15, hitched to the four-wheeled sulky. Instead of Atkinson Oscar Ames was in the saddle. Ames drove Joe Patchen on the occasion of the latter's first race this year at Washington Park. After the black's effort against his own mark yesterday Mr. Marks and Ames had a conference, as a result of which the former trainer of Colonel Taylor's horses agreed to take charge of Joe Patchen in the future on condition that he be allowed to drive the horse in the two trials remaining during the afternoon.

Ames scored once without getting his horse satisfactorily in motion, but on the second effort nodded for the word. The crowd looked on more in curiosity than with the expectancy of any great performance as the big black moved off with that magnificent stride so familiar to all lovers of the harness horse in the vicinity of Chicago. But as he swung gracefully and powerfully around the first turn and when straightened out on the back stretch proceeded to glide along its level surface with machine-like smoothness and a speed that could not be misunderstood, even by a novice at racing, excitement crept through the throng and as the faces of those who held watches told, first at the quarter and then at the half, that something extraordinary was being accomplished, excitement grew into a fever of expectancy. Ames all this time was sitting perfectly still behind the black engine that, full of life and power, was reeling off the furlongs with amazing rapidity. The first quarter was covered in 32½ seconds, the second quarter in 31 seconds flat, making 1:03½ for the half mile, a 2:07 gait, and still Ames sat still, while the runner was loafing behind. Nearing the far turn the runner began to move up and Ames began urging the black. What little breeze there was—the wind had died down almost to nothing before this trial was begun—was encountered at this point, but the black charger tore around the bend to the three-quarter pole in 30½ seconds and straightened away for home still full of fire and with no signs of distress.

Enthusiasm at the Finish.

There was no longer any doubt of the fact that a world's record was growing. No time was posted, but the crowd knew what was being done, and while the horses were still far up the stretch, with the drivers of both runner and pacer urging their charges to the utmost, the cheering began, drowning the voice of Ames as he encouraged the black. Down the stretch Joe Patchen came, straight and true, his nostrils quivering, his ears lying back. There was not one moment of faltering and under the wire he shot, nearly four seconds under the record at his first attempt in the four-wheel sulky. The spectators knew the record had been broken, but they were hardly prepared for the announcement that came after a brief consultation of the timekeepers, Roy Cagwin of Joliet, J. W. Miller, John Kelsey, and Starter "Dick" Dwyer of Chicago. When the time was given out there was a great outburst of cheering.

Owner Marks was almost beside himself with joy and on all sides was showered with congratulations. He almost embraced Driver Ames when the latter drove back and alighted. Once more the wonderful power and speed of this "iron pacer" were discussed in the stands and on the lawn, and the query passed: Can he break another record in one day? Driver Ames, when asked the question, said: "I do not know. It depends on how much his last effort affected him."

Against the High-Wheel Sulky Record.

The black wonder was given an hour's rest and then came out on the track attached to an old-fashioned high-wheel sulky, although of new make. Keen judges thought there was something in his appearance that denoted the horse was not at his best. He scored three times before Ames was willing to nod for the word, and even then the driver, as he afterward said, consented with misgivings. The horse was moving with his usual power. He went to the first quarter post in :32½, the same time recorded in the wagon trial, but up the backstretch he showed a slight loss of speed, reaching the half in 1:03¾. When Ames called upon him as he had done in the preceding heat the horse was unable to respond, and the three-quarters was reached in 1:35. The mile was completed in 2:06¾, only a half second below the world's record and faster by a second than John R. Gentry has made in efforts against the high-wheel sulky record.

On all sides it was agreed that Joe Patchen would have broken both records had he not previously gone against his own mark to the bike sulky. Moreover, he probably would have accomplished the result had he gone after the high-wheel record before he tried for the wagon mark.

Star Pointer's injury is not serious. His knee was hurt at Indianapolis and again at St. Joseph, Mo., on Oct. 7. It is yet considerably swollen. During the afternoon Guinette was exhibited and gave a fast quarter, which was not timed. He will be sent to Louisville on Monday to start in the free-for-all.

Following is a summary of the minor events:

Match pacing race, women drivers:

Toxie R., br. h. [Miss Lota Grimes]........1 2 1
Reuben S., br. g. [Miss Waneita Grimes]......2 1 2
Time—2:14¼; 2:15; 2:17¾.

Sweepstakes trot and pace, $200:

Katie S., gr. m., by Shiloh. Adams Bros.
Lockport [Farrell].......................1 1 1
Star Gazer, b. h. [Moore]....................2 2 2
Airy Noble, b. h. [Grimes]..................3 3 3
Time—2:23¼; 2:25¼; 2:27¼.

Harlem Entries for Today.

First race, ⅝ mile, for 3-year-olds, selling—Golightly, 97 pounds; Enchanter, 102; Loyaletta, 102; Infelice, 97; Chenille, 102; Governor Sausenthaler, 97; Barnato, 100; Gallante, 102; Tenole, 102; Confession, 97; Blue Jacket, 102; Protus, 105; Mamie Callan, 102; Mon Bijou, 97; Silver Set, 102; St. Rupert, 97; Annie Teuton, 102; Covington, Ky., 97; Admetus, 102; Robair, 105; Jack B. B., 97; Tern, 102; Majesta, 102; Laius, 102; Adowa, 97.

Second race, 1 mile 70 yards, selling—Golden Rod, 94 pounds; Jersey Lad, 99; Martin K., 99; Arrezzo, 98; Helen H. Gardner, 105; Queen Safie, 98; Tin Cup, 96; Lady Dixon, 100; Sandoval, 103; Harry Gwynn, 94; Muskalonge, 105; Sir Dilke, 103; Briggs, 96; Loudon, 100; Little Singer, 91; Hessville, 96; Ragner, 100; Lizzie Miles, 100; Lon Jones, 100; Corduroy, 100; Dejure, 100; Nero, 105; Vigars, 103; Gaston, 99.

Third race, ¾ mile, handicap, for 2-year-olds—Bannockburn, 100 pounds; Mordecai, 102; Surmount, 96; St. Alphonsus D., 90; Dave Waldo, 105; Presbyterian, 114; Lieber Karl, 115; Gnome, 85; Algareta, 100; Judge Wardell, 110; Graziella, 100; Loving Cup, 90; Flora Louise, 114.

Fourth race, 1 mile, $600 added, the Cicero Stakes, selling—Laureate, 105 pounds; Dr. Sheppard, 107; Sir Dilke, 100; Ace, 97; Berclair, 97; Sea Robber, 95; Sacket, 87.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Lady Callahan, 95; Timemaker, 105; Imp, 104; The Plutocrat, 97; Abuse, 112; May W., 102.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 mile, for 2-year-olds—Flo Honeydew, 107 pounds; Bruce Goodfellow, 99; Wehima, 105; Lottie Burns, 102; Peg Parks, 99; Berwell, 92; Victorine, 105; Shipman, 110; Ialaria, 92; Itaska, 102; Baliverso, 110; Nannie Davis, 92; Bob Garnet, 92; Mr. Easton, 92; Sir Hobart, 99; St. Raymond, 105; Chiffon, 105; Pacemaker, 102; Red Gidd, 102; Waukesha, 92; Al Fresco, 110; Miss Kinbello, 99.

Poor Track at Latonia.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Rain last night left the track at Latonia heavy today, and in consequence the horses in the several races were strung out all over the track at the finish. Form was somewhat at a discount, too, hot favorites meeting defeat by long shots in four of the events. Summaries:

First race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7—1	Conan Doyle, 104 [C'nley]	1	1¹	1¹	1²	1⁵
7—2	Tusculum, 105 [J. Hill]	3	4²	4⁸	2½	2⁸
10—1	Bucksaw, 110 [Th'nton]	4	3⁸	2¹	3½	3⁸

Time, 1:05. Johnny Williams, 110 pounds; Aspasia, 107; Tenser, 110; Danforth, 110; Valid, 105; and Annie Taylor, 107, also ran as named. Start good. Won in a gallop, place driving. Danforth, 2 to 1, off badly, could never get up. Tenser tired badly in stretch.

Second race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
8—1	Grayling, 107 [Gleason]	3	2⁴	2⁸	2⁸	1½
2—1	Madrilene, 104 [J. Hill]	2	1ʰ	1¼	1¹	2¹⁰
8—1	L. W., 96 [Huston]	5	4⁸	3²	3⁴	3¹⁰

Time, 1:46½. Mazarine, 113; Lulu Fry, 105; Idle Hour, 103, and Sidkel, 112, also ran as named. Post 20 minutes. Start good. Won ridden out; second driving. Mazarine, 4 to 5, could not handle his weight. Madrilene ran out in all the breaks; that cost her the race. Sidkel could not untrack himself.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
9—20	Grimar, 107 [Conley]	1	1½	1³	1¹	1²
3—1	Prosecutor, 110 [J. M'h's]	2	2⁴	2¹⁰	2¹⁰	2¹⁰
6—1	Cadillac, 99 [Hall]	4	5	4⁸	4¹⁰	3⁸

Time, 1:51½. Kingstone and Stolla, 107 pounds, finished as named. Start good. Won easy. Place same. Boy on Cadillac of no assistance. Orimar was about all out. Kingstone ran third into stretch. Tired badly on end.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
12—1	Carlotta, 99 [Thornton]	3	2¹	2½	2¹	1¹
7—2	Vice Regal, 107 [R'nd'l]	5	4ʰ	3³	3⁸	2ʰ
8—5	Elano, 97 [C. Combs]	1	1¹	1¹	1ʰ	3³

Time, 1:33½. Momus, 97 pounds; Rampart, 97; Hidalgo, 100; Governor Boies, 97; Inspirer, 102; Assassin, 102; Toulon, 102; and Chenoa, 102, also ran as named. Start good. Won handily, place driving. Elano was stopping. Momus tired on end.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7—5	G. B. Cox, 108 [Scherrer]	3	7	2²	2³	1ʰ
6—1	Dinsmore, 97 [T. Powers]	3	1²	1⁸	1²	2³
6—1	Bon Jour, 96 [C. Combs]	3	2ʰ	3ʰ	4⁸	3ʰ

Time, 1:48. Tom Calvert, 106 pounds; Tewanda, 99; Creedmore L., 95; Virgie O., 98; John V. McCarthy, 100; and Lackaman, 105, also ran as named. Start good. Won easily, second driving. Cox could have won by daylight. Dinsmore was tiring. Tom Calvert closed ground last quarter.

Sixth race—Same as fourth:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6—1	Ransom, 107 [Gilmore]	6	4ʰ	2²	2³	1ʰ
4—1	Pouting, 104 [Thornton]	3	1²	1²	1²	2¹⁰
8—5	High Test, 107 [J. Hill]	2	2ʰ	3⁸	3²	3²

Time, 1:32½. Floridas, 109 pounds; Miss Francis, 97; and Chicot, 100, also ran as named. Lexington Pirate, 102, left at post. Post 10 minutes. Start fair. Won first two driving. Floridas did not have her speed. Pouting was tiring on end, but should have won.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Lady Brittanic, Tom Murphy, Bonnie Belle, Blackheart, Earth, Bill Dawdy, Gladys H., 97 pounds; Razndelle, Con Reagan, Miss Bramble, 100; Holy Number, 103; Masterpiece, Lady Keith, 104; Tago, 106.

Second race, selling, 6 furlongs—Myriam G., Allie B., Frosty, 97 pounds; Georgie C., Marito, 99; Eildad, Domsie, Farondelle, 100; Mystery, 104; Virgie O., 105; Tempo, 106; Isabey, 110.

Third race, 1 mile—Belle Bramble, 99 pounds; Parson, 101; J. H. C., 102; Madeline, 104; Lord Zeni, Whaterlou, 107.

Fourth race, the Kentucky Central Stakes, 1 mile—Dr. Black, Judge Quigley, Pontus, 110 pounds; Don Quixote, 113; Commerce, 108; Nuto, 121; Malvolio, 123.

Fifth race, handicap, 6 furlongs—Balk Line, Belle Bramble, 98 pounds; Takanassee, 100; The Elector, 103; Nick Carter, 104; Imp. Skate, 110; O'Connell, 112.

Sixth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Pouting, 97 pounds; Forsythe, 100; Henrica, Floridas, Rampage, Harry Thoburn, Rockwall, 101; Midnight, 103; Oral, Brighton, What Next, Dominica, Three Bars, 104; El Toro, 113.

Results at Windsor.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20.—The weather was showery and the track muddy at Windsor today. Gasparone and Frank Jaubert were the winning favorites. The fourth race was declared off on account of scratches. The present meeting will continue, weather permitting, until Nov. 15.

Morris Park Entries.

First race, Withers mile—Good Times, 118 pounds; Ben Ronald, 115; Domitor and George H. Ketcham, 111; Nana H. and Dalgretta, 108; The Manxman, 103.

Second race, 7 furlongs—Chalmers, Longacre, Forte, San Venado, Black Tea, Merlin, Taunton, High Priest, Sailor King, Horsa, and Amoy, 112 pounds each; Homelike, Bryan Cross, Charagrace, and Syrinx, 109.

Third race, Hunter Handicap, 1 mile and a furlong—Cleophus, 126 pounds; Poetess, 121; Sunny Slope, 122; Miss Prim, 102.

Fourth race, Castleton, selling stakes, last 5 furlongs Eclipse course—Miss Miriam, 109 pounds; Kenmore Queen, 107; Rose in Hand, 105; L. Golets and Saratoga, 104; Attainment, 103; Kilt, 102.

Fifth race, handicap, 6 furlongs—Peat, 126 pounds; Volley, 117; Tremargo, 116; Cavalero and J. A. Grey, 115; Typhoon III., 113; Rhodesia, 110; Bromo, 109; Lambent, 107; George H. Ketcham, 102; Salabar, 102; Chum and Kitefoot, 97; Sensational, 90; Rossifer, 85.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile and a furlong—Hugh Penny, 113 pounds; Premier, 111; W. P., 108; Bernadillo, 105; Estaca, 103; Break o' Day, 100; Trayant, 100.

GOOD RACING AT LOUISVILLE.

Postponed Events Draw a Large Crowd Which Sees Fast Time Made.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20.—The postponed program of yesterday furnished the sport for the 5,000 people at the Louisville Driving Fair association today. The three heats in the first race were won in remarkably good time for the class and fell to Sally Tolera, who won as she pleased and without being in trouble at any part of the journey in either of the three heats. The summaries:

First race, 2:25 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Sally Tolera, by Ashland Wilkes, b. m. [Hussey]........1 1 1
Satin Slipper, blk. m. [Walker]..............2 3 2
Forest Herr, br. g. [Speer]....................3 2 3
Quadriga, Classic, and Spanish Boy also started.
Time, 2:10; 2:11; 2:11¼.

Second race, 2:28 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Alves, by Allerton, b. g. [French].......1 2 1 2 1
Caracalla, b. m. [Keyes and Geers].....2 1 2 2 2
Nobby, br. g. [Neil]........................3 3 3 3 3
Russo Greek and Rect also ran. Fourth heat declared off.

Third race, 2:40 class, pacing, purse $1,000, unfinished:

Joe Bailey, by Cyclone, b. g. [Hukill]........1 1 4
Annie Lee, b. m. [Hutchings]...................3 2 1
Blue Bird, r. m. [Demarest].....................2 3 2
Wilkes Belle, The Shaw, Alcyde, Quickly, Minnie Wren also started. Time, 2:16¾; 2:15½; 2:19¼.

California in Three Days.

The Overland Limited leaves Chicago via the Northwestern line at 6 p. m. daily. Double drawing-room sleeping cars through to San Francisco without change. Dining cars and buffet, smoking, library cars are features of this luxurious train. Ticket office, 212 Clark street. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

HALLE NAMES A LIST

President of School Board Appoints Committees.

COL. PARKER IS SCORED.

Members Say He Usurped Their Lawful Authority.

PLACED TEACHERS IN SCHOOL

The regular standing committees of the Board of Education for the ensuing school year were named by President Halle at the meeting last night as follows, the chairmen being the first named in each case:

School Management—Brenan, Cusack, Mrs. Hull, Strong, Adams, Harper, Cameron, Pettibone, Mrs. Frake, Gross, Mrs. Sherman, Keating.
Janitors and Supplies—Schneider, Cameron, Mark, Gallagher, Keating.
Buildings and Grounds—Cusack, Schneider, Mark, Gresham, Rogers, Sherwood, Gallagher, Keating, Harris.
Finances—Gross, Mark, Strong, Harris, Rogers.
Judiciary—Adams, Gresham, Harris.
School Fund Property—Mark, Brenan, Trude, Cusack, Strong, Harris, Sherwood.
High Schools—Trude, Brenan, Strong, Harper, Pettibone, Gallagher, Gresham.
Manual Training—Gallagher, Mark, Mrs. Hull, Harper, Sherwood, Harris, Rogers.
Special Funds—Mrs. Frake, Cameron, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Hull, Rogers.
Drawing and Penmanship—Cameron, Gross, Harper, Mrs. Frake, Gallagher.
Music—Strong, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Frake, Pettibone, Mrs. Sherman.
Physical Culture—Harris, Gross, Mark, Trude, Sherwood.
Compulsory Education—Mrs. Hull, Trude, Brenan, Mrs. Frake, Keating.
Normal School—Pettibone, Harper, Mrs. Frake, Strong, Mrs. Sherman, Harris, Sherwood.
Reform and Retrenchment—Gresham, Schneider, Cameron, Rogers, Keating.
Rules—Harper, Brenan, Gross, Rogers, Gresham.
German—Mrs. Sherman, Schneider, Adams, Mrs. Hull, Strong.

Members of District Committees.

The District committees are these:

1—Schneider, Adams, Rogers.
2—Halle, Mrs. Frake, Harris.
3—Cameron, Mrs. Sherman, Gallagher.
4—Cusack, Pettibone, Mark.
5—Trude, Sherwood, Keating.
6—Harper, Gross, Gresham.
7—Brenan Strong, Mrs. Hull.

Few Chairmen Changed.

There are few changes in the chairmanships. Mr. Schneider takes the place of Mr. Cameron as chairman of the Committee on Janitors' Supplies, the latter going to the Committee on Drawing; Mr. Cameron takes the place of Mr. Pettibone, who goes to the Committee on Normal School; Mr. Harris takes the place of Mr. Schneider on the Physical Culture committee, and Mr. Gresham takes the place of Mr. Cusack on the Committee on Reform and Retrenchment.

The most lively incident of the night's session was the rather unceremonious manner in which Colonel Parker of the Normal School was handled for his action in the case of the two teachers named by him without having first secured the sanction of the Normal School committee. His conduct was freely denounced as a usurpation of the rights of the board.

Trouble for Colonel Parker.

The matter came up in the consideration of the resolution offered at the meeting of two weeks ago, that the two teachers in question, Miss Mitchell and Miss Pate, be granted an examination. Mr. Brenan held the resolution up for inquiry, and stated that he withdrew his opposition for the reason that he had become satisfied that the two teachers were not at fault in the matter, that they were deserving teachers, and should not be punished for the mistakes of Colonel Parker.

It precipitated a debate, in which Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Keating, Dr. Harper, Mr. Gresham, Mrs. Sherman, and others participated. Colonel Parker found few defenders.

Without Proper Authority.

Superintendent Lane said in explanation that the two teachers were employed to fill vacancies resulting from the illness of regular teachers, that the matter had been referred to the Normal School committee, which had deferred action with the idea of calling for examinations for vacancies later on, and that the matter had gone over because of the failure of the board to hold examinations.

He said Colonel Parker had supposed Miss Mitchell held a certificate, but that the teachers were not assigned by any one with the proper authority. Dr. Harper said that he thought Colonel Parker had been rather premature in the matter, which fact he had stated to him in a letter.

After other criticisms of Colonel Parker's action the motion to grant the two teachers an examination was unanimously passed.

Mr. Gresham introduced a resolution of inquiry as to how much high school pupils had been supplied with school accommodations at the expense of those of the primary and grammar school grade since the school year opened, and also as to whether any provision has been or is being made to provide accommodation for the lower grades.

Gallagher Against Women.

The ability of women to serve as truant officers under the compulsory law came up for discussion, and the preponderance of women in the employ of the board was criticised rather severely by Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Keating. It was urged that the duties of the position, especially in certain parts of the city, required men instead of women. Mr. Adams contended, however, that women under the new law had made an excellent showing.

The question as to whether the board had any rules of conduct came up for a rather spirited discussion, Mr. Gallagher taking the negative of the proposition. It was decided, however, to have the old rules printed for the guidance of the new Committee on Rules, of which Dr. Harper is chairman.

President Halle named as a committee to wait upon the City Council and urge action on school sites and buildings Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Keating, Mr. Mark, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Sherwood.

TWO REPORTS ON DIVERSEY.

Boulevard Question Comes Up Before Lincoln Park Board and Committee Is Divided.

The question of jurisdiction over Diversey street came before the Lincoln Park board yesterday in connection with the proposed circulation of a petition among the property-owners on the street to ascertain their common sentiment in the matter. Commissioner May, who was on the committee which investigated the Diversey boulevard question, filed a report recommending that an endeavor be made to secure the passage of another ordinance ceding the street to the Park board under more favorable terms than are embodied in the ordinance of 1891, by which the city reserves the right to grant permission to any person at any time to make excavations, lay pipes, or otherwise tear up the roadbed.

Commissioner Wiaston held stoutly to the opinion that the street was a part of the park system and filed a minority report, as he had also acted on the committee with Mr. May. He said that he was desirous of dispelling the popular notion among Diversey street residents that he is using his influence in behalf of C. T. Yerkes to secure for Yerkes the control of the street. He says that he has lately been in receipt of a number of anonymous letters threatening him with all sorts of dire things if he did not at once dissolve his supposed allegiance with the street railway magnate. No action was taken upon either report.

Fire Loss of $100,000.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20.—Fire today destroyed the business portion of Osceola, Ark., a river town a few miles north of Memphis. Details are meager, but it is believed the loss will reach $100,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street and 34 Washington street, are agents for Eimer & Amend's prescription No. 2,851, which is a cure against Rheumatism. One bottle will prove it.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters are the most efficacious stimulant to the appetite.

GOOD LIST OF ENTRIES.

NUMBER FOR THE HORSE SHOW EXCEEDS ALL EXPECTATIONS.

Those Which Come by Mail This Morning Will Be Accepted—Many States and the Province of Ontario Will Help Swell the Lists—Those from Local Exhibiters — Some of the Finest Thoroughbreds in the Country Will Be Seen at the Coliseum.

Entries for the horse show came in fast yesterday. This morning's mail will bring in the balance of the entries, all those mailed yesterday being accepted today. The number of entries exceeds in number and quality all expectations.

Large entries have been made from nearly every State in the country, including New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ontario, and all the Southern and middle Western States. The specially strong classes are hackneys, coach horses, draft horses, saddlers, and hunters. There will also be shown some of the finest throughbred horses on the continent, including the champion prize winner at the World's Fair. Every hackney breeder of any note in the United States will have his stud represented at the Coliseum. Among those entries are the champion cup winner at New York for the last two years and the Champion London and Royal society winners of England. One of the most important exhibits is that of F. C. Stevens of Attica, N. Y., consisting of sixteen of the choicest hackneys ever imported or exhibited in any country. Dr. Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car company, will send a carload of his best productions from Shelbourne, Vt. E. D. Jordan of Boston, owner of the Plymouth stud, has also entered a number of prize winners. A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia makes the most important contribution to the exhibit in his champion stallion Cadet and half a dozen others of his stock.

The Province of Ontario furnishes an excellent exhibit of hackneys, thoroughbreds, hunters, and draft horses, and all the Western draft and coach horse breeders will make a splendid exhibit.

Important among the local entries are:

Miss Sibyl Morehouse, 3741 Grand boulevard, chestnut mare, saddle class.
West Chicago Park Commissioners, horses ridden by policemen and patrol horses.
William F. Cooper, 153 Washington street, Lillian and Maude A., pacing driving class.
J. P. Bowles, 4207 Vincennes avenue, Prince, saddle class.
C. A. Robbins, 4445 Evans avenue, Herald and Hector, demi-mail mares.
T. H. Dobbins, 2000 Purple street, Lady Van, pacing mare.
Mrs. J. L. McIntyre, Virginia Hotel, Lady Van, lady's hunter.
Dr. T. W. Brophy, seven horses.
Max Thiedman, 2501 Indiana avenue, Madora and Madora with colt Maxteli, trotters.
Dr. Ernest Tefenning, 18 Clybourn avenue, Bobby Lee, walking saddle horse.
George M. Fergussen, 2007 Michigan avenue, Punch, horse and runabout class.
Curt E. W. Baron Bouzledenfeld, 3217 Calumet avenue, Lieutenant, horse and runabout.
B. Wygant, 131 Park avenue, Fannie, Charles, and Frank, single and two horse wagon classes.
Frank Hoxey, 6 Board of Trade Building, Trego Jr., pacing class.
Howard F. Gillett, Castaway, pony class.
Walter Farwell, Onwentsia, Chevalier, and White Wolf, pony class.
C. O. Harz, 502 Dearborn avenue, Syrock and Jack, horse with hansom cab.
John S. Cooper, James, Billy, and George, three-horse coal team.
Mandel Bros., pair delivery horses.
Mrs. Dr. E. T. Hetu, 470 West Harrison street, "John J.," lady's saddle horses.
Mrs. H. P. Colegrove, 2600 Calumet avenue, "Jeff Renshaw," lady's saddle horse.
S. W. Allerton, 1936 Prairie avenue, "Sprig" and "Twig," harness horses with two-wheeled vehicle.
Henry Scharf, 2839 South Park avenue, "Burney Scotland," thoroughbred running horses.
William R. Henning, 4343 Grand boulevard, "Sinens" and "Kenosha," road horses with wagon.
Mrs. A. J. Mills, 6321 Monroe avenue, "King Montrose," lady's saddle horse.
W. Vernon Booth, 63 Lake street, "Bonnie May" and "Lady Lolita," ponies.
Nelson Morris & Co., Stock-Yards, six and eight-horse entries.
James S. Kirk, twelve horses in four classes.
J. Ogden Armour, 3724 Michigan avenue, "Duke" and "Prince," broughams and landaus.
Matt W. Pinkerton, 4300 Michigan avenue, "Pipe Wilkes," stallion.
William Carpenter, 3618 Michigan boulevard, "Brentwood Jr." and "Child," nine classes.
Melville Rothschild, 2725 Michigan avenue, "Ben Morrison," pony.
Jacob Forsythe, 1915 Michigan avenue, "Prince," "King J." and "Dolly," harness class.
H. M. McIntosh, 502 Great Northern Building, eight entries in harness class.
J. C. Evans, nine entries, harness class.
B. F. DeMuth, 4500 Greenwood avenue, "Stirling" and "Stanley," roadsters.
Miss Mary Louise Logan (daughter of John A. Logan), "Gloan," seven classes.
M. H. Tichenor, Stock-Yards, sixty entries.
James H. Ashby, Stock-Yards, "Director," "Medium," trotters.
Arthur J. Caton, 1910 Calumet avenue, "Captain," "Major," "Colonel," and "General," four-in-hand, double, and unicorn; also "Caid," from Caton stock farm, who has the records: 2-year-old, 2:22; 3-year-old, 2:14¼; 4-year-old, 2:11; will be exhibited with "Joe Patchen," "Star Pointer," etc.

M. W. Dunham of Wayne, Ill., makes thirty-eight entries, and H. K. Wick of Youngstown, O., twenty-two.

MEET TO DOWN "BLIND PIGS."

Hyde Park Residents Will Have a Demonstration Tomorrow to Oppose Secret Saloons.

Arrangements for the demonstration against "blind pigs" to be held at the hall of the Woodlawn Park club tomorrow evening are now completed, and the Executive committee of the Hyde Park Protective association, under whose auspices the meeting will be conducted, declares its confidence that the meeting will be attended by a host of enthusiastic citizens. The list of speakers will be made up today, and, together with the details of the meeting, this will be made public this afternoon.

"Our meeting is sure to be a success," said President Thomas Hall, "and we feel confident that the result of the demonstration will be beneficial to our community. 'Blind pigs' must go, and as long as we enjoy prohibition laws those laws must be strictly enforced, and these facts will be thoroughly impressed upon the minds of the offenders and their friends by Friday evening's meeting."

A temporary truce was declared between the crusaders and the Bit and Spur club. No open letters were issued by either side. The only written development of the day was a communication addressed to President Porter of the Woodlawn Park club by C. N. Goodnow, in which Mr. Porter's statement that Mr. Riggs had acted without authority in connecting the name of the Woodlawn Park club with the anti-blind pig movement was corrected. Mr. Goodnow stated that Mr. Riggs had no connection with the printing of the tickets or the wording of the circulars that had caused Mr. Porter and certain members of the Woodlawn Park club to take offense, but that Mr. Goodnow himself, assisted by Robert Johns and L. A. White, had attended to all the printing, and were alone responsible for the wording of the tickets. In concluding his note of explanation, Mr. Goodnow wrote:

> I can assure you and the members of the Woodlawn Park club, many of whom I know and highly esteem, that there was no intention of giving to this movement the semblance of backing on the part of the club, because we knew that several members of the club were strongly opposed to the anti-blind pig movement, and we have known for months past from whom to anticipate this opposition.

Corporation Counsel Thornton will this afternoon hand to Mayor Harrison his opinion on the application of the Bit and Spur club to sell or dispense liquors at the Coliseum. It is understood that Mr. Thornton's opinion will be to the effect that the club can neither sell nor give away liquor within the prohibited district under the law, and will advise the Mayor that any attempt on the part of the club to establish a buffet in the Coliseum Building will be a plain violation of the law.

Flour Output.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 20.—The Northwestern Miller gives the flour output last week at four centers as follows:

	Oct. 16, 1897. Brls.	Oct. 14, 1896. Brls.	Oct. 16, 1895. Brls.
Minneapolis	293,960	324,540	298,870
Head lakes	85,650	100,660	104,865
Milwaukee	45,530	39,330	40,600
Total, spring	425,140	464,530	444,335
St. Louis	70,800	82,700	70,200
Aggregate	495,540	547,230	514,535
Previous week	486,560	526,140	483,545

Julius Carr After a Judgment.

Julius Carr filed a creditor's bill in the Superior Court yesterday against Harry C. Horning and his wife, Anna B., to collect a judgment for $821. Carr alleges that before he secured his judgment against the defendants they were the owners of real estate at Waukegan and also owned a lot in North Evanston. This property, the complainant says, has been conveyed by the defendants to S. Delano Talcott to protect it from his judgment. Carr asks the court to set aside the conveyances to Talcott.

FEVER'S RECORD DAY

High Tide Is Reached in Number of New Cases.

AIDED BY THE WEATHER.

Several Victims Die in New Orleans of Neglect.

MONTGOMERY'S PANIC OVER.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 20.—All previous records as to the number of new cases were broken today. The Board of Health's report is as follows: New cases, 60; deaths, 6; total cases to date, 981; total deaths to date, 110.

It was characteristic of the day's events that although there had been six deaths up to 7 o'clock, not a single one of them had occurred since noon. The weather today has been unlike that of the entire week. It has been cool and sultry during the nights and early mornings, especially calculated to produce fatalities. Of the deaths today two or three were the results of poor treatment.

The most important death of the day was that of Ira T. Britton. Mr. Britton was the manager of the General Electric company here. He had come here about a year ago from Columbus, O. Taken down a few days ago, he had been unable to rally and this morning he died.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 20.—The official bulletin issued by the Board of Health today at 1 o'clock names only five cases of yellow fever for the last twenty-four hours and one death.

There is no panic here now. The nervous people have all left.

Probably 4,000 people went away on Sunday and Monday by trains and private conveyances. A special provided on the Louisville and Nashville road last night did not carry 100 people, showing that the panic is over.

Reports to THE TRIBUNE from points where the epidemic is raging give the following summary of new cases and deaths for the last twenty-four hours:

	New cases.	Deaths.
Clinton, La.	2	..
Cayuga, La.	5	..
Edwards, Miss.	7	..
Mobile, Ala.	8	1
Montgomery, Ala.	5	1
New Orleans	60	6
Pascagoula, Miss.	3	1
Queen's Hill, La.	3	..
Scranton, Miss.	16	1

ROYAL LEAGUE MEN SECEDE.

Dissatisfied Members Form a New Beneficial Society to Be Called American Fraternal League.

Incorporation papers have been forwarded to Springfield for a new beneficial society to be known as the American Fraternal League. The membership in the new association, which numbers nearly 1,000, is almost entirely composed of members and ex-members of the Royal League, who became dissatisfied with the life tenure of office given to the Supreme Council of that league, and with the autocratic power which many members of the order claim the council possesses.

Last spring the Royal League's Supreme Council provided for an advance in rates and the establishment of a reserve fund. These acts, together with the first reasons given, led to dissensions which have resulted in the forming of the new organization. The American Fraternal League charter provides for an executive assembly, in which shall be invested all executive authority; a legislative assembly, with power to enact laws and to elect the executive assembly; State assemblies, with power within their jurisdiction as provided by law, and which are empowered to elect representatives to the major assemblies.

The officers of the new league are to hold office three years, but can only be reëlected once. This last clause is to do away with the one official board power, holding authority for life, which the incorporators claim is an objectionable feature in other beneficiary societies.

The petitioners for incorporation papers are all residents of Chicago. The names are J. F. Boland, F. L. Diederich, J. W. McGinnis, L. E. Sauter, W. B. Moak, E. G. Baker, H. J. Burlingame, Harry A. Sullivan, James Abbott, Edward Newman, W. P. Ormonde, John L. Phelan, M. W. Russ, L. P. Goodhue, Edward Dickinson, and Thomas P. Halpin.

Has No Power of Removal.

County Superintendent Orville T. Bright has received legal advice from County Judge Carter that he has no power to remove a member of a Board of Education, and says he will have nothing to do in an official way with the dispute that is pending between the members of the Board of Education of School District No. 8. Last night he sent a letter to this effect, answering the petition of a number of residents of the school district and the President and three members of the Board of Education that he remove the remaining three members of the board from office.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Joseph Garat, Maria Westcott	30—20
John F. Burden, Bertha C. Wallmuth	36—25
Bruno Albrecht, Minna Sunkenberg	27—24
George McCann, Glenn K. Rice	28—23
Raleigh H. Taylor, Irene McCann	20—23
Samuel Pollard, Agnes Milhening	47—43
John H. Corey, Ida Wilhelm	31—21
John H. Morse, Margaret McKee	24—21
Allen Wagner, Sarah Leed	44—41
Kryspian Rutkowski, Helena Wodzinska	29—21
Jacob J. Beck, Louise C. Holste	27—22
John R. Hight, Amelia Weber	51—50
Robert Dahlberg, Minnie Ade	26—22
Teafil Grabarek, Josephine Kawezynska	24—20
Henry A. Niedholdt, Ellen Boland	21—18
George W. Menges, Edith Petit	27—21
Loue H. Frost, Annie Disker	25—22
William J. Boland, Anna Breen	23—21
Isaac Micheison, Rebecca Lavenstein	38—28
Josef Jasinetzki, Maggie Getrig	29—25
Daniel H. Flynn, Margaret Doherty	28—23
Benjamin F. Ayers, Jennie W. Nelson	51—24
William H. Miller, Ida Wolter	32—24
Heinrich Ahrens, Minna Dunfrund	24—19
Richard W. Saunders, Irene D. Ament	23—22
George W. Stark, Martha Kley	23—22
Charles Euler, Annie Buhl	22—21
Fred A. Huneke, Carrie Ott	22—22
Charley F. Arnold, Mary A. Austin	35—30
Max Krysinski, Rose Nalazek	26—23
Edward W. Rohwedder, Ida L. Grote	22—22
Benedict Fusali, Marie Lecg	36—40
George E. Whitney, Minnie B. Rutter	33—24
William Jackson, Madrid James	36—24
Harvey McDonald, Tillie Sawyer	24—26
Raimund Klaffel, Eliza M. Sewell	28—28
John May, Maggie Walsh	30—30
William H. Lane, Florence B. Davis	28—28
Fred Schultz, Mamie Rank	26—18
Goldfred T. Wiberg, Minnie Braun	27—22
Thomas E. Allen, Susan Taylor	37—34
George W. Key, Florence M. Blair	24—20
Henry C. Wiggins, Detroit, Mich., Pearl Butler	29—19
Allan Irwin, Augusta Kratovil	22—20
Joseph A. Sedlack, Cedora Hendryz	26—26
George E. Van Hagen, Mary W. Lewis	23—23
John Faxel, Christine Leber	22—22
Charles T. Settles, Floa Klein	35—30
Louis Andres, Annie Nettel	21—19
John T. Clinton, Minnie J. Callahan	24—22
Charles B. Stuhlmacher, Carrie Bahls	26—26
Benedike Degenfelder, Emilie Fehring	22—20
Nathaniel C. Fancher, Mary L. Perkins	26—24
John Granholm, Lina Rundquist	28—27
William Powers, Ella Tarphy	25—22
Frederick W. Martin, Sibyl R. Losee	25—23
William E. Nardbrock, Annie E. Jacobs	23—23
Cornelius Roe, Kate Hanlon	30—30
William H. Rohe, Elizabeth K. Beckmann	35—35
Sven W. Anderson, Anna M. Anderson	30—39
Robert Schiffelbein, Emma Schnarchendorf	24—24
William E. Lockwood, Elizabeth B. Wehmhoefer	24—18
Jacob Treuhaft, Frances Gellner	28—23
George Buttero, Kate Wezer	28—23
Harrison Street, Vine Williams	26—23
Charles Eckert, Josie Schmidt	22—18
August Clemens, Kittie Langs	21—18
Tony Caponi, Annie Lewandowski	24—19
Fred Weck, May Birch	21—21
Frank F. Sapp, Jessie I. Chapple	25—21
Max J. Ehlert, Bertha B. Werner	27—21
Noah A. Robin, Minnie P. Bourie	19—19
Henry Leege, Eda Newman	24—22
Rudolph Holst, Margretha Gregerson	30—23
Thomas F. O'Brien, Maggie Ingelby	25—22
John Gaton Jr., Aggie Coulihan	27—21

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana—Generally fair Thursday, with light north to west winds.
Lower Michigan—Fair, preceded by showers in northern portion, light to fresh westerly winds.
Upper Michigan—Showers, followed by fair weather; light winds, becoming variable.
Wisconsin—Fair Thursday, light northwesterly winds, shifting to southerly.
Minnesota—Fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly.
North and South Dakota—Fair Thursday, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portions.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Iowa—Fair and slightly warmer Thursday, variable winds.
Missouri—Fair Thursday, with light northerly winds.
Kansas—Fair Thursday, with light, variable winds.
Colorado—Fair Thursday, warmer in northern portion, variable winds.
Wyoming—Fair, warmer, southerly winds.
Montana—Fair in southern, local showers in northern portion, southwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Oct. 20, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.98	76	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.02	54	58	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.80	52	56	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.90	66	70	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Amarillo	29.90	72	80	N.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.96	48	58	S.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.84	58	62	E.	.10	Clo'dy
Boston	30.10	52	52	E.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.94	64	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Calgary	29.54	50	56	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Charlotte	29.82	62	66	N.E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.12	54	62	N.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.92	54	56	W.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.90	62	66	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	29.88	54	64	N.W.	.08	Rain
Concordia	29.92	72	72	E.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.94	52	58	N.W.	....	Clear
Denver	30.06	64	72	N.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.00	50	58	N.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.82	52	62	W.	.28	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.90	68	80	S. E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.94	52	52	W.	....	Fair
Duluth	29.98	46	46	N.	.01	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.92	74	84	S.W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.50	48	56	E.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.92	78	80	S.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	29.84	52	54	W.	.04	Rain
Green Bay	29.84	50	52	W.	.36	Clo'dy
Havre	29.76	54	64	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	29.88	62	66	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.04	46	62	N.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.90	58	66	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.88	68	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.94	68	74	N.E.	....	Clear
Lander	30.10	50	62	S.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.94	74	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.96	64	72	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.84	48	48	N.	.06	Rain
Memphis	29.94	72	78	N.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.64	56	64	S.	....	Rain
Minnedosa	29.92	40	48	....	....	Clear
Montgomery	29.40	68	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.08	42	54	N.E.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.90	68	76	N.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	29.94	70	74	N.	....	Clear
New York City	29.92	56	58	N.E.	.10	Rain
Norfolk	29.72	66	66	N.E.	.52	Clo'dy
North Platte	30.02	54	72	S.E.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	29.92	70	78	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.00	52	60	N.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.92	54	58	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.88	80	90	N.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.86	64	70	....	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.82	62	70	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Pueblo	30.02	62	74	E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.80	48	52	S.W.	....	Fair
Rapid City	30.00	50	56	E.	....	Fair
San Francisco	29.98	56	66	W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.94	66	70	N.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.98	48	50	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	30.10	60	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.84	44	46	E.	.04	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	58	62	N.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.92	72	76	....	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.92	74	78	N.	....	Clear
Washington	29.86	56	60	N.E.	.10	Rain
White River	29.98	38	40	E.	.02	Clo'dy
Williston	29.90	56	66	W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.92	46	48	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 50 degrees; 9 a. m., 51; 10 a. m., 53; 11 a. m., 56; 12 m., 58; 1 p. m., 59; 3 p. m., 59; 6 p. m., 59. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.68; 6 p. m., 29.67.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Alexander, George T., age 42, 6106 Greenwood avenue, Oct. 19.
Beach, Lay, age 48, 313 South Clark street, Oct. 19.
Balhringe, Catherine, age 87, 80 Uhland street, Oct. 20.
Berggett, Jessie M., age 34, 354 Fulton street, Oct. 19.
Casonabetz, Isaac, age 14, 175 West Fourteenth street, Oct. 20.
Church, Charles, age 34, 3112 Armour avenue, Oct. 18.
Clettenberg, Anna M., age 87, 63 Center street, Oct. 19.
Conrad, David, age 62, 33 Vine street, Oct. 18.
Debeer, Paulina, age 57, 481 Center avenue, Oct. 19.
Davis, Catherine, age 7, 2724 State street, Oct. 20.
Edwin, Bertha S., age 21, 680 Superior street, Oct. 18.
Friend, Max Oscar, age 23, 4433 Drexel boulevard, Oct. 20.
French, Sarah, age 83, Alpha club, Oct. 19.
Finch, Amelia A., age 64, 1564 Monroe street, Oct. 18.
Gillespie, Patrick, age 44, Cook County Hospital, Oct. 18.
Gibson, George, age 33, 2548 State street, Oct. 18.
Heller, Allace, age 35, Postgraduate Hospital, Oct. 20.
Hickey, Martin, age 53, 939 South Ashland avenue, Oct. 19.
Knach, Edward, age 12, 122 Coblenz street, Oct. 17.
Koehler, William, age 28, 162 Rhine street, Oct. 18.
Kozminski, Josepn, age 28, 731 Holt street, Oct. 19.
Key, David, age 16, 117 Ellen street, Oct. 18.
Knop, Enerst, age 8, 4823 Bishop street, Oct. 18.
Kemp, August, age 64, 3808 Wood street, Oct. 19.
Levy, Ruben, age 88, 18 Ellen street, Oct. 20.
Liebenstein, Dora, age 76, 86 Newberry avenue, Oct. 20.
Maskeis, Mary Ann, age 80, 3565 Rhodes avenue, Oct. 20.
McIntyne, Marion E., age 19, 24 Ogden place, Oct. 19.
Madden, Timothy J., age 25, 120 Newberry avenue, Oct. 19.
Mohlack, Jennie, age 5, 7515 Bernard street, Oct. 19.
Nestman, August, age 72, 1324 Fulton street, Oct. 19.
O'Neill, Edward, age 54, 185 Burling street, Oct. 19.
Petkovic, Vicola, age 28, 9001 Ontario avenue, Oct. 19.
Pullman, George M., age 66, 1729 Prairie avenue, Oct. 19.
Reinart, Arthur, age 49, 953 North Halsted street, Oct. 18.
Steinke, Fritz, age 6, 336 North Ashland avenue, Oct. 17.
Smith, Le Grand, age 12, 147 Lincoln Park boulevard, Oct. 19.
Smith, Lulu M., age 17, 257 North Hermitage avenue, Oct. 20.
Schiestel, Albert, age 28, 92 Uhland street, Oct. 19.
Williamson, Knud O., age 10, 224 North Elizabeth street, Oct. 17.
Washack, Idie, age 32, 3530 Winchester avenue, Oct. 19.
Wilford, Maud, age 31, 147 Seventeenth street, Oct. 19.
Walsh, Sister Mary F., age 24, 2834 Wabash avenue, Oct. 20.

DEATHS.

BURGESS—William Burgess, aged 72 years, at residence, 6 S. Peoria-st. Funeral notice hereafter. Amboy, Ill., papers please copy.

CRAWFORD—At Maud, Ky., Oct. 19, Mary A. Crawford, beloved mother of James H., George A., John F., and Alexander Crawford, aged 75 years. The remains will be brought to Chicago for interment. Funeral private. Detroit and Kansas City, Mo., papers please copy.

DAVIS—Oct. 25, Catherine Davis, age 7 years 6 months, daughter of Phillip and Mary Davis, née Goodloe. Funeral Friday at 2 p. m. from 2724 State-st. to Oakwoods. Danville, Ky., papers copy.

FRIEND—Mrs. Oscar Friend, née Selma Falker, Oct. 20, 1897, aged 22 years 9 months, at the residence of her parents, 4433 Drexel-blvd. Funeral Thursday 1:30 p. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

FILENE—Ernestine Filene, beloved mother of Pauline Fisher, Gussie, and the late Louise H. Filene. Funeral from 2338 State-st., Thursday at 2 p. m., thence by carriages to Oakwoods.

HAIGHT—The funeral of Elder William H. Haight will be held at Belvidere, Ill., Friday, Oct. 22, at 2 p. m. Trains going and coming make good connection. The Rev. G. R. Van Horne is in charge.

LIEBENSTEIN—Dora Liebenstein, wife of the late Daniel Liebenstein. Funeral from her late residence, 86 Newberry-av., at 10 a. m., Friday, Oct. 22, to Graceland Cemetery.

MASTERS—Oct. 20, at her residence, 3565 Rhodes-av., Mrs. Mary A. Masters, mother of Colonel H. B. Masters of New York, Mrs. Henry M. Knickerbocker, and Bella G. Masters of Chicago. Funeral Saturday, 2 p. m. Burial private. Boston and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

POSTAL—The funeral of Mrs. Lizzie Postal will take place from her late residence, 1246 West Madison-st., Friday morning, Oct. 22, at 9 a. m., to the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

STEPHENS—Oct. 20, Benjamin Thomas Stephens, aged 73 years. Burial at Forest Home, Friday, 2 p. m., from late residence, 2414 West Ontario-st.

TAFT—Perley E. Taft, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. George J. Holmes, Wednesday, Oct. 20. Funeral notice later.

WEINBERGER—Oct. 19, 1897, George C., age 23 years, oldest son of the late C. M. Weinberger [Wells-st. and Chicago-av.]. Funeral Friday, Oct. 22, at 2 p. m., from St. Paul's Church, La Salle-av. and Ohio-st., to Graceland.

WING—Oct. 20, Mrs. Susan Wing, in her 86th year. Funeral from the residence of her son, John M. Wing, 743 West Congress-st., Saturday, 11 a. m. Interment at Forest Home.

WOOD—Oct. 20, Mary E. Wood, beloved wife of John A. Wood [nee Craig] of 334 W. Monroe-st. Funeral Friday, Oct. 22, 2 p. m., at Arlington Heights, Ill.

WOOD—Oct. 20, 1897, A. C. Wood, at his residence, 570 Fulton-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROF. VAUGHT GIVES HIS GREAT "MATRIMONIAL Night" at the Masonic Temple Saturday, Oct. 23. Two public matches. "Nervous Night," Oct. 30. Second floor.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

A LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE will sell all their trimmed and pattern hats from $1.50 to $4, worth double. 15 E. Washington-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BIG MONEY CAN BE MADE BY good life insurance solicitors; first-class company; popular prices and policy. Call 1301 Madison.

HARLEM JOCKEY CLUB—Harlem Race Track.
6 RACES { AT 2:00 p. m. Cicero Stakes Today.
ADMISSION, 75c.
Special trains leave depot, Harrison street and Fifth avenue, at 12:40, 12:55 and 1:10 p. m.; stop at Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, return immediately after races. Round trip 25 cents. Lake street L trains connect with electric at Fifty-second street. South side cable connects with electric at Fortieth street direct to track.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
LAST WEEK. THE GOOD MR. BEST.
Fun, Music, Pretty Girls, Lively Dances.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
Next Sunday—ROLAND REED.

Got your this-season's overcoat yet?

"Yes. Bought a Rogers, Peet & Co. Overcoat last year—good as ever."

Sorry—we'd like to sell you one this year. But we're glad, too, *for* this demonstrates their unusual wearing qualities.

Drop in again in a year or two.

Or, perhaps, you need a winter suit. Rogers, Peet & Co. put the same staying qualities into suits, too.

R., P. & Co. Business Suits, $12 to $30.
R., P. & Co. Winter Overcoats, $15 to $50.
R., P. & Co. Fall Overcoats, $12 to $30.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Countess von Hatzfeldt, Russell Brothers,
Lizzie B. Raymon, Leonidas Dogs and Cats
Post & Clinton, James F. Cullen,
Margaret Webb, Morton & Elliott,
The Jacksons, Mme. Kamochi,
Barth & Fleming, Baby Lewis,
Charles E. Wilson, Howard & Rose,
Sexton & Stewart, Mons. Creago.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Filson & Errol, Johnny Carroll,
Mme. Leopoldine, Neuville & Barlow,
Carlisle Sisters, Mary Lane,
Raymond & Clark, The Barretts,
Ray Royce, Olschansky & Lonney,
Finlay & Touhay, Signor Ozav,
Delavay & Fritz, 3—Goldsmith Sisters—3
Healy & Farnum, Gilmore & Powers.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

HAYMARKET
Performance Every Day—12:30 to 10:30
Hope Booth—Hayes & Lytton—Mazuz & Mazette—International Trio—Allen Delmain—Mayer, Smith & Mayer—Walter Ellis—The Renfos—Raymond Trio—Behan & Dakin—AND OTHERS.
Continuous Vaudeville—5c, 10c, 15c, 25c

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THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1897.

SENATOR GORMAN seems to have raised Cain as well as Abell by his letter to the Baltimore Sun.

Now THEY are lynching negroes for running the quarantine gantlet. Any old excuse is good enough.

JOHN R. MCLEAN and General Warner might as well be disputing as to which of them will be elected first violinist in the New Jerusalem orchestra as about the Ohio Senatorship. Senator Hanna will be known by that title for six years to come.

DOUBTLESS all the European powers heartily indorse Bismarck's opinion that the Monroe doctrine is "a piece of exceptional insolence to the rest of the world." But it is safe to say that none of them will think it advisable to come over here and teach us manners.

THE New York stock market was higher yesterday. New York exchange was at 10 cents premium. Sterling rates were unchanged.—Leading speculative produce markets were moderately active, with prices of grain materially advanced. As compared with the last prices of the previous day December wheat closed ⅜ cent higher, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed 3 cents higher, January pork, lard, and ribs steady.

LOCKJAW, that dreaded affection against which science has been powerless ever since the days of Æsculapius, seems at last to have found a master in antitoxin. At Reading, Pa., a 9-year-old boy who was suffering from a severe attack of tetanus was completely cured by thirty-two injections of the new remedy. This is worth remembering by Chicago physicians. They should investigate the case, and if they find the facts to be as represented they should arm themselves with this latest weapon of their art.

LAST Saturday $75,000 was contributed to foreign missions of the Missionary alliance in a single meeting in a New York theater. The contributors were doubtless persuaded that they were doing the Lord's work; and probably they were. But when they read in the census statistics how many infidels there are here at their gates, and learn that a large majority of the inhabitants of the United States acknowledge membership in no church, they will perhaps have an idea that missionary work, like charity, should begin at home. It is all right to convert the poor heathen Borrioboola-Gha, but the heathen of State street and the Bowery are at least equally deserving.

AS SHOWING how great is the period covered by the life of ex-Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court the New York Sun calls attention to the fact that in the year in which he was graduated from Williams College Chicago was incorporated as a city with a population of 4,170. The fact is much more interesting as emphasizing the rapidity with which Chicago has grown. Within less than the lifetime of a man not so very old Chicago has risen from the position of an insignificant frontier village to that of the second city in the United States and of one of the foremost capitals of the world, a city of nearly 2,000,000 people, a city that almost unaided designed and executed the most stupendous, costly, and magnificent civic enterprise ever known.

ONE E. E. Higgins, in an article in Municipal Affairs, makes some statements which, if true, will give the advocates of municipal ownership of municipal monopolies something to think about. He asserts, for example, that the West End Street railway of Boston paid into the public treasury in taxes 28 per cent more than the entire profits of the street railway system of Glasgow during the year, and that the street railway companies of Brooklyn paid twice as much as the Glasgow profits. Considering that the advocates of municipal ownership are perpetually citing Glasgow's experience as furnishing arguments in support of their contention, it behooves them to refute Mr. Higgins' figures if they can. If they cannot they had better hunt up some fad to argue about.

THERE is every indication that Spain before long will have about all the trouble on its hands that it can conveniently attend to. There are no signs that the Cuban insurrection or revolution is any nearer to being suppressed than it was two years ago; indeed, it has apparently made considerable progress in that time. And now the news comes that the supporters of Don Carlos' pretensions to the throne are displaying unusual activity, and by purchasing large numbers of rifles, which they succeed in smuggling into the country, and in other ways are showing that they are getting ready for a great attempt to overthrow the present government. It is certain that a large party in Spain is thoroughly dissatisfied with the existing régime. If the Carlists make a demonstration sufficiently great to justify the hope of success they will not lack assistance from this now apparently loyal party.

IF the millennium delays its long expected coming it will not be the fault of Mr. Perky of Worcester, Mass. At the pure food show in this city Mr. Perky, who is the founder of the New Era Cooking School of Worcester and came all the way hither in a private car, revealed the fact that all the troubles that beset mankind in general are due to the fact that the world obstinately refuses to live exclusively on whole wheat. If we ate whole wheat instead of scrambled eggs, beefsteak, potatoes, bacon, roast lamb, green peas, etc., everything would be lovely. There would be no more crime. Men would love their wives and buy them all the fall hats they want. The 97 per cent of business-men who fail would all be millionaires. There would be no more deaths from sunstroke and freezing. Everybody would be honest. The trusts would be throttled. Silver would be restored to its old position before the crime of '73 struck it down. In short, whole wheat is the philosopher's stone which will destroy the moths and scent the clothing of humanity. Mr. Perky may be right. Nobody will dare to affirm that he isn't. But it should be said that if Mr. Perky's mental equipment is due to a use of whole wheat the rest of the world will be justified in letting that stimulating food severely alone.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

Each of the two factions into which the Democratic party is divided at this time had its spokesman at the Iroquois club banquet which was given night before last.

Judge John Barton Payne, representing those Democrats who still cling to the old sound money creed of the party, declared that—

> The trouble with the men who consider themselves silver men, simon pure, is that they regard that question as the whole sum of Democratic principles. . . . If we have learned anything by the history of the last two or three years it is that we must agree upon something else as the great issue of the future. The fact is that the Democratic party can never unite on that question, and we have got to look the issue squarely in the face; we have got to have some other issue or the old Democratic party must cease to be.

And then Charles S. Shackleford, representing those Democrats who believe in rotten money—the more rotten it is the better pleased they are—cried out excitedly that—

> I cannot permit Judge Payne's remarks to pass without a protest! Silver will remain an issue, and I advise those who cannot submit to the rule of the majority to leave the party!

The sound money man spoke temperately and wisely. The free silverite spoke foolishly and violently. He would drive out of the party, if he had his way, all the anti-free silver men—all who are opposed to 40-cent dollars, and to scaling down and repudiating lawful debts. That is Shackleford's scheme for strengthening his party and enabling it to win victories.

Really the best course for the sound money Democrats to pursue is not to wait for the athletic and irascible Shackleford to cast them out, but to leave of their own accord and come over to the sound money Republican party, which with the help of many of their number 'saved the credit and honor of the United States last November. Those Republicans who are rotten on the currency question are acting with the rotten money Democrats. The sound money Democrats should change places with them.

There is an "irrepressible conflict" in the Democratic party. The members of that party are divided on a question on which, as Judge Payne correctly stated, they cannot unite. One faction demands an honest dollar and the other a dishonest dollar. That is a disagreement which cannot be compromised. One side must yield utterly to the other or there must be a dissolution of partnership.

Those Democrats who share Mr. Shackleford's views not merely wish to change the money standard so that the American dollar shall drop from a purchasing power of 100 cents to 40 cents, but they demand that those cheaper dollars shall be accepted as though worth 100 cents in the payment of debts contracted under the gold standard.

They demand retroactive currency legislation which shall rob all classes of the community—not merely the capitalist who has loaned money to a manufacturer or to landowners, but the workingman who has put his small earnings in a savings bank or building and loan association. In order that some dishonest debtors may get off by paying 40 cents on the dollar the Bryan Democrats are prepared to violate all existing contracts which involve the payment of money and wreck the fabric of American credit.

To find those who would suffer the most if a Democratic party, made up of Bryans and Shacklefords, were in power, it would be necessary to turn first and foremost to that class which gives Democratic candidates the largest part of its vote—the working class. The workingmen would not only lose three-fifths of their savings, but their wages would be cut down, for they would be paid the old wage scale in cheap dollars.

Half the manufacturers in the country are Democrats. There are Democratic merchants and Democratic capitalists. The merchants and manufacturers would be paid for goods they have sold on time only two-fifths of what was due them. That would be no light blow, but the panic which a change of the money standard would cause would ruin them utterly.

Those Democrats who think as Judge Payne and General Palmer do believe in the honest payment of debts. They are opposed to the violation of contracts and the destruction of credits. They do not want wages paid in cheap dollars. They demand a dollar which shall be worth 100 cents and not a mill less than that.

The Paynes and the Shacklefords of the Democratic party do not agree on the monetary question and they never can agree. Therefore they ought to separate. If the honest money Democrats outnumbered the dishonest fellows the latter could be ordered to leave and go to the Populists. But that cannot be done, for there are more Shacklefords in the party than there are Paynes.

Consequently the sound money Democrats should cut loose altogether from corrupting associations and act politically with the sound money Republicans. By doing that they will protect their own material interests and will punish the free silverites of their party by keeping them in the minority and out of office until they have abandoned their evil ways and are ready to admit that "honesty is the best policy" for a party as well as for individuals.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY.

The German government was informed soon after the new tariff law went into effect that the United States is willing to begin negotiations for a commercial treaty, based on the reciprocity clauses of that law. No answer has been received, but it is understood that preparations are making to open negotiations.

The tariff act provides that in order to secure the admission into some other country on better terms of the goods, wares, and merchandise of the United States, the customs duties of such of the goods and wares of the country with which the treaty is made shall be designated therein may be reduced one-fifth for a period of five years.

Germany would be glad to get such a reduction of the duty on its beet sugar, so much of which has been sent to this country during the last few years. The United States will be pleased to have Germany a more liberal consumer of many of the products of this country.

During the seven months ending July 31 last Great Britain took from the United States 13 million dollars' worth of fresh beef. Since October, 1894, not a head of American cattle nor a pound of American fresh beef has been imported into Germany. The people would eat that beef if they could get it, but the government regulations keep it out.

But for discriminating orders the consumption of American bacon and other hog products and of American breadstuffs would be far greater than it is. While in seven months the United Kingdom took 37½ millon dollars' worth of American wheat and flour Germany took a little less than a million dollars' worth.

It is evident that it is possible for Germany and the United States to negotiate a reciprocity treaty which will be beneficial to the producers and consumers of both countries.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The fate of the Illinois civil service law and of the merit system is now in the hands of the Supreme Court. The friends and the enemies of the law have made their arguments and filed their briefs. Nothing is left but for the court to give its decision. It may not do so until the December term, but the question is so clear that the court ought to announce the substance if its conclusions, at least, before adjournment.

The constitutionality of the law is challenged by Thornton, the Corporation Counsel. The Judges cannot have any difficulty about deciding that the Legislature has ample authority to enact such a measure, and that there is not one of the provisions of the law which deprives any man of rights guaranteed him by the constitution; that it is not "undemocratic"; and that it tends to uphold and not to endanger "republican institutions." An American court which should hold a civil service act unconstitutional would be an anomaly.

The assertion made by the Corporation Counsel that the law is "special legislation" because it is in force in this city alone, and therefore is void, is what might be expected from a lawyer of his caliber and a man who thrust himself into the case against the wishes of the commissioners, who are not attacking the validity of the law. The Supreme Court has decided that laws like the civil service act, which become operative in cities or counties which vote to take advantage of them, and are not operative elsewhere, are not "special legislation."

The Illinois Supreme Court Judges are not ignorant of the fact that the merit system is the only system yet devised which will make municipal government in large cities endurable. Without it the quiet, well-disposed, self-supporting classes of citizens will be despoiled of their substance for the benefit of the rotten, whisky guzzling bummers and ballot-box stuffers and all the Democratic loafers whose war-cry is, "To —— with reform."

The Supreme Court has to pass also on the question whether the Council can practically repeal the civil service law and restore the spoils system it was enacted to do away with. If the Council can take all the city employés out of the classified civil service by adopting ordinances calling them "heads of departments," or having the Mayor appoint them and the Council confirm them, then there will cease to be a civil service law.

If the Council can nullify a State law by methods which the Aldermen are anxious to adopt, then the Council is more powerful than the Legislature. The Supreme Court will hold that the Council is the less powerful of the two and that it cannot undermine the civil service law by its ordinances.

And finally the court has to decide between the lax construction of the law by the present commissioners and the more rigid construction of their predecessors. The latter contend that certain offices are outside the classified civil service, while the former hold that they are part of it.

The court may decide that the view taken by the present commissioners is altogether wrong, or it may hold that some of the offices they declare are exempt really are so while others are not. But unless the Judges are in a compromising mood they will be likely to hold that few, if any, of the disputed offices are exempt.

It may be nearly two months before the court hands down an opinion, but the spoils-hunting Aldermen and the cheap politicians might as well give up hope now. The decision, when it does come, will maintain that merit system which they have been endeavoring to overthrow.

There has not been a moment since the civil service law went into effect when the Democratic spoilsmen have not been plotting to overthrow it, and finally, to the disgust of all citizens who want honest and efficient city government, the Corporation Counsel and the Chief of Police come forward and assert that the civil service law is "unconstitutional"—because it will not keep lazy, drunken, tax-eating bummers out of offices which should be filled by sober, competent, industrious men.

Is Mayor Harrison a party to this conspiracy on the part of two of his appointees to upset the merit system, or are they acting on their own responsibility? If the latter, he should have said to them long ago, "hands off, gentlemen. Attend to your legitimate business."

THE MAYOR WAS NOT IN EARNEST.

Mayor Harrison informed the members of the Iroquois club night before last that he had rather made up his mind the people of Chicago did not want an orator for Mayor. "They want more of a business-man." If the people had wanted great oratorical ability last spring, continued the Mayor, they would have selected "either my stalwart young friend, Mr. Hanlan, or my buxom friend, Mr. Hesing."

The members of the Iroquois club must not take the Mayor's remarks seriously. He was not elected because the voters preferred a business-man to a speechmaker. Very few of the voters seem to have paid any attention to the business qualifications of the candidates Those who marked their ballots for the oratorical candidate who got the most votes did so in order to smash a machine which was offensive to them. Mr, Harrison owed his votes to the fact that he was the party nominee.

If any of the men who voted for Mr. Harrison did so because they thought they saw in him a person whose administration would be marked by a rigid adherence to business principles they must admit that occasionally their candidate has not come up to their expectations.

For instance, ten days ago the Commissioner of Public Works dismissed five ward foremen of street cleaning for gross neglect of duty. They had been in bed or in the saloons when they should have been out watching the contractors. Those men were political appointees. One of them is a ward committeeman. They appealed to the Mayor to be given back their jobs. A few hours before the Mayor went to the Iroquois club banquet he put them back on the pay-roll, telling them at the same time they must attend to duty in the future.

A Mayor who was "more of a business-man" would not have made men foremen simply because they had the backing of ward politicians. Nor would he have reappointed them after they had shown their utter unfitness for their places. He would not have restored loafers and thus encouraged others to loaf. He would have commended their dismissal as being a warning to others not to loaf.

The great majority of the men who voted for Mayor Harrison will not be offended by his unbusiness-like conduct in reappointing the five political loafers. They would have felt aggrieved had he not done so. They elected him in order that the offices might be disposed of in accordance with spoils principles rather than business principles.

THE DAWES TREATY REJECTED.

The Creek Council, in session at Okmulgee in the Indian Territory, as was to have been expected, has rejected the treaty recently negotiated by the Dawes and Creek Commissioners. The vote of the Lower House was unanimous against the treaty, while only eight members of the Upper House voted in its favor. The objections to the treaty, as stated by Councilmen, were to the effect that it favored non-citizens and railroad companies, that it was to the detriment of the Creeks, and that it did not give each citizen pro rata of all lands in the Creek nation.

It is well understood that this unfavorable action of the Council has been taken purely at the instance and under the pressure of the full blood Creeks who had gathered at Okmulgee in large numbers. They are the ones who do not wish to give up the tribal condition and go to work on farms. They prefer to live an idle, whisky-drinking life, subsisting upon appropriations. And that is all there is to this negative action of the Council. It simply represents the preferences of these lazy red savages. The reasons assigned for rejecting the treaty are puerile and inconsequential and, as a matter of fact, false. The treaty they have repudiated was as advantageous to the Indians as it was to non-citizens and railroad companies. It gave each Indian a large fertile farm and an income from bonds for his maintenance, and what was left of the area of the nation after the severalty allotments was to be opened up for public use. It would have placed them in much better circumstances than they are now or than they can ever hope to be if the treaty be not carried out.

In any event the civilized white people of this country have some rights and interest in these lands as well as these lazy, unprogressive, full-blooded savages and the cattle syndicates to whom they lease their pasturage for a merely nominal sum, a few cents per acre. The government of the United States must take a firm position in this matter, for the action of the Creek Council may affect unfavorably four other treaties of a similar nature yet to be made with the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles. If a settlement can be effected in no other way then the act of Congress, which goes into effect in January next, abolishing the Creek Court and making the acts of the Council ineffective unless approved by the President, must be applied as soon as possible. The people of this country will never consent that the fertile lands of the Indian Territory shall be exempt from settlement and development to suit the caprices of a handful of full-blooded savages.

INDEPENDENCE OR ANNEXATION.

As public sentiment in Cuba begins to crystallize under the light of the changed conditions resulting from the revolution in the Spanish Cabinet there seems to be a disposition among royalists as well as sympathizers with the insurgents to turn to annexation to the United States as the only possible solution of the vexed problem now confronting them. Distasteful as this may be to the average Spaniard, he is too much of a fatalist to fight against it when he finds it inevitable.

While there has undoubtedly been a considerable number of Americans who have anticipated this result as a possible outcome of the war and would welcome it, it has not been the desire or expectation of the large majority. There is a large number who have questioned the ability of the Cuban people to assimilate readily with our own population and have doubted the expediency of any policy looking to that end. While believing that Spain would never be able to reëstablish its authority over the island and that any attempt to organize a so-called autonomy under the sovereignty of Spain must result in dismal failure, the most they have anticipated or desired has been that the native population might be able to establish an independent republic on some foundation that would insure a return of permanent peace and prosperity.

Nevertheless, indications now point to annexation as an issue which it may be necessary for the two principal governments interested to take into account within the next few weeks. That something of this sort is possible is shown by the movement now taking place among the merchants and planters of the most populous provinces, where business has been most seriously deranged by the disturbed condition of affairs. Should the proposition come from the better class of Cubans, as it is now intimated may be the case, it may be considered without injustice or hostility to Spain. In the meantime the Sagasta Cabinet may console itself with the reflection that it is not responsible for the present status of affairs, but that it has simply been its misfortune to be called to power at an unfavorable juncture and under conditions which rendered success impossible.

INCREASE OF PENSION ROLLS.

Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans has been giving out some information in reference to the operations of his bureau for the last year that will be of interest to the general public as well as to old soldiers. Contrary to general anticipation, the pension list has increased by more than 13,000 during the year, being advanced from 970,324 in 1896 to 983,628 in 1897. Partly in consequence of this increase—but only partly—there has been an increase in the pension budget for the same period of more than $3,000,000, two-thirds of the amount being due to deficiency in the appropriations for 1896. The total expenditures of the government on account of pensions for 1896 were $139,280,000, against $142,477,841 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

In so far as the increase has been due to the addition of the names of soldiers legitimately entitled to a place on the lists there is no ground for criticism. On the contrary, the voice of the people is well nigh unanimous in favor of rewarding those who served the country faithfully by periling their lives in defense of the union—especially those suffering from wounds and from disability due to old age. The bulk of the names added this year, as Colonel Evans explains, is due to his having taken up and disposed of a large number of old claims for arrears, which he found on file when he came into office, and which had been accumulating in number and in the volume of the amounts claimed for years.

But there is another reason for the growth of the list which, if correctly described, is scarcely defensible. This consists of the practice of comparatively young women marrying decrepit old men simply for the purpose of getting on the pension rolls. On this subject the commissioner says:

> At the soldiers' homes young women will snap up the chance to marry decrepit old men, evidently hoping that they will soon die and leave the pension, and in many of these cases the women do not even live with the men they marry. I hope to recommend to Congress that a law be passed providing that women marrying soldiers hereafter shall not be entitled to any pension upon the death of their husbands. The law of 1890 makes this stipulation regarding the pensions which are payable under that act, but the great majority of the pensioners now on the rolls draw their money by virtue of previous acts.

The subject suggested by Commissioner Evans is one which deserves the impartial attention of Congress. While all will agree that the old soldiers themselves should be treated with liberal generosity, the custom of meretricious marriages to which he alludes degenerates into a scandalous abuse scarcely short of a fraud upon the government, which should be checked by some decisive legislation.

REACHING THE YUKON BY RAIL.

It is evident that there will be no necessity for gold hunters to walk to the Klondike gold regions much longer if the various schemes now revolving in the minds of capitalists shall be accomplished. Dispatches from Tacoma, Wash., and San Francisco indicate that rival companies are projecting railways from Dyea to cross the Chilkoot and the White Passes respectively, with the view to reach the chain of lakes which connect with the headwaters of the Yukon.

The Tacoma dispatch states that the Chilkoot Railroad and Transportation company has already commenced the construction work on a wide gauge line from tide-water at Dyea at the head of Lynn Canal to the mouth of Dyea cañon, a distance of about eight miles. There it becomes necessary to surmount the Chilkoot Pass, requiring an ascent of eight and a half miles to reach an elevation of 3,500 feet, after which there is a descent of one mile to reach Crater Lake, 500 feet lower than the summit of the pass. This is to be accomplished by means of what is called an "aerial railroad," or tramway, and it is represented that the contract for this part of the work has already been closed with the Trenton iron works of Trenton, N. J., the work to be completed and ready for operation by Jan. 15, 1898. By this means it is claimed that passengers and freight can be transported to Lake Linderman in twenty-four hours and to Dawson over the ice in thirty days.

The plans for this enterprise appear to have been prepared with great secrecy, and only to be made known (if the report from Tacoma is to be trusted) when the work was actually commenced. The projectors include the owners and officials of the two Pacific coast steamship lines and the Washington and Alaska Steamship company, together with representatives of the Northern Pacific railroad company, with a few outsiders. A part of the material used will include seventeen miles of wire in constructing the eight and a half miles of tramway over the Chilkoot Pass.

The rival enterprise contemplates a narrow gauge road over the White Pass to Lake Bennett, but is not promised to be in operation until June 1, 1898.

While either would be a great boon, not only to persons seeking access to the gold fields but to those already there, and one or both will undoubtedly be realized in some form before the close of another year, there are still some formidable obstacles to be overcome before their accomplishment. And yet the fact that they are projected is an illustration of the inventive powers and business activity and enterprise of the present age. Before the lapse of another twelve months the gold regions upon the Yukon will be brought into closer relations with civilization than California was for years after the discovery of gold there, and the projectors and builders of these lines of communication will undoubtedly reap large profits from their enterprise.

MAYOR HARRISON'S reinstatement of the street-cleaning inspectors his Commissioner of Public Works suspended a week ago for loafing and general worthlessness is as indefensible as it was unexpected. It was thought that the Mayor had too much sand to be intimidated by the politicians in this matter. Mr. McGann would not have suspended the inspectors if he had not been satisfied that they ought to have been put off the pay-roll, and, that being so, the Mayor should have indorsed his action instead of putting them back. His course in this case will do much to demoralize the public service, for the city employés will feel sure now that they can neglect their work as much as they please if they have a political pull.

WE say it with Payne:
"Free silver is dead!"
Prosperity's train
Ran over its head.

THE aggressive women of America are fighting their way to the front with their clubs.

A MISGUIDED exchange says the Chicago City Council "ought to be dumped into the lake." Never! A great deal of the city's refuse is allowed to find its way into the lake, but the line must be drawn.

DOES the squawk of the American eagle seem to introduce discord into the European concert?

WE trust Mayor Harrison did not promise to mix himself in that Greater New York campaign without speaking to Colonel Henry Watterson about it.

IT seems strange that the Hyde Park blind pigs do not squeal on each other.

THE Yukon River is frozen from its mouth to its œsophagus.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Lucky Escape.

Mrs. Upjohn—"It was about $55 we raised for the poor of our parish, wasn't it?"

Mrs. Highsee—"It was $55 exactly."

Mrs. Upjohn—"My husband told me this morning that nearly half of it was donated by a good-natured sort of fellow who gambles. He won it at cards, and turned it all over to our fund."

Mrs. Highsee—"Well, I'm thankful we didn't find it out till the money was all disposed of."

On Track of a Crime.

"Jenkinson," remarked Mrs. Wipedunks, who was looking over one of the morning papers, "here's an 'open letter to the Hon. Mark Hanna.'"

"Does that paper print it?" asked Mr. Wipedunks.

"Yes."

"Well, it seems to me," said Mr. Wipedunks, indignantly, "it would be in a blamed sight better business trying to find out who opened it!"

Couldn't Refuse It.

"Hallo, Riggles! I haven't seen you for an age."

"Morning, Stapleford! How are you, anyhow?"

"Never felt better in my life. By the way, do you remember telling me about fifteen years ago that you thought I had the consumption?"

"I believe I do."

"I thought hard of you for saying it at the time, but I think now it was the best thing that ever happened to me. It scared me a little, and I began to take care of myself. The consequence is that I have not had a sick day since, and I believe I am good for forty years yet. I am your debtor for life, old fellow."

(Impulsively) "Stapleford, lend me $5, will you?"

Club Horrors.

"I have seen it stated," observed the man in the mackintosh, "that less water than usual is running over Niagara Falls this year. This seems to show that the flow of water from the great lakes is independent of any influence the Chicago drainage canal may have on lake levels. Reasoning from canalogy, therefore——"

"It merely shows," interrupted the man with the purple necktie, "that there is less cataractivity in——"

"'Tis Falls!" retorted the other.

"You Niagaravating scoundrel! I'll——"

But friends interfered.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Culture Medium Is Found in Which the Typhoid Germ Will Thrive.

New York Tribune: An interesting discovery has just been made by the Department of Bacteriology of the New York Board of Health. It is hoped that a method has at last been found of identifying the bacillus of typhoid.

Dr. Hiss of the Bacteriological department is the discoverer of this new method. It is planned by President Wilson of the Health board that one of his bacteriologists shall take up some new subject of research each year under the direction of Dr. H. M. Biggs, chief of the laboratory, and this is Dr. Hiss' contribution.

Hitherto there have been only two ways of determining a case of typhoid. The first method was by the phyisical symptoms of the patient, a clinic study of his condition. But this has always been unsatisfactory, because until the disease is 10 days old symptoms are not to be depended upon. What seem to be "typhoid symptoms" may easily be something else. "Rose spots," for example, are a good test, but these are absent in fully 30 per cent of the cases of actual typhoid. Even symptoms that are "characteristic" may mean only malaria or something of that sort. It follows that it is seldom that a doctor can be certain until the eighth day at the earliest, and this delay may mean that death will result.

Nor has the Widal system, a test devised by a scientist of Vienna, actually discovered, it is said, by Robert Pfeiffer of Berlin, Koch's assistant, given satisfaction altogether. It helps along, but is not altogether conclusive. The Widal test is an examination of the blood. A drop of blood or serum is taken from the ear lobe or the finger tip of a suspected patient and mixed with pure typhoid culture. A bit of the mixture is put under a microscopic slide. If there is typhoid in the blood, or if the patient has had typhoid in his system at any time within five years, the bacilli introduced from the typhoid culture, as can be seen plainly through the lens, gather into groups.

If there is no typhoid at all, the bacilli move about violently. Yet this test, famous as it is, is not altogether accurate. It is good to confirm, but not sufficient as the sole evidence. Besides, it never absolutely proves the actual presence of typhoid. It may simply indicate a past condition, and can never be made to be exact.

Inasmuch as typhoid fever is believed to be a bacterial malady, the medical profession has naturally sought some way of finding, in a patient, the specific bacillus of the disease, just as it does of diphtheria or tuberculosis. But typhoid germs are to be found only in the intestines, if found at all. Unfortunately, there is another microbe (the colon bacillus), which haunts the same region, resembles the typhoid bacillus very closely in appearance, but is absolutely harmless. If, therefore, in matter thrown off from a patient's digestive tract, either species is found, it is very difficult to tell whether it is of the baleful or the innocent sort. What has long been wanted is a test that would differentiate one bacillus from the other. Dr. Hiss thinks that he has discovered one, and the Health board has enough confidence in it to adopt it officially.

What Dr. Hiss has done has been to devise a culture medium in which typhoid germs will multiply and the colon bacillus will not. This took a great amount of experimenting, but it now has been successfully accomplished. The culture is composed of gelatine, agar (which is a Japanese isinglass much in favor with bacteriologists), glucose (to make the mixture ferment), salt, and Liebig's food. Typhoid germs grow in it, and the colon bacillus does not. In actual practice a minute quantity of the semi-fluid matter sent for examination is taken off on a "loop" and is placed in a little vial containing this "culture." Eighteen hours is sufficient time for the bacilli to grow, and a statement of results will reach the doctor inside of thirty-six hours after he has sent a specimen to a laboratory. It is the plan of the Board of Health to have all the doctors of New York City avail themselves of this test free of charge. At the end of eighteen hours a small portion of the culture is spread on a glass plate which has a glass cover. In a short time, to a practiced eye, the appearance of this plate will give the information sought, that is, it shows if there has been any growth. If there is growth, it is a case of typhoid; if not, probably no typhoid exists.

The Revolution Inside Democracy.

New York Tribune: The progress of political campaigns in the various States has not brought to light any evidence that the breach between opposing Democratic factions has closed or narrowed. Perhaps it is more important still that the various phases of the contest in different States have not brought to light anything which seems in the least to serve as a rallying point or basis of agreement.

It is particularly significant that while Mr. Sheehan appealed to all Democratic Governors for words of support and approval for the course which Tammany had adopted, and a number of them replied flatly condemning Tammany and denying its regularity, only one responded in its favor.

It is a most curious sign of the times that the evasive and tricky policy traditionally the favorite of the Democratic party for a great many years is suddenly treated with contempt and indignation by men of all sorts. The silver men denounce it as passionately and savagely as they denounced the gold bugs and monopolists last fall, and as they captured the organization, machinery, and leadership of the party on the silver issue it is not in the least strange that they want to shut out as many of the "traitors" as are likely to recover the reins of power. But many of the other Democrats are equally opposed to any evasion. They saw the party disgraced and fearfully beaten, and hold that it can never hope to succeed until it casts off entirely and unequivocally the free coinage heresy of last year.

A state of facts so curious, and for the Democratic party almost unprecedented, is the outward sign of a revolutionary change in the tendency of the party itself. For more than half a century it has made its stronghold the City of New York, and contrived its national campaign to turn upon the votes of this and the adjacent States. Last year it cut loose from all Eastern leadership or hope of success and avowed doctrines so charged with peril to all social order and civilized government that they were certain to set against the party in desperate struggle for self-preservation all the conservative, the property-owning, the financial, and commercial classes.

Men are talking silver [for 40-cent dollars to cheat their creditors], some for and some against. But the Democrats are thinking social revolution, some against, but the mob for it, and out of that fact grow the passionate feeling and the irreconcilable hostility of purpose now shown. The men who want to make war on property and its rights and interests, and to stir the mob with hopes of such a general overturn as came in the French revolution, do not desire the company of Eastern Democrats above the lowest grade of demagogues. An air of respectability would be chilling to such company as they mean to invite. The presence of a Whitney or a Belmont, or even a Croker, would not be congenial to the millionaire-hunting and debt-repudiating body at the West, which is expected to give the party new blood and a new lease of life.

Portuguese Favoring Our Flag in Hawaii.

New York Sun: It has hitherto been generally assumed by the royalists of Hawaii that the Portuguese, who form the most numerous white element in the population [16,000 Portuguese and their children in Hawaii], favor their cause. And in this country most of us have been inclined to admit that the Portuguese at all events oppose annexation. Perhaps that impression has arisen from the fact that the Portuguese newspaper at Honolulu opposes it.

It is with all the more agreeable surprise, therefore, that the news comes of a great Portuguese meeting, held this month in Honolulu, that adopted resolutions favoring annexation. Taking this with the recent assurances from authorities formerly royalist, that a part of the natives are also inclining to the Stars and Stripes, we find good ground for declaring that the annexation sentiment is spreading, and that when once Hawaii is in the union the satisfaction will be still greater among all colors and conditions of her people.

Why should not the Portuguese be content to join in our destiny? Their own former flag being out of the question, what better for them than ours? Under it they will find security and a greater assurance of prosperity. If we have laws that put restrictions on the influx of the Chinese, how does that harm the Portuguese? What privileges do they have and use in Hawaii that they would not have as a part of the United States? Surely it must be manifest that Hawaii will enter on a new career when she joins our union, and of any increased prosperity the Portuguese may expect a part.

The Gold of Cook Inlet.

In many parts of the northwestern corner of the continent miners are looking about for gold. They reason that rich diggings are not likely to be limited to the head waters of the Yukon; and, in fact, gold was found in promising quantities in southern Alaska years before the Klondike was heard of.

A party of miners from Cook Inlet recently brought to Seattle over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of gold dust and nuggets. They were not anxious, apparently, to talk up the merits of that place, but it plainly has advantages in accessibility, and that means assurance of food supplies. Cook Inlet is on the coast this side of the Aleutian Islands, and washes the western shores of the Kenai Peninsula, so that it makes in from the Pacific instead of from Bering Sea, a short all-sea journey from Sitka reaching it. It puts forth no claim to wealth like that of the upper Yukon, but may attract some who hold back from the hard overland climb to the Klondike or the roundabout route by St. Michael's.

There are other coast regions northeast of Sitka on which gold-seekers have an eye. Prince William's Sound, this side of the Kenai Peninsula, and Copper River, flowing down from Mount Wrangel to the west of Mount St. Elias, are among these; and, like Cook Inlet, they can be reached easily at all seasons and without fear of starving. Still another advantage of Cook Inlet is that, with little loss of time and at moderate cost, the miners can get back to Sitka or Seattle for the winter, although it appears that several hundred of them will winter at the diggings. There are drawbacks to the work there as elsewhere, and high water in the creeks puts a stop to it; but altogether the Cook Inlet region has its attractions, so that we may see the coast west of Mount St. Elias gradually studded with settlements simultaneously with the basin of the Yukon. —Ex.

Li Hung Chang Wants to Retire.

Li Hung Chang has obtained from the Chinese Emperor an indefinite leave of absence from his official duties as Grand Secretary of the Inner State Council at Pekin, on account of ill health.

For two or three months his rheumatism and other maladies have been getting worse, and he now desires to retire permanently, leaving the carrying out of reform in China to younger statesmen.

It is reported by the native papers at Pekin that Li Hung Chang will continue to ask for sick leave until the Emperor gives him permission to permanently reside at his home, at An Hin. The rebellion in the Hunan and Kuangsi provinces is assuming more serious proportions. Government agents who reached Canton last month report that bands of insurgents aggregating 15,000 men are now laying waste those provinces and doing everything possible to overthrow the existing government. In August one gang broke through the city walls of Kuong Yang and massacred hundreds of inhabitants.

The magistrate who tried criminal cases and his family were first killed, and before midnight every mandarin and military and civil official had been murdered. The large prison was opened and several hundred criminals were released, including three bandits whose rescue was the primary purpose of the raid.

The murderous work went on all night, and everything portable in the city was removed to the neighboring hills, where the insurgents' winter quarters have been established.

A Historical Spanish Parallel.

New York Post: Lovers of those very treacherous affairs, historical parallels, will be disposed to see in Spain's latest policy of placating Cuba an analogy to the last desperate shift to which Philip II. resorted in order to retain his sovereignty over the Netherlands. After Alba's rule of blood and iron in the low countries had failed to break their spirit, he was recalled, as General Weyler is now, and Alexander of Parma was sent in his stead. He was to detach the Catholic nobles from the cause of the rebels, as Captain General Blanco is now to draw off the Cuban autonomists from the insurgents. Parma won much immediate success in the new policy of conciliation, only to fail miserably in the end. This does not, of course, prove that General Blanco will meet the same fate, but it does suggest that the same difficulties and dangers beset him. For him to come with an olive branch in one hand and a sword in the other, not as alternatives, but as the contradictory things to be put into play at one and the same time, is enough to make the Cubans look twice at their new Captain General. They will be justified in asking whether it is peace or the sword, and in refusing to believe that it can be both.

Puzzled How to Exclude Them.

"The negroes who are illerate, degraded, and destitute of property must be eliminated from the political system of Louisiana," declares the New Orleans Picayune [Dem.] in discussing the proposed constitutional convention. It is troubled, however, by the difficulty of devising means to do this without excluding "whites who are wholly illiterate and who also have no property." It admits that "all the whites who cannot read and write are ignorant by their own motion and choice," but it does not seem disposed to exclude them from the ballot along with the negroes who are on the same plane of illiteracy and degradation.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Teacher—"Name six animals of the frigid zone." Tommy—"Four polar bears and two seals."—Detroit Free Press.

Juneau Jack—"What are they lynching Sands, the grocer, for?" Placer Pete—"He was caught putting gold-dust in his sugar."—Life.

He—"It is strange you women don't wear those horribly big hats in church." She—"But it would not be fair. The men have no chance to get even by going out between acts in church."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Boston New Woman.—First Boston Girl—"That Miss Bluenose is the most polite girl in Boston." Second Boston Girl—"Why?" "Every time she speaks to me she takes her glasses off and bows."—Cincinnati Tribune.

"Is this the skull of a man or woman?" inquired the prosecuting attorney of the famous expert. "It is a woman's skull," replied the anatomist. "How do you know?" "By the worn appearance of the jaws."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He—"I think I shall have to preach a bicycle sermon tomorrow advising all my parishoners to ride a wheel." She—"Why, Joseph, it was only three weeks ago that you denounced the wheel most thoroughly." He—"Yes; but remember, my dear, that was while I was learning to ride."—Harper's Bazar.

"What I want," said the man who was talking about taking a flat, "is some place where the rooms are big enough for me to turn round in." "Certainly," replied the agent. "That can be easily arranged, as you are not an unusually large man. Stand up, please, and let me get your exact measurements."—Washington Star.

"What in the world's the matter, ma?" asked Arabella, as her mother turned from the telephone and asked for her bonnet and wraps. "I'm going right down-town," said Mrs. Highrocks, and there was a cold glitter in her eyes as she spoke. "I just tried to call your father up, and I heard him tell the boy to say he wasn't in."—Cleveland Leader.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, who has been writing for only ten years and has produced very few books, has earned $300,000.

Relic hunters have so defaced the tomb of Daniel Boone, in Frankfort, Ky., that the letters of its inscription can hardly be deciphered.

The recent anniversary of the raid of John Brown has brought to light the interesting fact that George W. Boyer of Harper's Ferry, is the sole surviving member of the jury which tried the famous leader.

The Mikado of Japan, though passionately fond of horse racing, allows no betting on his track and pursues the sport for sport's sake. He has agents now in this country looking for twenty first-class horses for the imperial stables.

A distinguished professor of Dublin University, Dr. Mahaffy, is reported to have said the other day that he "doubted whether as the result of the educational movement of the last thirty years the people of England are either happier or better."

M. Lepine, ex-Prefect of Police in Paris, who has been appointed Governor General of Algeria, has always been the terror of French Anarchists, and as Louise Michel is about to make a lecture tour of the very province to which he has been assigned, the outcome is awaited with interest.

Sir Charles Seely, who offered £1,000 conditionally toward the rebuilding of the chancel of Carisbroke Church as part of the Isle of Wight memorial to the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, has now decided that the scheme had better be abandoned owing to the opposition of the newspapers.

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Y.M.C.A. AT DECATUR

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting in This State.

LARGE CROWD EXPECTED.

Attractive Program Arranged for the Session.

PROMINENT MEN TO ATTEND.

Anna Garlin Spencer's Discourse at Nashville.

WORK OF MISSIONARY BOARDS.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The twenty-fifth annual State convention of the Illinois Young Men's Christian association, which will begin at the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow, to continue until Sunday night, will bring to Decatur about 500 Christian young men from all parts of the State.

The Decatur association, which has about 230 active and associate members, has completed arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates, at the homes of the citizens and at the hotels. The State officers will be found at the St. Nicholas when not at the convention hall. The various committees will have their conferences for daily work at Columbia Hall, which is convenient to the association rooms.

Members of the State Executive committee arrived tonight. They are W. S. Herrick, chairman; E. F. Parr, Secretary; R. F. Goldsmith, Treasurer; I. E. Brown, State Secretary; F. H. Burt, Assistant State Secretary; A. M. Bruner, Railroad Secretary; A. G. Copeland, Town Secretary; G. B. Smith, College Secretary; and L. A. Bowman, Corresponding Secretary. Delegates are coming in from every direction.

A very attractive program has been arranged for the sessions. The "quiet session" will be held on Thursday morning, immediately following the appointment of the Nominating committee, and during the afternoon the permanent organization will be effected. Annual reports will be submitted and referred, and C. M. Morton will conduct Bible study. The singing throughout the convention will be conducted by F. L. Willis of Omaha. Among the addresses to be delivered will be the following: "Our Work for Young Men in 1895 and in 1897—A Contrast," by Richard C. Morse of New York City, General Secretary International committee; "Reminiscences of Work in Illinois," by Robert Weidensall, who twenty-five years ago signed the call for the first State convention held in Illinois, and by C. M. Morton; "Bible Study for Spiritual Growth," by John R. Mott, who is one of the best platform speakers in the Christian work; "Prayer and Pledges for United Work," led by L. W. Messer; "Social Life on the Association Floor," F. W. Ober, editor of Men; "The Training of the Body—Ten Years' Advance in Our Association," J. W. Shaw, training school; "Bible Courses," L. W. Messer of Chicago; "Our Gaslight University," Lawrence De Graff, Central department, Chicago; "Recent Advances in Railroad Work," W. H. Holcomb, formerly General Manager Union Pacific railroad; "The Making of a Christian," annual convention address, the Rev. W. M. Lawrence, D. D., Chicago; "Christ Our Pattern as a Worker," John R. Mott; "Developing a Financial Constituency," F. T. West, Chicago; "Work Among the Boys," C. B. Turner, Springfield; "The Needs and Possibilities of Work for Railroad Men," A. J. Elliott, Peoria; "The Business Administration of the Association," B. R. Barber, Northwestern University; "Bible Study," W. J. Parker, Intercollegiate department, Chicago; "Hints Concerning Personal Work," J. R. Mott; "The Management and Value of Reading and Social Rooms," A. J. Adams, Woodstock; "Effect of Lines of Religious Work and Effort," W. S. Hoopes, Sumner; "The Possibilities of A Town Association," Robert Weidensall.

The college banquet will be held at the First Baptist Church on Friday. President John H. Finley of Knox College will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Lawrence De Graff, J. W. Shaw, and others. On Saturday there will be a college platform meeting, when the topic, "The Association from the College President's Standpoint," will be discussed. The principal address will be delivered by John R. Mott. On Sunday platform meetings will be held at all of the churches, and there will be a gospel meeting in the Grand Opera-House in the afternoon. The farewell service will be at 9:15 Sunday night.

MISSION WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Episcopal Bishops Plead for a Larger Church Appropriation for This Cause.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 20.—The usual services of prayer and litany preceded the business of the Episcopal Missionary Council today. The Rev. Mr. Sanford of Oklahoma spoke with regard to the work of the church among the Indians in that Territory and in the Indian Territory. He said there were 25,000 Indians and only a small and inadequate missionary force—one that did not by any means cover the work to be done. He asked that the council consider the great needs of the work and make an appropriation to help them, and offered a resolution to that effect.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota spoke on the resolution of the Rev. Mr. Sanford and called attention to the fact of a large element of intruders among the Indians and that the church must make greater efforts in that direction.

Bishop Millspaugh of Kansas gave his experience in the Indian missionary work and held that an increase in the appropriation was necessary.

The Rev. W. V. Tunnell, a colored man, read a strong paper on missionary work among colored people. The speaker said it was time the church adopted a method of conducting this branch of its missionary work that would fit and harmonize with the facts involved. He scored the present methods as being out of date and not doing all that should be done by the church in behalf of the colored race. He concluded by saying more scope should be given to the race and they should be treated more as men and no longer as slaves. It is predicted by well posted delegates that the Rev. Mr. Tunnell's paper will be the cause of a warm controversy before the subject is settled. There are no colored Bishops in the Episcopal Church in America and it is evident from the position taken that the colored church commissioners concluded that the time has come when they should be recognized.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 20.—At the morning session of the American Missionary association the Rev. G. Huntington of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., chairman of the Committee on Chinese Missions in this country, detailed the scope and character of the work which he said received only a twenty-fifth of the association's income, but, nevertheless, on this slender amount had accomplished much. Almost five hundred conversions had been made in three years and the remarkable feature of the work was that these converts became, not passive Christians, but workers, contributing in money and labor to the cause of foreign missions in China.

President Eaton of Beloit College reported on Indian work as exceedingly successful, with 600 scholars, but the Cahe School will be temporarily suspended for lack of funds.

The Rev. Cornelius H. Patton of Duluth reported on Southern educational work, which, he said, had closed a year of splendid work. It had sustained a great educational system of six colleges, forty-four normal schools, and twenty-seven common schools, embracing over 1,200 students. The American Missionary association, he declared, was the greatest agency that stands between the negro race in this country and a bondage scarcely less tolerable than slavery.

In speaking of the good results of educational work in the South, Secretary Beard said: "In normal schools of the South are 25,000 young colored men and women every year preparing themselves to carry on the work of education. The negroes in the State of Georgia alone pay taxes on $20,000,000 of property and own in that State above 800,000 acres of land. What is true of that State is immeasurably true of other States. I have never seen the estimate controverted that the negro people now own $264,000,000 of property."

WORLD'S TEMPLE OF RELIGION.

Anna Garlin Spencer's Discourse on the Union of Faiths—Crooker on Church Co-operation.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—At the forenoon session of the Liberal Congress the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, pastor of Bell Street Chapel, Providence, R. I., delivered a sermon on the subject: "Are We Outgrowing the Need of a Church?" She said: "No one can deny that fewer people than of old belong to and attend the churches. Many people believe that the church is but a half-way house from superstition's altar to the free air of natural aspiration in which each soul is its own priest and needs no other. What is the effect upon the ordinary man and woman of the present general influences in thought and in affairs, and what, if anything, has the church to offer to common men and women as corrective of the special evils or preventive of the special dangers of the time?

"Our wise modern ways of balancing greater and lesser evils, of calculating to a dot before we move, just the safe and judicious next stop, our mercantile bargainings in ethics and businesslike methods in reform, have value as correctives of the fanatic's blundering and chastening of partisan passion. But that which in social morals makes all things new in a fresh effort toward human perfection, that which nerves heroic boys to hazard all in freedom's choice, is the revolt of the soul against all that narrows, mars, or pollutes. We want the passionate striving for the absolute right, the perfect good, to give the vital strength to all moral effort. And this the church, with its ever repeated command, Be ye also perfect, stimulates as does no other force in society whenever and wherever the church understands that it is set the task of not only holding the individual life to today's standard of right, but also of winning devotion to tomorrow's noblest ideals.

"The world's temple of religion that is to be will house all faiths, will be a place of utmost fraternity; a cave to think in; a quiet shelter in the market place where all may rest; a place of music and of silence, of stately ritual of all the past and of the newborn messages of trust and love. As such it will justify its existence."

The Rev. Joseph H. Crooker of the Unitarian Church, Troy, N. Y., spoke substantially as follows:

"The churches must not only live together peaceably, they must work together for the common good. We must simplify our message and unite our forces. The work of charity has been associated to prevent waste and duplication. The workers in religion must be associated to win larger victories. There are too many agencies working in weakness and antagonism.

"Concentration of motive power. What stands in the way? The foolish assumption that if we associate with a different creed we will be disloyal to our cause! Men imagine that to work with infidels is to offend Christ! But I do not dishonor my faith when I unite with doubters to heal sinners and help sufferers. The time is coming when loyalty to Christ will be measured, not by conformity to a creed, but by coöperation for the good of mankind."

CONTRIBUTIONS FALLING OFF.

Many Churches in the Illinois Presbyterian Synod Fail to Aid the Missionary Fund.

Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Much time was spent by the Illinois Presbyterian Synod today over a recommendation by the Sunday School committee that the Rev. C. K. Powell be appointed synodical missionary. Schuyler Presbytery objected because of expense, and the matter is not yet ended.

The various reports submitted show that during the year twenty-one Sunday schools, with 875 pupils and twenty-two foreign missionary societies, have been organized, and five new churches erected in the synod. There has been a marked falling off in the synod's contributions to home mission work, not one-half of the churches contributing the last year. The reports on the colleges ended with a long statement by Dr. Herrick Johnson, explaining the defalcation of the Treasurer of the Board of Aid to Colleges. To partly cover the remaining shortage of $3,000 the synod raised $1,000. Changes were recommended in Sunday school work, the committee favoring the use of the board's publications.

The synodical Foreign Missionary society elected Mrs. C. C. Brown, Springfield, President.

Tonight's meeting was devoted to foreign missions. The Rev. W. S. Marquis, the Rev. John Gillispie, Secretary; the Rev. W. S. Nelson, D. D., of Tripoli; and the Rev. Daniel L. Gifford, late of Corea, made addresses.

SCHROEDER UPHELD AT ROME.

Report That the Pope Wishes Him Retained in the University at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Definite details became available today concerning the cablegram sent by Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, expressing the desires of Pope Leo concerning the case of Dr. Schroeder, professor of dogmatic theology at the Catholic University, which has seriously agitated the Board of Directors of the university during their present meeting.

The cablegram came to Mgr. Martinelli on Sunday last and gave him definite instructions to be communicated to the Board of Directors of the university. Prior to the cable communication a letter had been received from Cardinal Steinhuber at Rome, stating that the Pope had expressed a desire that Mgr. Schroeder should not be removed at the present time.

As this was not directly from the Vatican, a member of the executive of the Catholic university cabled to the authorities of the Vatican for an official expression of the Pope's wishes on the subject. It was in response to this inquiry that the cablegram to Mgr. Martinelli was received on Sunday last. The cable directs the delegate to communicate in a delicate way to the Board of Directors of the university that the Pope desires that no change be made in the status of Dr. Schroeder as professor of the university at the present time.

Besides the adjourned meeting of the directors tomorrow the annual meeting of the Archbishops begins at 10 a. m.

Conference of Friends.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20.—The Friends' Conference began today. Many of the delegates are women. The following yearly meetings are represented: Western Baltimore, Wilmington, N. Y., Indiana, Ohio, New England, New England convention, North Carolina, Kansas, California, and Oregon. The first address today was by Dr. James Carey Thomas of Baltimore, who spoke on "Quakerism: Its Theory and Its Practice."

REV. W. H. HAIGHT DIES.

Member of the Rock River Conference Passes Away After Thirty Years of Church Work.

The Rev. William Henry Haight, a member of the Rock River Conference, died at the Battle Creek Mission at 11:30 a. m. yesterday. He was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1836. He graduated from the Biblical Institute at Evanston in 1863. During the last two years he had served as pastor of the Embury Church in Freeport. A few weeks ago he sustained a paralytic stroke, from which he never recovered.

In 1864 Mr. Haight was married to Miss Mary L. Wild. Mrs. Haight died in 1874. Three daughters—Mary, Isadore, and Alice—survived her. His second wife was Miss Fanny F. Gould, to whom he was married in 1875. The second Mrs. Haight's only child was Paul. The funeral will be in charge of the Rev. G. R. Van Horne of Rockford at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Belvidere.

Three Days Chicago to California.
"Sunset Limited," through to Los Angeles and San Francisco, without change. Leaves Chicago 1:30 p. m. every Tuesday and Saturday, via Chicago and Alton. Train consists of buffet car, with library, barber shop, and bathrooms; dining car; and compartment sleeping cars. City ticket offices, 101 Adams street, Marquette Building, and 238 Clark street.

VOTE ON WIDE CREED

Universalists Fail to Modify Winchester Lines.

LIBERALS KEEP UP FIGHT

Meridan Confession of Faith Misses Ratification.

OTHER RELIGIOUS MEETINGS

Although, owing to a technicality, a two-thirds majority of the voting delegates at the Universalist general convention was unable yesterday to secure ratification of a proposition to amend the constitution so the requirements as to belief for fellowship in the church would be more liberal, the attending pastors and laymen believe the vote taken indicated the present trend of Universalism is towards broadening the old standards of belief and rejecting in part the specific requirements of the Winchester profession of faith.

The proposition upon which this vote was taken was the resolution formulated by the Boston Ministers' association, and though it did not contemplate striking the Winchester profession from the constitution, its adoption by two successive biennial conventions would have rendered subscription to that profession unnecessary for fellowship and would require assent to the following proposition only:

"A belief in the fatherhood of God; the spiritual authority and leadership of his son Jesus Christ; the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a progressive revelation from God, and the final harmony of all souls with God."

How the Vote Stood.

The motion to ratify this as the necessary requirements of belief received 70 affirmative votes and 32 negative, but was declared lost on the ground that the rules required not a two-thirds majority of voting, but of reported delegates.

The Rev. T. E. Ballard of Crawfordsville, Ind., ventured the proposition no church could in any way alter the spirit of its original doctrines and retain in its possession the property acquired during the time the old doctrines were in force.

Another speaker held the Bible was a revelation pure and simple and not a progressive revelation, while others contended all revelation was necessarily progressive.

A motion was carried to reconsider the action of the convention and this morning was set as the time to continue the debate.

The confession of faith adopted by the Meriden convention of last year was not ratified. When it was brought up for consideration a vote was taken without debate and only one affirmative vote was recorded, that of Dr. E. C. Sweetser of Philadelphia.

List of Nominations.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows for the officers of the convention for 1899:

For President—Charles L. Hutchinson of Chicago.

For Vice President—The Rev. W. E. Gibbs, D. D., of Massachusetts.

For Secretary—The Rev. G. L. Demarest, D. D., of Massachusetts.

For Treasurer—F. W. Wise of Massachusetts.

For trustees to succeed members whose terms have expired—The Rev. John D. W. Joy of Massachusetts; the Rev. G. L. Pernin, D. D., of Massachusetts; the Rev. H. W. Rugg, D. D., of Rhode Island; Harlow N. Higinbotham of Chicago, and the Rev. C. E. Morrison of Massachusetts.

To preach the occasional sermon—The Rev. A. J. Canfield, D. D., of Chicago.

The election will probably take place tomorrow morning.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by the Rev. Alfred H. Laing, H. N. Higinbotham, Dr. Henry H. Rugg, Dr. George L. Perin, and the Rev. Hizedo Yoshimusa of Japan.

Sunday School Union.

Nearly one hundred delegates assembled to participate in the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference of the officers and missionaries of the Northwestern district of the American Sunday School union. Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas, northern Michigan, and Montana were represented, and other delegates are expected today. The Rev. R. A. Torrey of the Bible Institute gave a lecture on the Book of Thessalonians, and the Rev. W. R. Newell followed with an address on the first chapter of Thessalonians. F. G. Ensign of Chicago, the National Secretary; T. F. Alling of Oskaloosa, Ia.; and E. B. Young of Wayne, Neb., also spoke.

Missionary Alliance Meeting.

The founders of the International Christian and Missionary Alliance gathered at the Chicago Avenue Church to discuss at the first annual convention the work of the initial year of the organization's existence. The meeting will last four days, with sessions three times a day until Saturday night.

Goes to Prison for Larceny.

Saloonkeeper Charles Fourney was convicted before Judge Chetlain yesterday on a charge of larceny, the jury fixing his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary. Fourney was charged with robbing John D. Pickham of $480 while asleep in a room over his saloon, 867 Halsted street, on May 1, 1896.

Acquitted of Murder Charge.

John C. Weeks, colored, was acquitted before Judge Ewing yesterday of the charge of murdering James Francisco Jamez, a Cuban, on May 25 last. Weeks' plea was self-defense.

PLAY OUT OF CHINATOWN

REVIEW OF "THE CAT AND THE CHERUB" AT THE SCHILLER.

Mr. Fernald's Work Compared with Kipling's and Mascagni's — Relative Values in Effect of the Music and the Literary Element—Coloring and Dialogue—How the Roles Are Taken—Silent Tribute of the Audience When the Curtain Falls.

"The Cat and the Cherub," now being presented at the Schiller Theater, is a masterpiece. There is only one other writer in the English language today who is capable of producing such a work of art, and he, for reasons best known to himself, was so much out of humor when he landed in San Francisco that he passed by a rich source of inspiration and left Chinatown severely alone.

It is no exaggeration to say there is not a story in all the writings of Rudyard Kipling which, in brilliancy of style, in richness of color, in its revelation of the fundamental passions, or in its dramatic intensity, surpasses this short play by Mr. Chester Bailey Fernald. From beginning to end there is not a word too much or too little, not an action that is superfluous, nor a gesture that is insignificant.

The story is simple, yet enthralling. It has been compared to Mascagni's most popular musical drama; yet Mr. Fernald unquestionably bears off the palm from the Italian composer, for the latter was able to gain his effects partly by his music. In this Chinese play there is a little incidental music which is altogether admirable, but the author has to rely mainly upon the power of his pen to produce that inexpressible thrill which is the certain accompaniment of every dramatic masterpiece.

Brush Instead of Camera.

There has been much talk in New York of the merits of the rival Chinese plays, and particular attention has been drawn to the realistic method which has been employed in dealing with the inhabitants of Chinatown. One was naturally led to expect a photographic realism of the wrong sort. In this respect "The Cat and the Cherub" is an agreeable disappointment. Here is no work of the camera, but a painting from the brush of a true artist. There is local coloring in abundance, but nothing that is obtrusive.

There is just a moment of apprehension before the regular characters begin to speak, lest some attempt might be made to reproduce the Chinese vernacular. Fortunately no such mistake is made. The lines constitute perhaps the most remarkable part of the play. The language is not the language of the Chinese quarter in San Francisco; it is a mixture of pure literature and directness of speech, which is as absolutely appropriate to the rapid sweep of events as is the quaint English of the seventeenth century to the story of Jael and Sisera.

Work of the Actors.

The acting, which has improved considerably since the opening night, is wonderfully smooth. Mr. Ralph Stuart is unexceptionable in the part of the villain Chim Fang. Even Hoo Chee, the cherub of the title, does not, like most children on the boards, take the center of the stage and spoil the play. Miss Anna Belle Inman, who plays the part, is so natural and picturesque that her presence pervades the whole scene, although she only speaks two lines, and thus bears out the title.

But to Mr. William Beach belongs the chief meed of praise. As Wing Shee, the learned doctor, he has the best lines in the play and also the strongest and most intensely dramatic scene. Chim Fang has murdered his son and he chooses a cold and weird night for the wreaking of his vengeance. The strangling of the murderer is done with a quiet and horrible deliberation, and then as the night watchman appears the doctor rests his victim's head upon his own shoulder, lights a cigar, and discusses the fate of the wicked, with the corpse by his side, until the watchman is out of sight, then he rises and disappears under an archway, while the dead man rolls to the ground and the curtain falls upon one of the most powerful scenes in modern dramatic work.

Mute Tribute by Audience.

So enthralling is that simple and grewsome act of vengeance that for at least sixty seconds after the curtain is down the audience forgets to hurry out of the house after the well-known manner in Chicago theaters; probably that is the greatest compliment which has been paid to Mr. Fernald up to the present time.

Mr. Fernald's play is preceded by a Chinese puzzle in three acts, which the talent of the stock company fails altogether to solve.

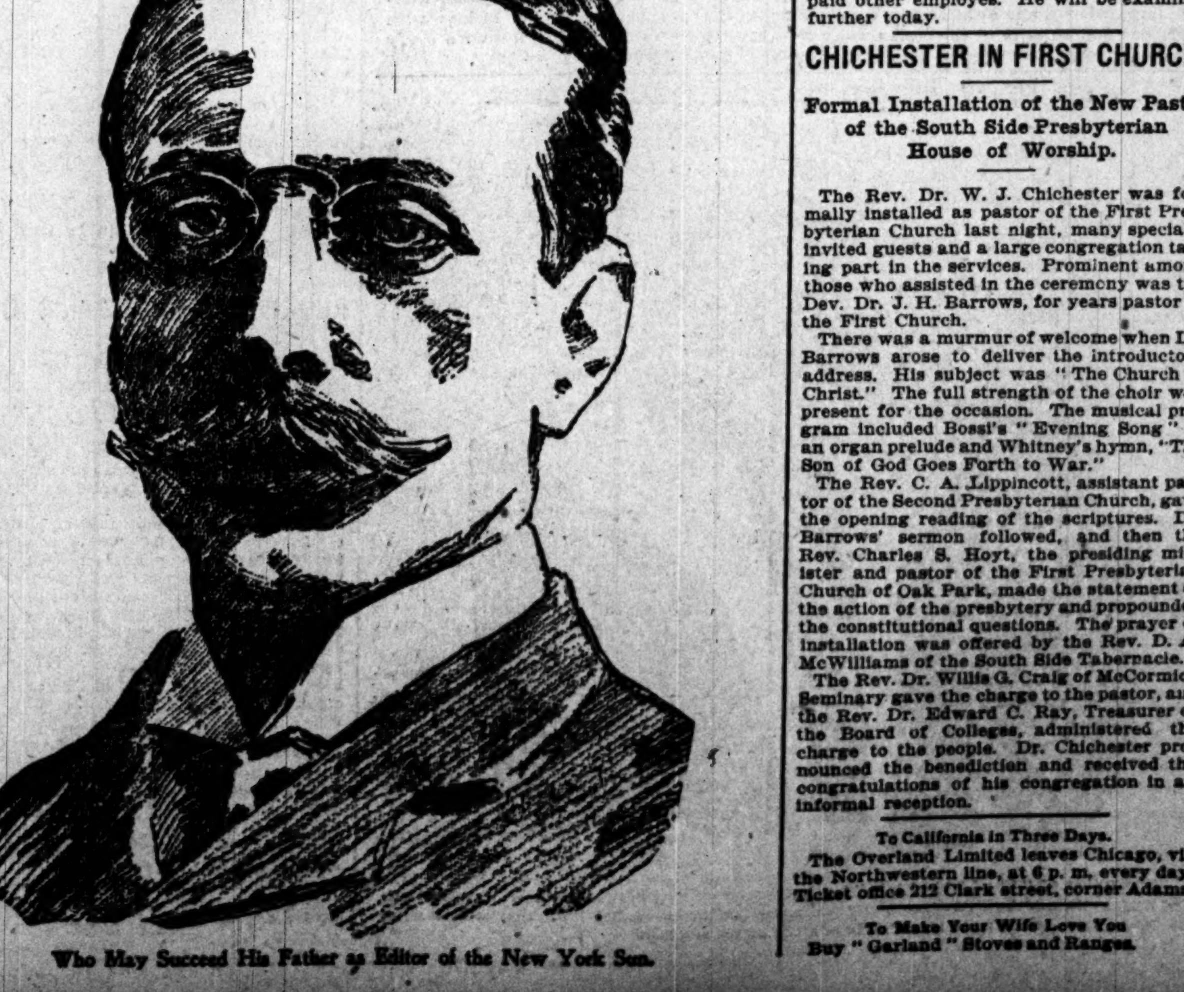
CAPSIZED BOAT IS PICKED UP.

Captain of the Steamer Siberia Thinks the Occupants Met Death by Drowning.

An open sailboat found drifting in midlake, capsized and with sail set, told to Captain R. E. Pringle of the steamer Siberia the tale of the death by drowning of the occupants of the craft. The Siberia, which arrived yesterday afternoon, had on her deck a fifteen-foot skiff, which had been equipped with sails. It was found in the lake Tuesday twelve miles east of Bailey's Harbor. From the conditions of the sails it had evidently been drifting about the lake for several days. There were no marks of identification about the craft except a cotton bag, on which was stenciled the name of E. L. Andrews. The boat itself and the oars were not marked.

A Good Investment.—O. F. C. whisky in bottles is guaranteed by the United States government as absolutely pure. Notice internal revenue stamp on neck of bottle.

PAUL DANA,



Who May Succeed His Father as Editor of the New York Sun.

DANA LAID TO REST.

Famous Editor Buried in Glencove Churchyard.

CUBA SENDS A TRIBUTE.

Services at the Grave Are Brief and Simple.

REMEMBRANCES OF FRIENDS.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—At the base of a tall, rugged locust tree in the highest part of the churchyard of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Glen Cove, L. I., all that was mortal of the late Charles Anderson Dana was buried shortly after noon today. The funeral services were simple, in strict accordance with Mr. Dana's expressed wish.

The air was chilly and there was a suggestion of an approaching rain-storm when the special train provided for friends and acquaintances of the late editor left the Long Island City depot at 10:15 o'clock. Many women were on board, the majority of whom had in years past enjoyed the friendship of the veteran editor. At the depot in Glen Cove vehicles were in waiting to convey the friends to the church. St. Paul's is a low, rustic, wooden edifice, situated at the top of a terrace and surrounded by the graveyard. Creeping ivy hides its rugged boards and the porch is almost darkened by the vines.

A surpliced choir from Grace Church, New York City, preceded by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church and the Rev. John Gamack, rector of St. Paul's, led the procession down the center aisle to the altar. On the lid of the casket was a small wreath of orchids and a branch of palm. The pallbearers were General Benjamin F. Tracy, Thomas Hitchcock, Edward P. Mitchell, Justice Willard Bartlett, Colonel Franklin Bartlett, W. H. Laffan, Chester S. Lord, Charles Dana (a cousin of the dead editor), General James H. Wilson, Professor Sargent of Harvard, Franklin P. Church, and Mayo W. Hazleton.

Services for the Dead.

Dr. Huntington conducted the services and read the lesson, I Corinthians, xv., 20: "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." While Dr. Huntington read the committal prayers the choir sang "I Heard a Voice," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Sleep in Jesus."

As the sexton and his assistants filled the grave, which was in the nearby churchyard, the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was sung, and then, when the last spadeful of earth had been smoothed over the mound, the floral offerings were arranged. The most conspicuous was a huge Cuban flag in immortelles, sent by the Cuban Junta. In the majority of floral pieces orchids prevailed. Thomas Hitchcock Jr. sent a wreath of roses and chrysanthemums; Nikola Tesla, the electrician, a wreath of orchids; officers of the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., a cross of roses and orchids; Katherine Clemmens, a wreath of violets and orchids; New York Medical society, a pillow of roses and orchids; and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, a wreath of violets, white roses, and galax.

Old Employes Are Present.

There were about seventy-five representatives of the Sun in attendance, and among them a score who had been on the paper's staff more than twenty years—some more than a quarter of a century.

Standing apart from the crowd at the grave was an old bent man, with long white beard and hair. He was John W. Hutchinson, one of the family whose abolitionist songs mightily stirred New England audiences before the war. He had known Mr. Dana for more than half a century, and today, with the quavering voice, joined in the hymns at the grave side. "I sang for him when he was a college lad," he said. "He sent for us to come and sing at Brook Farm."

Prominent among the persons present at the services were: Senator Thomas C. Platt, Richard Croker, Joseph Howard Jr., Amos Cummings, John Swinton, Diego di Vivo, John B. Bogart, T. Thomas Fortune, A. Oakey Hall, Edward W. Townsend, Franklin Fyles, Murat Halstead, W. B. Hornblower, General Estrada Palma, José Sanguilly, Blakely Hall, J. I. C. Clarke, Elihu Root, and W. Bourke Cockran.

PARKER TO THE LEXINGTON.

Former Grand Pacific Landlord Likely to Manage the Hotel in Michigan Avenue.

Judge Dunne will today appoint two receivers to take charge of the affairs of the Lexington Hotel Building company. The attorneys representing the different interests will select a man to conduct the hotel and Judge Dunne will name the person who will manage the lease and real estate portions of the concern's assets. Samuel Parker, for many years connected with the Grand Pacific, will probably be selected to manage the business of the hotel proper.

Attorney George P. Merrick, who represents Thomas Clarke, the holder of $31,000 of the first mortgage bonds, urged the appointment of a receiver who is not interested in the financial affairs of the hotel company. He said that in the last year the hotel has made a net profit of $62,000, and it does not appear what has become of this money.

Attorney Gilbert, representing holders of $10,000 worth of first mortgage bonds, charged that there was a confederation between the Bacheldor interests, who have managed the hotel, and John A. Hinsey, who represents the Knights of Pythias and their $200,000 worth of first mortgage bonds.

Edward A. Bacheldor, manager of the hotel company, gave testimony in the County Court. He said the company was overwhelmed with debt from the start, that he and his wife had sunk all the money they invested, never receiving any salary for their services, and that low salaries were paid other employés. He will be examined further today.

CHICHESTER IN FIRST CHURCH.

Formal Installation of the New Pastor of the South Side Presbyterian House of Worship.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Chichester was formally installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church last night, many specially invited guests and a large congregation taking part in the services. Prominent among those who assisted in the ceremony was the Dev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, for years pastor of the First Church.

There was a murmur of welcome when Dr. Barrows arose to deliver the introductory address. His subject was "The Church of Christ." The full strength of the choir was present for the occasion. The musical program included Bossi's "Evening Song" as an organ prelude and Whitney's hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War."

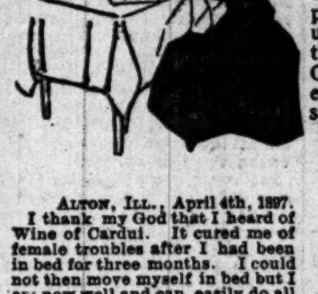
The Rev. C. A. Lippincott, assistant pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, gave the opening reading of the scriptures. Dr. Barrows' sermon followed, and then the Rev. Charles S. Hoyt, the presiding minister and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park, made the statement of the action of the presbytery and propounded the constitutional questions. The prayer of installation was offered by the Rev. D. A. McWilliams of the South Side Tabernacle.

The Rev. Dr. Willis G. Craig of McCormick Seminary gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Edward C. Ray, Treasurer of the Board of Colleges, administered the charge to the people. Dr. Chichester pronounced the benediction and received the congratulations of his congregation in an informal reception.

To California in Three Days.
The Overland Limited leaves Chicago, via the Northwestern line, at 6 p. m. every day. Ticket office 212 Clark street, corner Adams.

To Make Your Wife Love You
Buy "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

A Splendid Tonic.



TOCCOA, GA., April 9th, 1897.
I want to write a few lines of recommendation for Wine of Cardui. I had severe pains in the region of my heart, besides other troubles. My father became alarmed and called a physician. I had good treatment but didn't see any improvement until I commenced to use Wine of Cardui. I have taken three bottles and can say Wine of Cardui is the finest medicine we ever had in our family. It is a splendid tonic.
Miss IDA BELL YORK.

ALTON, ILL., April 4th, 1897.
I thank my God that I heard of Wine of Cardui. It cured me of female troubles after I had been in bed for three months. I could not then move myself in bed but I am now well and can easily do all my housework.
JANE A. MILLER.

NEW HAVEN, Nelson Co., Ky. April 8th, 1897.
Wine of Cardui is the best medicine I ever took. I have taken it over a year and cannot praise it too highly. I have recommended it to my lady friends.
Mrs. C. H. FOSTER.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

The best tonic simply assists nature to do its work. Wine of Cardui is such a tonic. It is especially valuable for women because it acts directly upon the delicate feminine organs. These important organs vitally influence the whole system. When they are in condition to do their work properly a woman is almost sure to be well. Nearly every woman needs the invigorating tonic influence of Wine of Cardui. It relieves all female troubles. Ask your druggist for it.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore!"

And "Nevermore" is also the cry of thousands of Chicagoans to-day. The truth has made them free. They have listened to the voice of science and abandoned the use of tea and coffee. Instead of these pernicious beverages they now have on their tables the delicious

Caramel Cereal

It was a hard battle for some of them to break away from a lifelong habit. But the change was for the better. The victory being won, they are all proud of it. They are decided gainers, both in

Health and Pocket.

Their meals are aided by a pure, refreshing and aromatic drink. No more tannic acid. No more poisonous caffein. No more nervous headache. No more indigestion. No more sleeplessness. No more threats of dyspepsia. What has been good enough for thirty years on the tables of Battle Creek Sanitarium is good enough to quench the thirst of level-headed Chicagoans. Therefore, as to tea and coffee, their watchword is

Nevermore!

All grocers now keep Caramel Cereal, Full pound package, 15c.
Send stamp for free trial package to the manufacturers,
BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Main Sanitarium Building.

SILVER AGENTS IN COLLEGES.

"Civic Union" Formed to Inculcate "16 to 1" Principles in Minds of University Students.

The outcome of the Andrews episode at Brown University is the formation of the Civic union, an organization the sole object of which is to spread the sentiment for free silver in the colleges of this country. Agitators have already been sent to Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, and it is quite possible that these propagandists may break out in the form of instructors.

George H. Shibley, the general secretary of the new association, has widely circulated a pamphlet containing an exhaustive treatise on the "reform" and the "bill," which are the basic objects of the union. The "reform" is freedom from teachers and the "bill," headed "A Proposed Law to Insure University Freedom," is a measure which might prove a decided benefit to the cause of the silverites if it should be passed.

The following section of the "bill" contains the meat of the proposed "reform":

Section 1. That in the State of —— the degrees of bachelor of science, master of science, and doctor of philosophy in economic, political, and social science shall not be granted by institutions of learning except those wherein the students are permitted to attend the classes of such competent instructors as may register for the work called for in the attainment of the above-named degrees, and who shall be permitted to give courses in the classrooms upon an equal footing with the teachers employed by the trustees; the institutions, however, to be in nowise bound to pay such teachers only the proportion of the tuition fee due to each course so given. The students shall receive a credit equal to that given for like work under a teacher employed by the trustees.

The Board of Directors consists of Alfred C. Clark, Professor John R. Commons of Syracuse University, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, L. J. Lamson, Professor Edward Alsworth Ross of Stanford University, Frederick W. Sanders, Ph. D., of the University of Chicago, George H. Shibley, and Carl Stroever.

Father Phiambolis Sues Karavelis.

Father Peter Phiambolis, the priest, who presides over half of the Greek community in Chicago, began suit yesterday against Efstathios Karavelis, a fruit dealer at 74 Washington street, for $50,000 damages for slander. When every Green in the city was arming for the Turkish war Father Phiambolis made charges against Karavelis which the fruit dealer considered slanderous. He brought suit for libel, and now the father has responded in kind.

Royal adds Anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food. Leavening gas, no yeast germs.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
☞ "How to Cure Every Blood Humor," free.

FACE HUMORS Falling Hair and Baby Blemishes [illegible] CUTICURA SOAP.

The Genuine Imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt
Is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature and not by sudden and excessive irritation, as most cathartics do. Obtain the genuine imported article only.

EDUCATIONAL.

DEMENT COLLEGE
—OF—
Shorthand and Typewriting
131 TO 137 WABASH-AVE.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

"FRENCH CLASSES."
Dr. L. Sauveur will reopen his classes on Oct 18 at Marshall Field's Bldg. Room 917. Daily classes and Saturday class for teachers. Circulars may be had at McClurg's Bookstore. Dr Sauveur can be seen every day in his classroom from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

New York, New York.
The Peebles & Thompson School.
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
30, 32, 34 East 57th-st.
WILL OPEN OCTOBER 4.
Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory and Academic Departments. College preparation a separate course. Art department. Studio in building. Special students admitted.

OSTEOPATHY
The new science of drugless healing. For particulars on treatment or scholarship call or address CHICAGO SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 6th floor Auditorium Bldg. Sanitarium in connection. J. SULLIVAN HOWELL, M.D. Sec.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
AUDITORIUM, Chicago. Open all year. Only effective method. Native teachers. Moderate terms. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, LATIN, GREEK. Berlitz books sold. Translations.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30 Bellevue Place, opened Tuesday, Sept. 21. Academic, Intermediate, Primary and Kindergarten Departments. Address MISS ANNA R. HAIRE, MISS S. LOUISE MITCHELL, Principals.

Illinois, Chicago, 4313 Drexel Boulevard.
STEVAN SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Send for illustrated circular.
MRS. LUELLA M. WILSON, Principal.

COL. WRIGHT'S Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y. Thorough military system. Preparation for college or business. C. J. Wright, A. M., Prin.

HOTELS.

THE CHICAGO BEACH, 51st Street Boulevard.
High-class Transient and Residential Hotel. Winter schedule now in effect. Write for Souvenir Booklet.

YERKES SEES THE 'PLANT'

HE VISITS THE OBSERVATORY AND CRACKS A JOKE.

Scientists Have Another Interesting Day at Williams Bay—Prof. Runge Talks of His Efforts to Prove the Existence of Oxygen in the Sun—Conflict of Opinions on This and Other Astronomical Subjects—Value of Photography in These Studies.

Williams Bay, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Charles T. Yerkes, donor of the great telescope, arrived on the 5:50 train this evening and was met at the depot by Director Hale. He was driven directly to the observatory and introduced to the visitors.

After eating supper with Director Hale, the Chicago street railway owner began an inspection of the observatory. The big dome was moved around a few times for his inspection, and he took several peeps at the cloud-bedimmed heavens through the telescope. With Professor Barnard and Mr. Hale the entire building was inspected.

"Everything is in excellent condition," Mr. Yerkes said. "I am satisfied with the entire plant, as I presume it might be called. The management, too, could not be improved upon."

Here Mr. Yerkes smiled and patted Director Hale affectionately on the back.

"I have inspected everything. and from the verdict of the telescope given me by the astronomers we can expect soon to learn a good deal of the motive power of the moon and other heavenly bodies. Don't be surprised if a few comets and new stars are discovered through that big tunnel—O! I should say telescope. As I said before, the management——" Here Director Hale interposed and led Mr. Yerkes to the library, where Professor Barnard was giving an illustrated lecture.

The arrival of Mr. Yerkes was officially announced for tomorrow, but a desire on his part to carefully look over the observatory before the arrival of the Chicago excursion was given as a reason for the alteration of his plans.

Oxygen in the Sun.

The third day of the astronomical conferences at the Yerkes observatory was a busy one, an effort being made to secure the reading of as great a number of papers as possible before the discussions are brought to a close by the arrival of the visiting society from the Chicago University tomorrow.

Professor Runge, the distinguished German investigator, told what had been done by himself and others recently in the endeavor to find proofs of the existence of oxygen in the sun. They discovered three bright lines in the extreme red end of the spectrum, which undoubtedly is due to terrestrial oxygen, and have measured and compared them with three lines occupying the same position in the solar spectrum. In the latter there are very few other lines in that region, so that it is not difficult to identify them. There is found to be an almost complete correspondence, though some measures do not show precise agreement.

It remains to be proven that the supposed oxygen lines in the solar spectrum are really produced by the sunlight and not by the earth's atmosphere, but it is noteworthy that Dr. Jewell, the gentleman who first claimed them to be of terrestrial origin, now announces that he has arrived at the opposite conclusion. Professor Runge says the only thing wanting for complete proof of identity is for some one to examine these lines as coming from opposite points on the solar disk, when, if really solar, they will be displaced in opposite directions by the sun's rotation on his axis. Professor Hale indicated some of the instrumental means by which this may be hoped to be accomplished, and Professor Comstock indorsed the suggestions. Each of the speakers considered it as of very great importance to work for a solution of this problem, which may mean a great deal in the future theory of solar physics.

Dr. Humphrey's Experiments.

Dr. Humphreys of the University of Virginia stated some of the results obtained by the investigations of himself and assistants, in regard to the influence of pressure upon the wave lengths of lines in the spectrum. They had examined the arc spectre of about fifty of the elements, all being metallic. In nearly all cases there was found to be a change in the positions of the principal lines.

Professor Wadsworth made the perplexing statement that experiments carried on by Dr. Michelson of the University of Chicago show variations of result when the conditions are precisely the same or as nearly so as it is possible to make them. In reply Dr. Humphreys suggested that the interior collisions of molecules may alter the total of heat energy, and seemed inclined to offer this as a possible explanation.

The subject of action by American astronomers for securing an early republication of the Durchmusterung Star charts was brought up by Professor Hale, and a committee consisting of Professors Pickering and Snyder and Father Hagan was appointed to take charge of the matter.

Professor Doolittle described the methods of observation used in the latitude work at the tower observatory of the University of Pennsylvania.

Value of Old Photographic Plates.

Professor Reese spoke of recent work done in the effort to find more correct values of aberration, and then spoke at length on the measurement of the photographic plates made by Lewis M. Rutherford, which were turned over to Columbia College in 1884, and since then have been in process of measurement under the direction of Drs. Jacobi and Davis. It is found that the plates can be measured at the present day with as much accuracy as when they were taken, many years ago, the oldest being made in 1872. Professor Humphreys stated the study of the trails of circumpolar stars has been taken up, Jacobi developing the mathematical formula needed, and Dr. Duner has sent a number of plates from Helsingfors, which have been measured with highly satisfactory results, the position of the pole being determined from nine of them, with results which do not disagree more than a second of arc.

Professor Pickering described the operation of photographing the circumpolar stars with a rigidly fixed telescope at the Cambridge observatory, which he regards as very trustworthy for fixing the position of the pole by measures of the trails left by stars on the photograph plate, as well as the positions of the stars themselves.

Professor Barnard's Illustrations.

Interest in the evening session centered about Professor E. E. Barnard's illustrated astronomical lecture. Professor Barnard confessed to having been an amateur photographer at 9 years of age, and many of the views shown were taken as far back as 1879. Many of Professor Barnard's discoveries in the ariel region are attributed to his expert knowledge of photography. His collection of nebulæ and comet photographs is one of the most complete in the world. In the collection are many rare and highly valued plates, and these were projected on a screen stretched across the library.

"I have had the greatest success in astronomical photography," said Professor Barnard, "with comparatively small lenses. Before dry plates were invented I received very unsatisfactory results. Along in 1879 and 1880 the dry plates took the place of the wet ones and I obtained excellent results. The lens with which most of my best photographs were made is six inches in diameter and was purchased by the Lick Observatory for a few dollars from a San Francisco photographer. Four or five hours' exposure is required to get the most satisfactory results. In order to keep a perfect focus the camera is fitted with a clockwork, which moves with the same relative speed as the earth revolves. For many years I labored to obtain a perfect picture of the milky way and recently have secured a number. Previous to the application of photography in astronomy it was thought that nebulæ were not found in the milky way, but it has since been shown that in certain portions of the milky way enormous masses of gaseous matter are found.

According to the nebulæ theory all the stars have at one time been nothing but masses of gas, and each star has since been evolved from this chaotic state. Many nebulæ bodies which are invisible through the telescope have been registered on the photographic plates. Many other important discoveries should be credited to photography, notably the nature and action of comets. It was once supposed that the movement of comets was very slow, but the sensitive plates have proven their action to be rapid.

Among the plates exhibited was the original plate of the comet bearing Professor Barnard's name, and which he discovered accidentally in 1892.

"I was experimenting on photographs of the milky way," Professor Barnard went on to say, "and when developing a plate I noticed an unusual light streak across it. The next night I turned the telescope on this part of the heavens and discovered that the streak was an unknown comet."

New Mechanical Appliances.

In the afternoon the chair was occupied by Professor Van Vleck of Middleton, Conn. Father Hedrick of the Georgetown College observatory described the operation of the phochronograph, which has been invented for use there by Father Fargis. The instrument works well, and has several valuable features, seeming to be especially adaptable for the determination of longitudes, as it is free from a large part of the error which attends work with the ordinary chronograph by different observers. Professor Pritchett of the Washington observatory in St. Louis spoke of personal equation in longitude terminations, and said he had found that the probable error of a singe night's work is about the same whatever the distance between the two stations.

Professor Poor of Johns Hopkins University described a new form of mirror for reflecting telescopes, especially designed for use with the coude or elbow mounting, which enables the observer to view objects through the polar axis. Professor Wadsworth and Mr. Brashear thought such a construction would be difficult for a large telescope, but might be admirable for smaller ones. Professor Wadsworth gave blackboard illustrations of four different forms of mounting devised for the large reflector now in process of construction at the Yerkes Observatory.

Diffraction of Star Light.

He also explained the character of the diffraction of light coming from a star and indicated the means by which it may be hoped in the future to obtain approximate measures of stellar diameters from the diffraction curves. Professor Myers of the University of Illinois gave a very probable explanation of the cause of variability in the star Beta in the harp.

Professor Simon Newcomb addressed the gathering on the importance of statistics of stellar motion and parallax with the view of obtaining a better idea of the dimensions of the visible universe. At present we have no methods of reasoning from the approximately known distances of a very few stars to the vast extent which lies beyond them. The solar motion is very important to be known, as it would enable us to find the distance of any star, the parallactic movement of which is ascertained.

Approximately it is about ten kilometers per second. He looks to the great telescope of the Yerkes observatory to furnish a large part of the valuable material necessary to this determination.

In the evening Professor Hough of the Dearborn observatory of the Northwestern University read a paper on the planet Jupiter, and illustrated with lantern slides the results of his observations during the last nineteen years.

Professors B. F. Snow and Butler of the University of Wisconsin and Professor Asaph Hall Jr. of Ann Arbor were among the visitors arriving today.

CHICAGO PEOPLE WILL ATTEND.

Eight Hundred Citizens to Make the Journey to Williams Bay in Two Special Trains.

Eight hundred prominent citizens of Chicago, including President Harper and the entire faculty of the University of Chicago, will leave for Williams Bay to attend the dedication of the Yerkes telescope on two special trains of the Northwestern road at 8:30 a. m. today. They will return at 0 p. m.

It seems that an error has been made in some of the announced programs. Dr. Harper has been named as the one who would make the address of acceptance. Martin A. Ryerson, President of the Board of Trustees of the university, will fill this program number. Dr. Harper will speak for the faculty.

The program follows:

Invocation..Dean Hulbert of the Divinity School
Address
Professor Keeler of the Allegheny Observatory
Presentation..........Charles T. Yerkes
Address of acceptance..
Martin A. Ryerson, President Board of Trustees.
Address for the faculty..........President Harper
Dedication prayer..Rev. Dr. Butler, Madison, Wis.

LOSES HER VALUABLE CAPE.

Mrs. Catherine Reynolds, 224 Wabash Avenue, Reports a Theft to the Police.

Artists are supposedly to be allowed to be odd in their dress if they so will, but if a man with a Van Dyck beard appear on the street today clad in a Persian lamb's wool cape, decorated in front with seven marten tails, and having a high Catherine di Medici collar, he may attract more than the passing attention of the police.

Yesterday afternoon a young man went into the art rooms at 224 Wabash avenue, where Mrs. Catherine Reynolds has an exhibition.

"Have you a Turner, madame!" was the query.

"No, no Turners."

"Ah, here is a Gainsborough. The light is a bit imperfect. That is better, thank you. I see you have some flower bits here on the floor. They are nature itself. Why not hang them higher. Gems of art should neither be floored nor skied."

The front door opened once more and another man with a Van Dyck beard entered. His beard was brown and his air abstracted This second visitor was well dressed as to material, but he had on a box coat several sizes too large for him.

This second man had a liking for a picture at the left of the writing desk in the rear of the store, and while he was looking at it, the black Van Dyck bearded man expressed a desire to know the price of a small picture at the side of the store away from the entrance. Mrs. Reynolds went with him to look at the painting and while they were discussing its merits, the man with the voluminous coat walked out. He was followed soon by the other caller. It was only ten minutes later that Mrs. Reynolds discovered the loss of her Persian lamb's wool, seven marten tailed, Di Medici collared cape, valued at $275. The police were notified.

WED NEAR THE CENTURY MARK.

Benjamin Hunt, Eighty-eight, Marries Mrs. Julia Sherman, Who Confesses to Ninety.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A romance which had its beginning sixty years ago in a little village in central New York culminated in the marriage today of Mrs. Julia A. Sherman, 90 years old, to Benjamin Hunt, widower, 88 years old, at the home of the bride in this city. Three sons, seven grandchildren, and three great grandchildren of Mr. Hunt came from Massachusetts to witness the ceremony.

Mrs. Hunt, formerly Sherman, is the widow of John A. Sherman, in his day one of the most prominent as well as one of the wealthiest men in this part of the State. He died in 1882, leaving $75,000 to the Watertown Young Men's Christian association and the residue of his estate to his wife and daughter.

Mr. Hunt, when a young man, lived in central New York and married there. He knew the girl who afterward became Mrs. Sherman. They were neighbors and there had been rumors of their engagement. Mr. Hunt's first wife was an intimate acquaintance of Mrs. Sherman. Mr. Hunt lives at Bridgeport, Mass.

HARVARD "O K" SECOND EIGHT.

Exclusive Senior Society at Cambridge Bestows Honors Upon a Double Quartette of Students.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The "O. K.," Harvard's exclusive senior society, last evening elected the second eight from the class of '98. The society was originally in the line of a literary association. but its object is now purely social, and an election is the highest senior honor. Among the fortunate seniors is Henry Woodruff, whose chief claim to distinction lies in having been reported as engaged to Anna Gould. The men elected were: F. Curtis, Boston; C. G. Guik, Davenport, Ia.; B. H. Hayes, Boston; C. E. Morgan, Philadelphia; C. C. Payson, Boston; P. B. Sawyer, Boston; H. Sayre, Denver, Colo.; H. M. Woodruff, New York.

MRS. M. A. MASTERS DIES.

END COMES AT HER HOME IN CHICAGO AT THE AGE OF 80 YEARS.

Born in Nova Scotia in 1817 and Removed to Boston in 1841, Where She Had Acquaintance with Charles Sumner, Poets Longfellow and Whittier, and Other Noted Men—Active in Hospital Work During the War.

The death of Mrs. Mary A. Masters occurred yesterday morning at her home, 3565 Rhodes avenue, as the result of an illness lasting nearly three months.

Mrs. Masters' maiden name was Boehner. She was a native of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, where she was born Jan. 7, 1817. At the age of 17 she was married to Horatio Nelson Masters of Kentville, N. S., with whom she removed to the United States in 1841, residing thereafter at Boston, until 1876. After some years spent with her son in New York, in 1892 she came to Chicago to make her home with her youngest daughter, where she continued to reside until her death, in the eighty-first year of her age.

Mrs. Masters, during her residence in Boston, was especially active in works of benevolent and public character, which brought her in contact with many of the most eminent men of that period. Among her acquaintances of that time were Charles Sumner, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, John Greenleaf Whittier, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Phillips Brooks, and many others of Boston's most famous citizens. She retained in her later years many mementos of these men, including a letter addressed to her by Mr. Longfellow, being the last he ever wrote.

At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion she gave evidence of her love of her adopted country by encouraging the enlistment of her only son, Henry B. Masters, who afterwards became Quartermaster of the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, retiring at the close of the war with the rank of Colonel. This led to frequent visits to the City of Washington, during which she made the acquaintance and became the personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and many other statesmen and officers of the union army.

She was active in hospital work and more than once was passed through the union lines by permission of Secretary Stanton on some errand of mercy or service to the cause.

Of six children born to her three survive—Colonel Henry B. Masters of New York and Mrs. Henry M. Knickerbocker and Miss Belle G. Masters of Chicago.

The funeral will take place at 2 p. m. Saturday next, the remains being taken to Rosehill for interment.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Walton's Holiday.

MRS. WALTON was her name. He knew that because he followed her into the hotel and entered his name in the visitors' book immediately after hers.

She was evidently traveling alone, and he kept his eye on her to the end of the journey. His destination happened to be hers also.

They both landed at Roderick, and she preceded him along the landing-stage to the hotel, and, as we have seen, entered her name in the visitors' book at the request of the proprietor.

"Mrs. Walton! Why, she must be a widow!"

He thanked his stars that he was planted in the same hotel with her.

Then began the maddest, happiest time in all Edward Brogden's career. He let himself go. In proportion to the discretion in all previous affairs of the heart was the abandonment and recklessness of this last infatuation.

He cast all prudence to the winds. He knew nothing about Mrs. Walton, nor did he wish to know anything.

He was sick of prudence. He had been prudent and cautious all his life, and here he was at 30 years of age unloved and unloving. Yes, he would let himself go for once.

It would appear that all the unattached men in the hotel had come to a similar decision, for before many days were over they were all her devoted slaves. She smiled through her gold-rimmed glasses on all impartially, and she showed no invidious preference as to the person with whom she walked or talked.

The ladies, too, fell under her spell, and declared that she was a charming young thing, so gay, so innocent.

"Mrs. Walton is quite delightful, of course," said one matron to another, "but I must say she is a little indiscreet, and may lay herself open to misconstruction."

"I suppose she is what one might call an emancipated woman."

"But even an emancipated woman might discriminate; she accepts attentions from all sorts and conditions of men."

"And yet one cannot say she encourages them; she is quite pleasant with women, too, and will spend a whole morning playing with the children."

Mrs. Walton came up at this moment, smiling and readjusting her eye-glasses. These were attached by a slender gold chain to her brooch, and were constantly slipping from her eyes, but they were indispensable to her sight, and she always replaced them.

"Ah, here you are! My dear Mrs. Owen, your cap is one side. Let me put it straight this minute," which she did with a light touch, stroking the white hair delicately, and remarking she hoped she should have beautiful white hair when she was a few years older. "And now this cap tells a tale; you have been at your troubles again. You have been shaking your head over the shortcomings of your cook down there in Surrey, or the depravity of the gardeners. As I said the other day, when you were worrying about the jam-making, 'Forget, forget; be happy at least once a year; leave all troubles at home, and come out for a holiday; laugh, be gay—forget.'"

"I believe you promised to sing to us tonight, Mrs. Walton?" said Edward Brogden, strolling up at this point.

"Ah, did I promise? I never meant to sing here, and brought no music; but perhaps something will come to me," she said, rising and sweeping across the room to the piano, where three or four men stood waiting for her.

She always dressed in half mourning, and tonight she wore a long black gown with bodice of heliotrope glacé silk veiled in sequined net of the same shade—a combination which set off her lovely complexion and hair to perfection.

She ran her fingers over the keys. "It is no use," she said at last, letting her hands fall. "I must contradict my own teaching and be serious; none of the happy songs will come."

They all declared they liked serious songs best.

"And I must warn you," she said, "all my songs are old songs—all my songs are memories." A far-away look came into her eyes as she lifted her hands to the keys again and played the opening bars of Tosti's "Good-By." Occasions on which they had heard this song beautifully rendered recurred to most present; but she had not sung many notes before they realized this was a new thing in singing. The voice had a rich, peculiar quality, and the soul of the woman spoke through it.

Mr. Hardcastle decided there and then that he would ask her to marry him. Mr. Cyril Ranger could not for the life of him think what he had been doing to have spent a whole week near such a woman and not to have proposed to her. Two young men who had come a week ago, intending to stay for the night only, and who lingered on because, as they said, of the sociable, gay, unconventional life of the place—in other words, because of the little widow—each vowed to himself he would write that very night to his father and explain the situation, suggesting a readjustment of business relations with a view to marriage at an early date.

Edward Brogden was deeply affected. Next morning when he found himself seated beside her on a steamer making an excursion round the island he said: "Well, Mrs. Walton, have you any more surprises for us? Do you know you astonished us all last night? I cannot reconcile the sadness of your singing with your usual gayety. I am puzzled to know which is your real self."

"Both are real," she said. "I have at least half a dozen quite distinct selves. Sometimes one is to the fore, sometimes another. It depends on my mood and my surroundings whether I laugh to prevent myself crying or break my heart singing sad songs through sheer delight and the joy of living."

"You are an enigma."

"No, I am a woman!"

"It is the same thing."

She drew his attention to Ailsa Crag.

"Yes, yes, the crag," said he, absently. "Do you know I always feel attracted by anything enigmatical or mysterious; the more complex a woman is the better I like her; I am weary of simple, transparent souls whom he that runs may read. What an experience! What a splendid interest it would be! Ah, Mrs. Walton, life would be worth living if you——"

"See, Mr. Brogden, we must be nearing Lashlam; and do look at those lovers wandering along the road. Isn't it sad?"

"What is sad?"

"O, they will get married!"

"That is the best thing they can do."

Mrs. Walton informed him with tears in her eyes that she felt a little hysterical today, that it was the last day of her holiday, and that if he would excuse her she would not talk any more but would sit quietly by herself at the other side of the boat.

"The last day of your holiday? Then you must certainly let me speak to you of something which affects me vitally," he said, as he raised his hat and moved away.

"Afterwards," she exclaimed; "afterwards."

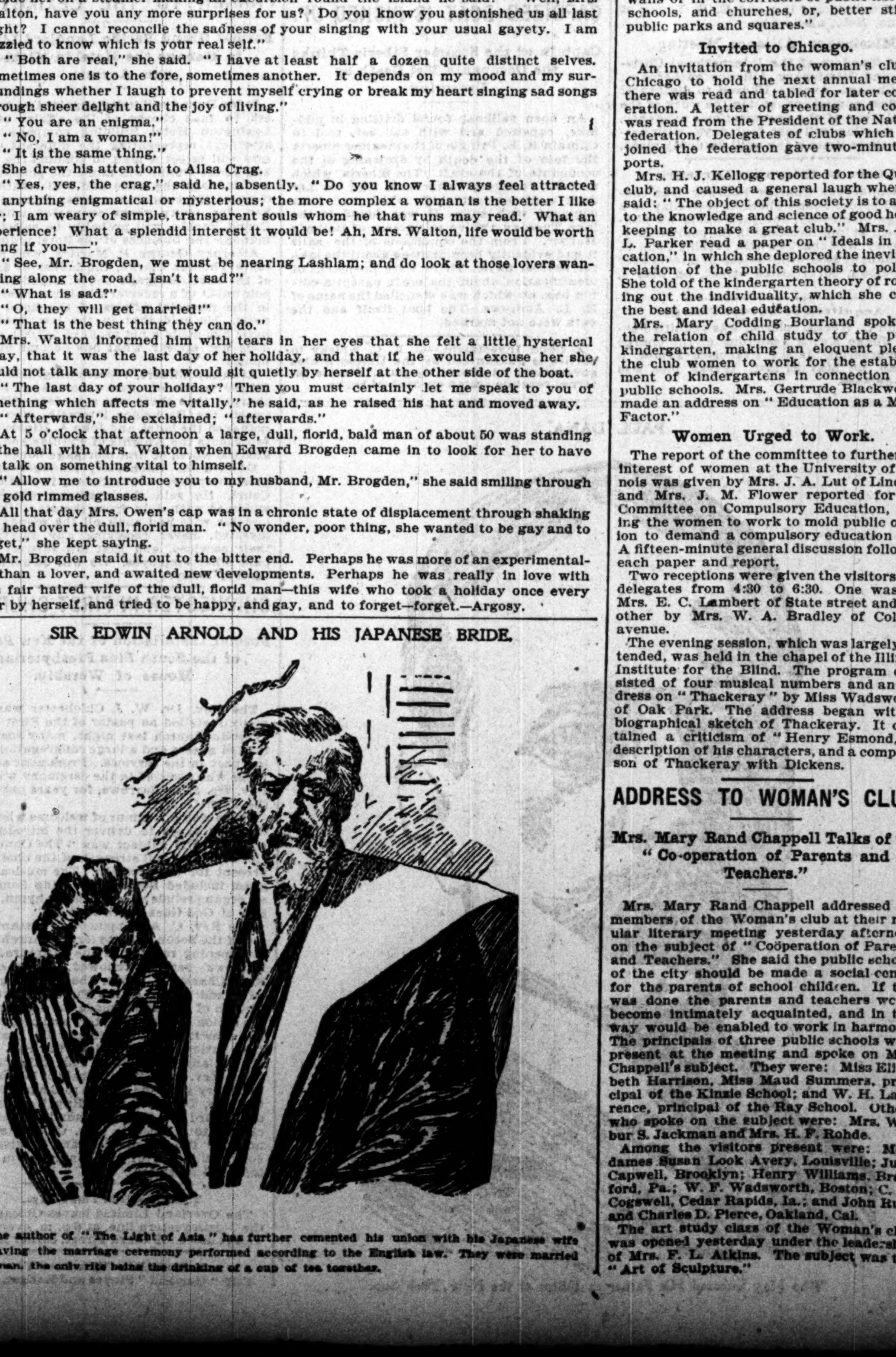
At 5 o'clock that afternoon a large, dull, florid, bald man of about 50 was standing in the hall with Mrs. Walton when Edward Brogden came in to look for her to have his talk on something vital to himself.

"Allow me to introduce you to my husband, Mr. Brogden," she said smiling through her gold rimmed glasses.

All that day Mrs. Owen's cap was in a chronic state of displacement through shaking her head over the dull, florid man. "No wonder, poor thing, she wanted to be gay and to forget," she kept saying.

Mr. Brogden staid it out to the bitter end. Perhaps he was more of an experimentalist than a lover, and awaited new developments. Perhaps he was really in love with this fair haired wife of the dull, florid man—this wife who took a holiday once every year by herself, and tried to be happy, and gay, and to forget—forget.—Argosy.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD AND HIS JAPANESE BRIDE.



The author of "The Light of Asia" has further cemented his union with his Japanese wife by having the marriage ceremony performed according to the English law. They were married in Japan, the only rite being the drinking of a cup of tea together.

WOMEN GO INTO POLITICS

FEDERATION OF CLUBS LIKELY TO ATTACK TANNER.

Factory Inspection Matter May Prove a Firebrand in the Jacksonville Convention—Fine Diplomatic Work to Head Off a Resolution — Mrs. Wiles, President of the Union of Clubs, Makes a Strong Plea for Purity—Hundreds of Delegates.

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs, now in convention here, is dangerously near the brink of transgressing an unwritten law which forbids any dabbling in politics.

Four delegates from the Woodlawn Woman's club, Mrs. W. J. Morgan, Miss E. M. Ashcroft, Mrs. E. G. Giles, Mrs. Frances E. Swans, have a resolution condemning the action of Governor Tanner in removing Florence Kelley from the office of factory inspector. The officers, members of the Board of Directors, and some others among the conservative club women, are working with secret might and main to prevent the resolution being presented at all, or if it is read to find the easiest means of tabling it without allowing a discussion.

This resolution is the outgrowth of a circular letter prepared by Corinne Brown and sent out by the Woodlawn Woman's club, of which she is a member, to every club in the federation. Mrs. Wiles has declared her intention of following the policy of the federation and disposing of the resolution without a discussion. She is backed in this decision by the Executive board, and acting according to its counsel.

Interest in the Election.

The subject of the annual election is becoming more engrossing. Mrs. W. T. Barnes of Rockford, a delegate from the Illinois Woman's Press association, has been added to the list of probable candidates. After an extended secret meeting the Nominating committee has announced that Mrs. Robert Wiles will be recommended for reëlection to the Presidency and Mrs. Anna Parker of Quincy for Vice President-at-Large.

With a prayer for divine blessing and guidance, gracefully said words of welcome, and a President's address which enthused every clubwoman who heard it, the third annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs was fairly started. Three hundred delegates, with twice as many more visitors, representing 111 clubs, listened to the day's proceedings.

Every detail of the convention work has been planned and carried out with precision. Mrs. Emerson Glover of Jacksonville pronounced the invocation which opened the program. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Joseph Bancroft, one of the white-haired sages of clubdom and a member of the Ladies' Educational society of Jacksonville, among the oldest of woman's club organizations in the country.

"In Jacksonville, the City of Elms," she said, "the leaves are whispering a welcome to you; Jacksonville, the city of education, of philanthropic institutions, and of homes, welcomes the woman whose life work is to elevate and purify the world."

Mrs. Wiles' Address.

Mrs. Robert Wiles, the President, responded in behalf of the visiting club women. She spoke of Jacksonville as the Western Athens. Her address contained a comprehensive description of the aims and accomplishments of the woman's club movement. She spoke in part as follows:

"Before we proceed to discuss our various special interests I shall try to express to you in a few plain words what I conceive to be the general purpose of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. It should stand for the ministry of culture in the school and in social life. As a united band of earnest women we might well be content to use our utmost endeavor for the spread of a perception and love of beauty throughout our beloved State. How small a minority among our 4,000,000 Illinoisans are familiar with the best literature, the best music, the best art? Do we realize that could we make the people familiar with the best, they could but love it, they would demand it and secure it, and thereby the spiritual life of the individual would be so purified that the community life would be uplifted and ennobled as only truth and beauty have power to elevate?

"It costs no more to print good books—true literature—than the namby-pamby, sensational, and often vile stories that flood the market. Good newspapers would drive out debasing ones, and good magazines supplant the Police Gazette if the public loved good English and clean, wholesome reading. The work of a master painter or sculptor cannot be in the possession of every one, but it may be where every one may gain pleasure and inspiration from it—in museums, on the walls or in the corridors of public libraries, schools, and churches, or, better still, in public parks and squares."

Invited to Chicago.

An invitation from the woman's clubs of Chicago to hold the next annual meeting there was read and tabled for later consideration. A letter of greeting and counsel was read from the President of the National federation. Delegates of clubs which have joined the federation gave two-minute reports.

Mrs. H. J. Kellogg reported for the Quincy club, and caused a general laugh when she said: "The object of this society is to attain to the knowledge and science of good housekeeping to make a great club." Mrs. Anna L. Parker read a paper on "Ideals in Education," in which she deplored the inevitable relation of the public schools to politics. She told of the kindergarten theory of rounding out the individuality, which she called the best and ideal education.

Mrs. Mary Codding Bourland spoke on the relation of child study to the public kindergarten, making an eloquent plea to the club women to work for the establishment of kindergartens in connection with public schools. Mrs. Gertrude Blackwelder made an address on "Education as a Moral Factor."

Women Urged to Work.

The report of the committee to further the interest of women at the University of Illinois was given by Mrs. J. A. Lut of Lincoln, and Mrs. J. M. Flower reported for the Committee on Compulsory Education, urging the women to work to mold public opinion to demand a compulsory education law. A fifteen-minute general discussion followed each paper and report.

Two receptions were given the visitors and delegates from 4:30 to 6:30. One was by Mrs. E. C. Lambert of State street and the other by Mrs. W. A. Bradley of College avenue.

The evening session, which was largely attended, was held in the chapel of the Illinois Institute for the Blind. The program consisted of four musical numbers and an address on "Thackeray" by Miss Wadsworth of Oak Park. The address began with a biographical sketch of Thackeray. It contained a criticism of "Henry Esmond," a description of his characters, and a comparison of Thackeray with Dickens.

ADDRESS TO WOMAN'S CLUB.

Mrs. Mary Rand Chappell Talks of the "Co-operation of Parents and Teachers."

Mrs. Mary Rand Chappell addressed the members of the Woman's club at their regular literary meeting yesterday afternoon on the subject of "Coöperation of Parents and Teachers." She said the public schools of the city should be made a social center for the parents of school children. If this was done the parents and teachers would become intimately acquainted, and in this way would be enabled to work in harmony. The principals of three public schools were present at the meeting and spoke on Mrs. Chappell's subject. They were: Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Miss Maud Summers, principal of the Kinzie School; and W. H. Lawrence, principal of the Ray School. Others who spoke on the subject were: Mrs. Wilbur S. Jackman and Mrs. H. F. Rohde.

Among the visitors present were: Mesdames Susan Look Avery, Louisville; Julia Capwell, Brooklyn; Henry Williams, Bradford, Pa.; W. F. Wadsworth, Boston; C. H. Cogswell, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; and John Russ and Charles D. Pierce, Oakland, Cal.

The art study class of the Woman's club was opened yesterday under the leadership of Mrs. F. L. Atkins. The subject was the "Art of Sculpture."

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Weddings and Betrothals—Club Affairs—Luncheons, Parties, and Receptions—Personal Mention.

The wedding of Miss Eudora M. Hull, sister of Mr. and Mrs. Morton Denison Hull, 2626 Prairie avenue, to Mr. Edward L. Gaylord, took place last evening at 8 o'clock in the Memorial Chapel, Woodlawn avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Miss Helen Putnam of Grand Rapids, Mich., was the maid of honor. Mr. Robert Gaylord, brother of the groom, was the best man. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord will be "at home" after Dec. 1 at 2626 Prairie avenue.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Strasburger Miller, daughter of Mr. John Miller, 236 Lincoln Park boulevard, to Mr. John Tyley Bailey, took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, Dr. N. D. Hillis officiating. Miss Adah Miller, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The best man was Mr. Harold Bailey.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Charity Bard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bard, 1162 Washington boulevard, to Mr. Albert Cole Dodge, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. F. A. Noble officiating.

Miss Trude gave a dinner last evening at the Chicago Athletic club for the Carter-Steward wedding party. Miss Auten, 314 Ashland boulevard, will give a luncheon for the bride and her bridemaids tomorrow. Miss Moorhouse, 3741 Grand boulevard, will give a dinner for the whole bridal party on Saturday, Oct. 25. Miss Edyth Bingham will give a luncheon for the bride and bridemaids.

"Ladies' day" was observed at the Chicago Athletic club yesterday. A number of dinners were given, and a varied program throughout the afternoon and evening provided entertainment for the guests.

Miss Annie Walker, 345 Dearborn avenue, gave a bicycle party last evening. The Misses Lewis of St. Louis are the guests of Miss Walker.

The wedding of Miss Kathryn Buell Carter to Mr. George Somerset Banks Steward will take place on Thursday, Oct. 28, at Trinity Episcopal Church.

A cablegram from Paris announces the engagement of Miss Adine Manvel, daughter of Mrs. Allen Manvel, to Count A. de Milleville of Paris, France.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shellenberger will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding on Friday evening, Oct. 29.

Mrs. John B. Sherwood will give her first lecture before the art travel class at 8 o'clock this evening under the auspices of the West Chicago Y. W. C. A.

The Chicago Wellesley club will meet in the Le Moyne Building, 40 East Randolph street, on Saturday, Oct. 23, at 2 30 p. m. There will be an illustrated lecture on "Paris" by Miss Ingersoll.

The next regular meeting of the Nikė club will be held on Oct. 25. The opening paper in the course on "Modern Art" will be given by Miss Isabelle Hollister Martin on "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; Its Master Spirit, Dante Gabriel Rossetti."

Mrs. Nellie Hall Root will give a lecture this afternoon at 2 o'clock before the Klio association. The subject will be the "Marble Faun" of Hawthorne.

The Council of Jewish Women announces a course of Bible lectures by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, to take place in the vestry room of Sinai Temple, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. The lectures will begin on Monday afternoon, Oct. 25, at 2:30 o'clock, and will continue every Monday except the second of each month.

Miss Edith Healy, 387 Ontario street, will give the first of a series of French talks this evening at her home.

Mrs. Charles J. Singer, 2944 Michigan avenue, will be "at home" on Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter Walker will spend the winter in Chicago at the Virginia Hotel.

Mrs. Julia F. Heyworth, 2902 Michigan avenue, has returned from England.

Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven, 402 Dearborn avenue, have returned from New York.

Miss Wright of St. Paul, Minn., will be the guest of Miss Georgiana Haskell, 410 Ontario street, next week.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Miss Marie Graves, sister of Mrs. Malcolm W. Ford, and Herman Harjes of Paris, France, were married today at "By Fancy," Mr. Ford's country place at West Babylon. Mr. Harjes is prominent in the social life of Paris and London, while the bride is a daughter of Robert Graves who was regarded as the wealthiest resident of Brooklyn. The groom was accompanied by his father, a member of the Parisian banking house of Morgan, Harjes & Co. Miss Graves is tall, stately, and beautiful and has been fairly received abroad, where she has passed her time since the death of her father. Another American fortune will be taken abroad by this marriage. Among other stories revived by the wedding is that of young Trapman of England, who was directly in line for a peerage. He fell in love with Miss Graves at Dinard, and when she rejected him he killed himself.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Miss Sophie Skirving Hunter and John T. Pirie Jr. of Chicago were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's father, John D. Hunter, Second avenue and Eighty-fifth street, Bay Ridge. Miss Mildred Hunter was her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Richardson, Miss Van Brunt, Miss Barry, Miss Pirie, and Miss Vernon the bridemaids. Samuel C. Pirie was his brother's best man. John Hunter, Charles Van Brunt, and Henry H. Dougherty were the ushers.

MRS. WARNER IS SARCASTIC.

Drops Into Verse About the Police and Scolds from Behind Her Prison Bars.

Willimantic, Conn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Kate G. Warner is as bitingly sarcastic and as defiant behind prison bars as she was in her editorial sanctum. This is what she wrote about the policeman that arrested her:

All fly coppers look alike to me,
Though some wore spinach on their cheeks, I see,
Sparrow coppers they must be,
But they all look alike to me.

Following is the paragraph which caused the arrest of Mrs. Warner and her husband by Prosecuting Attorney Leonard:

"There is no denying the fact that rum is sold in Willimantic on Sundays. Mr. Leonard knows that rumsellers in Willimantic are selling on Sunday. Why doesn't he do his duty and stop them?"

They are held in $400 bail. They have been unable to find a bondsman. The present move is to get Mrs. Warner out of town. Mrs. Warner says she will never leave. A year ago she was popular in society; now she is practically ostracized—all because of her acrid pen.

Six weeks ago, in the night time, a man slipped from a black shadow and dealt her a violent blow in the face. Then, a week later, the windows in her house were smashed. Two men seized her by the throat, and, while one held her, the other poured a bucket of tar over her head. The men, it is said, were prominent citizens. Mrs. Warner cleaned off the tar and was back in her office next morning writing stinging editorials.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner were married a year ago. Soon after they began publishing the Sunday Herald. Before her marriage Mrs. Warner was manager of the Middletown Penny Press.

Here is a sample paragraph which shows why the people want to get rid of her:

"A young married woman from Woodstock spends a great deal of her time here and is about every day with a different gentleman friend. The people are talking about her, of course."

Return of the Rev. A. W. Mann.

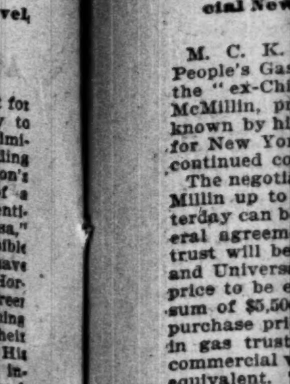
The Rev. A. W. Mann, pastor of All Angels' Deaf Mute Mission, Chicago, and many other like missions in the middle West, has returned from Europe and resumed itinerary work. On the evening of Saturday, Oct. 23, a lecture will be given in the parish house of Trinity Church, on Twenty-sixth street, near Michigan avenue. Subject: "What I Saw in Europe." The lecture will be in the sign language.

Cook's Imperial Champagne. Extra Dry.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

GEORGE HORTON'S "APHROESSA" IS A POEM OF HIGH MERIT.

Former Chicagoan and Consul at Athens Has Sung a Legend of Later Greece in Accents That Secure His Title to a Place Among the Literary Great Ones—As Melodious as Tennyson — Sidney Pickering's Novel, "Margot," Has Good Points.



George Horton.

IT will be difficult for lovers of poetry to restrain their admiration upon reading George Horton's lovely legend of a later Greece, entitled, "Aphrŏessa," and quite impossible for those who have followed Mr. Horton's poetical career from the beginning to withhold their congratulations. His latest poem is, indeed, a notable work and one wherein the effects are produced by means as simple as he proves them to be unworn, for all their age. The book is published by T. Fisher Unwin of London.

Spiridon, a shepherd of Argolis, loves Aphrŏessa, one of the Nereids, woos her, and, at last, wins her to his own undoing—this is all the argument needful for a tale as redolent of summer and love as Keats' "St. Agnes' Eve" is chill and virginal, a tale as full of lovely description and tender imagery as anything of the poets' poet, as melodious and murmuring as Tennyson.

It is this, however, which bespeaks the poem's lack of real distinction. Mr. Horton's genius imitates, but does not create. Though it has in it the best of all the masters who have gone before, it has nothing more—no new note whereat the ears prick and the soul exclaims: Behold another of the immortal company of poets! Yet Mr. Horton is delicate and dainty, mellifluous and haunting, in love alike with man and with external nature and of the same mold with the Spiridon he describes:

O happy shepherd, for whom not in vain
A myriad wild-wool blossoms lifted sweet
Beseeching faces! for whom not in vain
Fleet swallows laid above the level sea
The invisible carpet of their woven flight.
If any roguish warbler from a twig
With saucy curve of neck looked down at him,
Or if a petal-winged butterfly
Mistook some flower for its love, and with
Despairing kisses wooed it, Spiridon
Was heart-strung with a sudden dart of joy.

Such darts the poet wields until his readers feel them with him, as when he speaks of evening:

When Evening poured her horn of purple wine
Above the world, and spattered all the sky
With the unmelted jewels in the dregs.

How suddenly the quiet fell! but now
A million tiny prisoners of the grove
Were rasping at the bars when in a breath
They stopped with one accord, as if they heard
Night's footfall in the pillared corridors.

Here and elsewhere through the book Mr. Horton shows the mastery of phrase which demands attention. Note the feeling here:

Lips that the reddest berry could not stain
And teeth more pearly than the cuttle bone
Foam-fetched and foam-forsaken on the sands!

Or in this:

The fields in summer, where with crooked swords
The fierce, lithe women hew the myriad wheat.

His sympathy for beauty in man equals his comprehension of wild nature:

The sister years had made of Marigo
Their darling; one by one they went tiptoe
Across her sunny life, like nymphs that play
At hide and seek 'twixt two eternities.

For lo! an instant on the perilous rock
A Nereid maiden kneeled, her radiant cheeks
Abloom with roguish mirth. Her dainty hands
Clung to the edge, and all her yellow hair
Fell downward in a flood, from which her face
Looked forward, as from a moonlit waterfall.

And his art is informed with that tender pity without which it could be but formal at best:

Love blooming in an aged woman's heart
Is very sad and beautiful, as when
One lone rose lingers where a garden was.

Aphroessa is a long stride forward in everything that animates and adorns poetry except in the one needful quality of originality. There it falls as far behind Mr. Horton's "In Unknown Seas" as it surpasses this in other respects. When once he succeeds in hammering the virgin and newly discovered metal of one into the gracious ornamentation of the other, harmonizing in one whole all the capabilities he has proved himself to possess—though at different times—a guerdon of distinction awaits him that can fall little short of the highest.

While "Margot" is not one of those novels which F. Marion Crawford reprobates as being a "novel with a purpose," the feeling is inevitable that Sidney Pickering, its author, has set himself an arduous and fairly thankless task. Margot, the heroine, is the child—gotten out of wedlock—of a wealthy Englishman and an English actress, who educates the little girl in France. Her father sends Mr. Esdale to Paris to search her out, after her mother's death and her refusal to accept any assistance at his hands. Before the action is ended it is learned that the poor girl has been betrayed into an illegal marriage with a Russian subject, who has suffered exile, and who means to make her his wife later.

Mr. Pickering tells his tale in a delightful style, pure and transparent, and is successful in keeping the reader's sympathies with his protagonist from beginning to end. But in giving such publicity to the details of Margot's birth it is evident he was actuated by the desire, not to make her character the more vivid, but to point out the difference between the two Englishmen, Esdale and another, who are most in her company. As these men are not differentiated to any striking degree by this disclosure it is felt to be an artistic error, inflicting needless pain and creating unnecessary difficulties in the working out of the plot.

The fact that the story is able to hold attention, that it has no lolling moral, and that its style is simple, however, more than overrides this objection. Mr. Pickering is destined to do admirable work. G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Ibsen has left Norway for Italy, where he intends to spend the winter.

A "Third Year in French" by Mr. L. C. Syms, is published by the American Book company, and completes the course in French prepared by the author for preparatory school use.

Laird & Lee announce the immediate publication of "Won by a Woman," one of the most striking stories of Italian life by Edmondo de Amicis, the author of "The Heart of a Boy."

Edvard Grieg, the famous Scandivanian composer, has written a study of Mozart, which will appear in the November Century, in the series of articles on music by the leading musicians of the day.

Mark Twain was sick in bed in Vienna at last accounts, with what he calls "toothache in his toe," that is to say, gout. He is booked to stay a year in Vienna, engaged in writing on an Austrian subject.

After two years' labor, Mr. Aymer Vallance's biography of the late William Morris will be in a day or two at the disposal of the public. Its subject was a many-sided personality, and his biographer has endeavored to do justice to them all. Thus we shall have William Morris, the poet, romancer, and translator; William Morris, the designer, manufacturer, and printer, and in this connection are given very valuable illustrations of his art; William Morris, the social reformer and public speaker; and William Morris, the founder of societies of arts and crafts.

Fred Lewis Pattee, Professor of English and rhetoric in the Pennsylvania State College, has embodied the results of some years of classroom experience in a little volume called, "Reading Courses in American Literature." He has arranged three courses of reading in what he rather broadly calls the American classics, one furnishing a chronological survey of the masterpieces of American literature, another presenting a list of the representative novels of the last quarter of a century, and a third doing the same for the best short stories by American writers. Without indorsing all Professor Pattee's selections, it may be said that his book will be found a great help by those who wish to follow some system in their reading. Silver, Burdett & Co. are the publishers.

Women's Cuban Concert.

The woman's auxiliary to the Chicago Cuban Committee of One Hundred met yesterday afternoon at the residence of its secretary, Mrs. Martha Munger Purdy, 116 East Forty-fifth street. Mrs. F. J. Robinson presided. A concert was arranged, to be under the direction of Arne Oldberg, in Steinway Hall on Nov. 17. The opening reception was announced for Nov. 8 in the parlors of the Auditorium Hotel.

BIG DEAL OF GAS TRUST.

WILL EXTRICATE M'MILLIN FROM HIS UNPLEASANT DILEMMA.

To Pay $5,500,000 in Cash and Its Own Securities for Universal and Hyde Park Stock—All Indications Are That Purchase Plan Will Meet with Complete Success—Higher Stock Quotations General—Other Financial News.

M. C. K. G. Billings, President of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, alias the "ex-Chicago gas trust," and Emerson McMillin, projector of the recent gas deal known by his name, left together yesterday for New York after having been in almost continued conference since Monday.

The negotiations between Billings and McMillin up to the time they left Chicago yesterday can be stated to have reached a general agreement stage. Friends of the gas trust will become owners of the Hyde Park and Universal Gas companies, the purchase price to be equivalent in cash to the round sum of $5,500,000. The greater part of the purchase price will be in cash, the balance in gas trust securities possessing a total commercial value equal to a remaining cash equivalent. The gas trust securities which will go to purchase the Hyde Park and Universal stock will be of the projected consolidated mortgage refunding bond issue of $29,146,000, of which $10,000,000 bonds bearing 5 per cent interest and due in 1937 are in excess of the present bonded indebtedness of the trust. This part of the issue was set aside for "betterments and extensions," in the idea of having them used for some such specific purchase object as the present.

The amount planned to be paid McMillin in taking his deal off his hands is less by $500,000 than the original purchase price offer of the trust people to the Hyde Park and Universal people, but the whole amount paid will be in cash and securities of unquestioned value. The present deal is on the basis of $180 per share, while the original McMillin deal was on a basis of $225 per share. But the payment is at a price which represents actual value and not watered stock value. The trust people figure the intended purchase on the basis of receiving from the acquired property returns of about 5 per cent. The net earnings of the two companies sold out were last year $290,000, which justifies them in expecting such a percentage of return on the purchase capital. It is not intended to have the purchased property come into formal possession of the trust. It is to be reorganized as a separate company by the interests which are chief owners of the present property, and will be operated in "friendship" with the trust.

The object of the visit East of the two gas magnates is to secure complete ratification of the plan by New York interests. So far as the Chicago end is concerned, it is said that all interests are satisfied, and it is not expected that McMillin will now have any difficulty in extricating himself from the buzzsawlike terms of his original deal.

Bull Activity in Stocks.

A strong bull tide has evidently set in on the New York Stock Exchange. Prices now appear to be going upward as steadily as they were recently going downward. Grains yesterday were general along the list. Chicago Gas closed at a gain of 1⅛ points. Pullman gained back 2½ of the 4¼ points it had lost on Mr. Pullman's death.

Local stock activity was confined chiefly to trades in Biscuit and Match. The former maintained its previous day's weakness and closed at 61⅞. The latter closed strong at 146. "Alley L" trades were numerous, but prices did not fluctuate, and the closing was unchanged at 62½.

Granger Farwell of the firm of Lobdell, Farwell & Co. has gone to London to assist in closing up the deal under which Coates, Son & Co. may become the owners of 40,000 shares of Diamond Match stock. Mr. Farwell will arrive in London tomorrow, and he will call on Coates, Son & Co., and will act as the personal representative of the owners of the stock now under option to the English firm.

It is not expected that the Englishmen will announce their intentions regarding the taking up of the option till the very last day before the expiration of the option period.

The following are advices on the New York stock situation, telegraphed by Hollister and Babcock yesterday:

> The market has been acting in a perfectly natural manner. The serious reaction and the large liquidation, which accompanied it, were very unfortunate for the smaller holders of securities who were obliged to throw over, but the opportunity thus given was taken advantage of by the large operators to purchase the cheap stocks, and the rally which has taken place since has been the natural result of that situation.
>
> There has been a considerable short interest, which has assisted to make the advance easy. A good portion of this short interest has been covered, and some of the buyers on the decline have been taking their profits.
>
> This is all perfectly natural, and tends to make the market safer and more substantial. Natural conditions of business throughout the country and increasing railroad earnings are factors which will make a much better and more extensive market later on.
>
> In the meantime, it is our opinion that there will be safety and profit in buying on all reactions from present prices, and we advise our friends to pursue this course.
>
> Chicago Gas matters seem to be approaching a satisfactory settlement and since stocks have gone from weak into strong hands there seems to be no longer good foundation for bear operations.
>
> It is possible that until election day we may have a more or less trading market, and today's operations would seem to indicate that prices may be slightly lower again.
>
> At the same time, the market closes with a good tone.

The gross earnings of fourteen railroads for the first week in October, as made up from returns received by the United States Investor, amount to $6,151,643, against $5,615,020 for the corresponding week in 1896, an increase of $536,623. Thirty-four roads show increases and seven decreases.

The gross earnings of the same roads from Jan. 1 to the end of the first week in October amount to $173,447,723, against $158,270,826 for the corresponding time last year, an increase of $15,176,897. Of these roads thirty-one show increases and ten decreases.

The Lake Street Elevated railroad has instructed the American Trust and Savings Bank, trustee, to cancel an additional $35,000 of the unpaid coupons held by the Columbia Construction company against the railroad for January, 1895, interest. This leaves but $7,500 more of these coupons to be canceled. The original amount was $178,750.

W. P. Bonbright & Co., mining stock dealers in Colorado Springs, have made the following estimate of Colorado's probable gold production for 1897: "While taking her place at the head of the list of States, Colorado with her $20,000,000 will have furnished during 1897 one-third of the year's output of the United States and one-twelfth that of the world. Compared with the product of 1892 she will show an increase of 277 per cent."

Stock Exchange Prices.

Closing prices on the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Diamond Match	146	Met. L rects	7
New York Biscuit	61⅞	Street's W. S. C.	21¾
City Railway	235	Chi. B. and M. com	7⅛
North Chicago	230	Chi. B. and M. pfd	29
West Chicago	100¼	Mil. and Ch. B. com	8
South Side L	62½	Mil. and Ch. B. pfd	30
Lake St. L	19¼	Lake St. deb 5s	72½
Lake St. cert	16¼	Lake St. inc. 5s	31
Amer. Straw Board	30	Metropolitan L 5s	51½
Metropolitan L	7⅛		

Foreign exchange firm at the following quotations:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Bankers' (London) sterling	484¾	482¼
Francs on Paris	520 1-32	521¼
Bankers' (Berlin) reichsmarks	95¼	94⅝
Holland guilder	40¼	39⅞
Posted rates	485½	484

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.
New York	$125,792,726	$134,570,769
Chicago	17,072,104	17,882,453
Boston	18,241,309	17,783,545
Philadelphia	10,496,248	13,438,011
St Louis	5,601,111	5,478,237
Baltimore	2,616,173	3,074,365
New Orleans	1,116,486	1,150,224

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount bid.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Indications Are That Traders Are Ready to Test a Rise.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Today's market looked as though an effort was being made to test it for a rise. Many of the professional traders have concluded that liquidation has about run its course and there has been a cessation of the bear campaign. Opinions have differed among the professionals as to whether conditions in the stock market are ready for a sustained advance in prices again. The bears made an abortive effort early in the day to raid the market and directed an attack against Sugar and Chicago Gas. The raid encouraged the bulls to aggressive action and there were indications of the reappearance in the market of some of the large buying interests which were prominent in the late rise of the market. This professional buying carried prices up quite strongly, net advances throughout the list ranging from 1 to 3 points. But the bulls were apparently satisfied with a short turn and they commenced to sell to realize profits about half an hour before the close. This carried prices down in some cases below last night's close, and where net gains remained they were in almost all cases fractional. The success of the bears was frustrated in part owing to the special strength in Sugar and Chicago Gas, upon which they relied to work a sympathetic decline in the balance of the list. Sugar was strong on the decision of the Treasury department to hold Dutch refined sugars conditionally liable to the countervailing duty which applies to imported sugars upon which an export bounty is paid.

Chicago Gas derived strength from rumors of a compromise with the threatened competition. The market showed considerable increase of activity as compared with the last few days, but was still almost purely professional. London changed from its recent attitude and sold stocks here. Additional reports of railroad earnings for the second week in October all show handsome increases and many vague rumors were afloat of still more striking improvements to be shown in statements not yet issued. The large movement of cotton along lines recently released from quarantine restriction was shown by reports and gave strength to the railroads affected. The exchange market continued firm and the local money market easy, the small withdrawals of American eagles from the Bank of England for shipment to New York not being considered of importance. Some business is being done in the placing of loans on long sterling, which is in effect the lending of money abroad. This naturally tends to keep up the rate of exchange. The continued ease of the local money market and the large resources in hand by interior banks owing to the large payment of debts following the crop movement are the inducements thus deferring the movement of gold this way. The marked net changes were gains of 6 points by Hocking Valley pfd.; 2¾ by Manhattan, 2 by Metropolitan Traction and New Jersey Central; 4 by Rubber pfd.; 3 by Minneapolis and St. Louis second pfd.; and 2½ by Pullman.

Bonds were strong in sympathy with stocks. One $250,000 block of Union Pacific collateral trust notes was sold at 69 and another block of $150,000 at the same price. Total sales, $2,325,000.

United States new 4s advanced ¼ bid and the 5s, coupon, declined ⅛ bid.

Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2½ per cent; closed, 2¼@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484¾@484⅞ for demand and at 482@482¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, 482½@483½ and 485½. Commercial bills, 481½.

Silver certificates, 59@60. Bar silver, 59¼. Mexican dollars, 45¾.

Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds steady.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oc.20.	Closing Oc.19.
Amn. Sugar	33,300	145⅝	143⅝	144	143⅝
Do pfd	400	116⅝	115¼	116⅝	115¾
Amn. Tobacco	18,300	84¼	82⅝	83¼	82¼
Do pfd	100	110	110	110	.....
Amn. Cot. Oil	300	23	22⅝	22⅝	22¼
Do pfd	100	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	.....
A. T. & C. Co.	5	91½	91½	91½	91
Amn. Express	60	117	116	117	.....
Adams Express	60	156	156	156	.....
Atchison	1,400	14⅝	14	14¼	14
Do pfd	8,300	31⅛	30¼	30⅝	30⅝
Amn. Spirits Co.	1,800	11¼	11	11⅛	.....
Brunswick	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	2,985	34⅝	33⅛	34¼	33⅛
Bay State Gas	6,000	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼
Balto. & Ohio	300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Bkln. Un. Gas	200	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	.....
Con. Ice	200	36½	36	36½	.....
C., B. & Q.	25,000	96⅜	95	96	95¼
C. & N. W.	4,000	126¼	125¼	125⅝	125
C., M. & St. P.	38,200	96	94⅝	95¼	94⅝
Do pfd	100	140	140	140	139⅝
C., R. I. & P.	16,300	88¼	87⅛	88¼	87⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	7,800	82⅛	80⅛	81⅝	80
Canada So	1,600	57⅛	56⅝	57	56⅝
Ches. & Ohio	4,700	22⅝	22	22⅝	22
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,700	37	36	37	36
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	3,600	96¼	94⅞	96¼	94¼
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	500	211	210	210	212
Chicago Gas	42,200	96¼	93⅞	95¼	94
C., H., V. & Tol.	100	7	7	7	.....
Do pfd	300	22	21⅛	22	.....
Col. & H. C. & I.	100	6¼	6½	6¼	.....
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	800	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝
Cent. Pac	150	17⅝	17	17	.....
Chi. Gt. Western	10,000	17	16⅜	16⅝	16¼
Do pfd A	200	40	40	40	.....
Do pfd B	400	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	.....
D., L. & W.	100	156¼	156¼	156¼	156
Del. & Hudson	500	117	117	117	116
Den. & Rio. G. pfd	500	47	46⅝	47	47
Erie	100	19	19	19	.....
Do 1st pfd	500	39¼	39¼	39¼	38⅞
Flint & P. M. pfd	100	48	48	48	46¼
F. W. & R. G.	100	16	16	16	.....
General Electric	1,900	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	34⅞
H. B. Claflin	550	99⅛	99	99⅛	99⅛
Ill. Cent	1,600	104⅝	104	104	104⅛
Iowa Cent. pfd	200	33	33	33	33
K. C., P. & G.	300	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝
Louis. & Nash	15,100	59⅛	57⅞	58⅝	58⅝
L., E. & W.	100	19	19	19	.....
Do pfd	300	77	76¼	77	76
Laclede Gas	1,700	44¼	42⅝	44¼	.....
Do pfd	100	93	90	92¼	76
M. & E.	20	168	168	168	.....
Manhattan	16,600	106	102	105	102¼
M., K. & T.	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Do pfd	2,800	36⅛	35⅛	36	35⅝
Met. Traction	100	121	121	121	.....
Missouri Pacific	20,400	33	31⅜	32	31¼
Minn. & St. Louis	200	26¼	26	26	.....
Do 1st pfd	200	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	86
Do 2d pfd	800	57	55⅝	57	.....
Met. St. R. R.	950	102	100⅛	101⅛	.....
Nor. Pac	1,400	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19¼
Do pfd	10,200	53⅛	52⅝	53	53
N. Y. Central	11,600	110⅛	109⅛	109⅝	109¼
Nor. & W. pfd	1,200	44⅛	43⅝	44	43⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W.	200	18	18	18	.....
Do pfd	750	36⅛	36	36⅛	36¼
North Amn. Co.	900	4½	4½	4½	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	3,100	17⅛	16⅝	17¼	16⅛
National Lead	2,600	36⅞	35⅝	36⅛	35⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	14	14	14	.....
Do 2d pfd	250	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	34¼
Ogn. Short Line	400	20⅛	20	20¼	.....
Penna. R. R.	2,200	115⅛	115¼	115⅝	115¼
Pacific Mail	2,500	34¼	33⅝	34	33⅛
Pullman	3,500	174¼	171	173⅜	171
P., D. & E.	700	2⅝	2⅛	2½	.....
P., C., C. & St. L.	10,700	34⅝	32⅝	33⅝	32¼
Do pfd	2,900	70⅛	69⅛	70	68⅛
Reading	3,100	25⅛	24⅛	25	24⅞
Do 1st pfd	4,000	51⅝	51¼	51⅛	51⅜
Do 2d pfd	1,700	31⅛	31	31⅜	31
Rio. G. West. pfd.	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	55⅝
Southern Ry.	600	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
Do pfd	3,300	32⅞	32	32⅝	32⅛
St. J. & G. I.	200	7⅛	7	7¼	.....
Do 1st pfd	200	47	46⅛	47	47
Do 2d pfd	200	17	16⅜	16⅝	.....
Southern Pac	500	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
St. L. & San Fran.	500	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
Do 1st pfd	1,700	53⅛	51	52⅛	.....
Do 2d pfd	1,600	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	.....
Texas Pac	1,000	12	11⅛	12	11⅛
Tenn. C. & Iron	5,200	29⅝	28⅛	29⅝	28⅛
*Union Pac	10,900	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	21⅝
U. P., D. & G.	1,300	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	8⅛
U. S. Rubber	700	17⅛	17	17⅛	.....
Do pfd	200	67	66⅛	67	.....
U. S. Leather	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Do pfd	1,700	66⅛	65⅛	66	64⅝
Utica & B. R.	125	165	165	165	.....
Wabash	900	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Do pfd	7,100	20⅝	19⅛	20⅛	19⅜
W. U. Beef Co.	200	8	8	8	.....
Western Union	4,800	90⅛	89⅛	89⅝	89
Wis. Cent	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....

*Second assessment paid.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	156	United States	40
American	115	Fargo	108

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg.	126¼	U. S. 2s	98⅝
U. S. new 4s, coup.	128¼	U. S. 5s, reg.	114
U. S. 4s, reg.	112½	U. S. 5s, coup.	115¼
U. S. 4s, coup.	113¼		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

48000	Atch gen 4s 86⅝@86⅞	2000	M O P 3d 109
69000	do adjmt 4s 59@⅝	3000	do con 6s 93⅛
2000	Ann Arbor 4s 81	15000	M-O gm 4s 71⅛@71⅝
4000	Bkln El 1st 81½@82	20000	N Y N H-H con deb tr 140
48000	B R T 5s 80⅝@⅞	3000	N Y O-W ref 4s 97⅛
10000	CenGa 3d inc 9	5000	N Ohio 1st 100
5000	C N J gm 5s 113¼	6000	N-W con 4s 77⅛@77⅛
17000	C P 6s '98 108¼@108⅛	11000	N R R Cal 5s 88@88⅛
2000	C-O 6s, 1911 118	5000	N P 1st 6s 120⅛@120⅞
15000	do con 5s 115	25000	do 1st reg 120
3000	do gen 4½s 79⅛	17000	do gen lien 3s 59⅛@59⅝
12000	C-E I gen 5s 102¼@102⅛	44000	do prior inc 90⅛@91
4000	C-NW con 7s 145@145¼	5000	OrImp 1st tr 101⅛
10000	do gold bonds 118⅛	16000	do con 5s 42⅛@⅛
23000	C R I P ex 5s 105⅛@106	54000	O R-N 4s 93⅛-92⅛
16000	do deb 5s 102⅛	38000	O S L-A 6s 119⅝@119⅛
66000	Chi Termnl tr 45⅛@46	23000	do inc A 5s 57@57⅝
16000	C C C-St L, St L div 4s 95⅛	5000	P-W 4s 78
8000	do, C W-M div 4s 89	5000	P-E 1st 75⅛
14000	Cal-9th Av 5s 118⅛@119⅛	1000	P-P Un 2d 89
2000	C-I Coal 1st 101½	12000	P S-L E 1st 104@104⅛
3000	Con Gas, Chi 99⅝@100	1000	P D-E 1st, Ev div 102
1000	C G L-C Co 5s 102⅛	10000	People's Gas con 6s 113@113⅛
15000	C B-Q conv 5s 107¼@107⅛	31000	Rdg gen 4s 84⅛@⅛
1000	Con RR Bkg of Ga 5s 92	15000	R G W 1st 81⅛@82
5000	C H V-T 5s 74	5000	St L-I M 5s 85⅛@86⅛
10000	D-Waco 1st 82¼	12000	St L S F gm 5s 100⅛
4000	D-R G 1st 111½	49000	do gm 6s 114⅛@115⅛
1000	D M-M L G 18½	17000	St L S W 2d inc 27⅛@28⅛
19000	Erie gen lien 70⅝@71	10000	S P Ariz 1st 100⅛
87000	do prior 4s 91⅛@⅛	5000	S R T 6s 113⅛
1000	Ft W-DC 1st 73	11000	do U Mex 1st 106⅛
9000	Ia Cen 5s 97½	27000	S A-A P 4s 60⅛@61
5000	K P con tr 97⅛@98	5000	S Ry 5s 92⅛@92⅛
12000	K C P-G 1st 79	1000	T C-I B div 88⅛
7000	Laclede G 5s 101¼	22000	Tex P 1st 95⅛@96
10000	L R-W T 5s 102⅛	95000	do 2d inc 27⅛@28⅛
2000	L N N Y 1st 117¼	5000	U P 4½s tr 47⅛
3000	L N A-C 1st 114	198000	do coll tr 5s 69@⅛
20000	L S-M S 3½s 103⅛	3000	U N El 1st tr 84
5000	do reg 103	1000	US Leather 6s 116
5000	L-N con 5s 101¼	27000	U P D-G 1st 49⅛@50⅛
18000	Man con 4s 93⅛@93¼	29000	Wab 1st 5s 107⅛@107⅛
5000	M-St P, C-M Div 139¼	10000	do 2d 78⅛@79
15000	do gm 4s, Ser A 103⅜@103⅞	10000	do deb, Ser B 31
19000	M H-D 7s 129@⅛	1000	W N Y-P 1st 107⅛
3000	M U-T 5s, Tex 80@80⅛	3000	W S gtd 4s 107⅛
19000	M U-T 4s 85⅛@86⅛		
84000	do 2d 62@62⅛		

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Volume of Business Is Large and Prices Uniformly Higher.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Boston trading broadened out decidedly. Volume of business was the largest in four weeks and prices uniformly were better all around, with good buying in the various specialties. Strength of home railway shares was a feature; continued gain in Dominion coal and Centennial copper was another. Good buying of Pullman followed yesterday's selling. Montana sold ex-dividend of $3 and gained from 141½ to 143, closing at 142¼, while Butte was up 1 to 25⅝, receding to 25¼. and Centennial ¼ at 19½, with recession to 19. Old Dominion rose ¼ to 25, receding to 24⅝; Dominion coal rose ⅝ more to 24⅝, receding to 23⅝; Atchison gained ¼ to 14¼, preferred ¼ to 30⅝; Union Pacific ½ to 27⅛, second installment of the assessment paid; C., B. & Q. rose 1 to 96; Pullman 3 to 174; Quincy mining 3 to 113; Tamarack 5 to 130; Calumet and Hecla 15 to 465; Kearsarge ¼ to 20⅝; Merced gold was ¼ better at 6½; Erie Telephone 1 to 72, closing at 71½; Boston and Albany rose ¾ to 219⅞, and New Haven and Hartford ⅛ to 181⅛; Stock-Yards rose 1 to 109½. Atlantic mining 1½ to 25.

Call loans, 3@4. Time money, 3½@4½.

At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 3@3½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	6,900	144⅛	145⅛	144	144
Do pfd	100	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
Atchison	2,500	14⅛	14⅛	14	14
Do pfd	500	30⅛	31	30⅛	30⅛
Bay State Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	10	265	265	265	265
C., B. & Q.	4,700	96⅛	96⅛	95	96⅛
Chi. Junc. Ry.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71½
Fitchburg pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman	[illegible]	172	174	171½	174
Union Pacific	6,200	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛
West End R. R.	225	94½	94½	94½	94½
Westghse. Elec.	100	22½	22½	22½	22½

BONDS.

$5000 C B N 2d 6s..100	$4000 N E 7s.......118½
2000 do 1st 5s.....105½	

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Quotations on Cash and Bonds at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Evening Post's financial cablegram:

The stock markets were idle today, but the tone was steady. Americans were especially good, and closed quiet at the best, though the support here is only professional.

The dullest market was Brazils, which were flat on reports that the negotiations for the sale of certain Brazilian state railways to a foreign syndicate have been suspended.

I am informed in creditable quarters that the sale of American eagles yesterday and today by the Bank of England is really for Germany, the reason given being that, owing to the lightness of many of the sovereigns withdrawn, it pays better to take eagles at the present price. The amount of eagles withdrawn today was $52,000, and the total amount of bullion taken was $72,000.

A cable from the Financial News' New York correspondent attracts much attention here. It affirms that New York banks have loaned to London a large amount of money on long sterling bills. Evidences of this are very scanty here at present, and wonder is excited as to how such an operation can pay with discount rates here at 2½ per cent. Still the report is not entirely discredited.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England today was £72,000, including £52,000 in American eagles.

The market for American securities varied but little all day, and closed quiet, with a light demand.

Consols for money, 111¾; do for the account, 111⅞; Canadian Pacific, 84⅝; Erie, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 39⅝; Illinois Central, 107; Mexican ordinary, 19¼; St. Paul common, 97⅝; New York Central, 113; Pennsylvania, 59⅛; Reading, 12⅝; Mexican Central new 4s, 67¼; Atchison, 14⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 59⅝; bar silver, steady, 27¾d per ounce; money, 1@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝; do three-months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 103f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Exchange on London, 20m 34pfgs for checks.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange today were as follows:

Chollar	50	Ontario	800
Crown Point	55	Ophir	85
Con. Cal. and Va.	125	Plymouth	8
Deadwood	90	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Currie	30	Do pfd	900
Hale & Norcross	90	Sierra Nevada	75
Homestake	3000	Standard	165
Iron Silver	20	Union Con	30
Mexican	40	Yellow Jacket	48

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Following are the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	1	Franklin	21
Atlantic	24¼	Kearsarge	20¼
Boston & Mont	142⅛	Osceola	40
Butte & Boston	25	Quincy	12
Calumet & Hecla	465	Tamarack	135
Centennial	18¾	Wolverines	16¾

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 20.—The closing official quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	15	Justice	32
Alpha Con	12	Kentuck Con	6
Andes	29	Mexican	46
Belcher	76	Occidental Con	130
Best & Belcher	53	Ophir	95
Bullion	9	Overman	16
Caledonia	30	Potosi	55
Challenge Con	47	Savage	44
Chollar	62	Scorpion	4
Confidence	120	Sierra Nevada	83
Con. Cal & Va.	120	Silver Hill	6
Con. Imperial	2	Union Con	44
Crown Point	81	Utah Con	17
Exchequer	2	Yellow Jacket	59
Gould & Currie	37	Standard	160
Hale & Norcross	120		

Bar Silver Is Higher.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The price of bar silver in London rose 3-16 of a penny today to 27¾d, and in New York the price rose ½c to 59½c. This carries the price above the rally of Sept. 20, when it went to 27½d in London and 59⅛c in New York. Today's price of silver has not been equaled since July 21, when it was 27 1-16d in London and 59⅝c in New York. The present strength of silver is attributed to various causes. There is at present a good mintage demand in London and there is also some covering of speculative short sales. This is coupled with a present scarcity of supply. The Indian demand for silver also continues good.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Petroleum—Pennsylvania crude, no market; nominally 85c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 20.—Credit balances, 65c. Certificates, no bids. Shipments, 110,043 brls; runs, 111,808 brls.

BRYAN AND 40-CENT DOLLAR MONEY NOT WANTED.

Farmers with Money to Burn—Most of This Year's Crop to Be Held by the Producers in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 19.—The State Board of Agriculture has just completed the tabulation of figures relating to this year's enormous crops. It is not so flattering as the estimates issued three months ago. This is due to the protracted drought in Nebraska during the last thirty days of the growth of the late corn. Still, the figures show a condition that has never existed in the State before.

The figures for the year's crop in the State are: Wheat (bushels), 32,967,736; corn, 237,907,964; oats, 71,234,769; rye, 6,398,343; potatoes, 9,876,321; barley, 2,987,876; flaxseed, 296,884; hay (tons), 4,981,733; sugar beets (tons), 190,080; chicory (tons), 6,722.

The report places the value upon the products, computed at values on the local market: Farm products, $99,370,965.21; dairy products, $9,438,000; eggs, $2,250,000; poultry, $7,567,245; live stock, $61,890,000.

From further statistics presented the deduction is made that about one-half of the wheat crop of the State has been marketed. The balance has been stored in elevators of the State or pens and bins furnished by the original producers.

About all the old corn carried over from last year by Nebraska farmers has been disposed of. This was not done, however, until the farmers were certain that the new crop would mature. One phase of the situation which Eastern commission men have not figured on in connection with Nebraska's extraordinary corn crop is the quantity of that cereal that will be held by original producers. This will undoubtedly be a great factor in the market conditions next year. In the past farmers of Nebraska have not stored so much as one-fourth of their corn yield. The exception to this rule was the crop of last year, when probably one-half of the total was stored. This year almost the total crop will be held on the farm where it was produced.

This condition is due to two reasons—the splendid result achieved by those who held their crop last year and the presence of the bins and storage pens put up last year and now empty. Many of these corn pens were put up at great expense. Some of them are very elaborate affairs—15 feet tall, 12 feet wide, and from 300 to 500 feet in length. The aggregate amount of money tied up in facilities for handling the corn crop will exceed $100,000. The farmers who have these immense cribs cannot afford to see them lie idle. They will use them.

That is the prediction of all Nebraska grain men. Then, too, lumber dealers all over the State report extraordinary sales of lumber to farmers for cribbing purposes. Surplus money is abundant among the farmers of the State at present, and they find this a certain means of profitable investment. Of the 230,000,000 bushels of corn produced in the State this year close observers declare that 200,000,000 bushels will be stored by the original producers. This means that the bulk of the Nebraska corn crop cannot be counted upon as a factor in the market until stiff prices next year shall have unlocked the cribs of Nebraska farmers.

Unlike many previous years, the farmers of the State are not forced to sell in order to obtain ready cash this year. They have more money than they can conveniently invest. It has really reached the point in the State where the country banks have quit soliciting deposits. They have more money in their vaults than they can find borrowers for, and they cannot afford to pay even 3 per cent on deposits. It is estimated that three-fourths of the State banks have 65 per cent of their deposits and other resources in their vaults. The State Bank of Davenport closed its doors last week, alleging as a reason therefor that it could find no borrowers for its surplus cash. The officers wound up the business of the concern, paid the depositors who would call for their money, and notified the others to come and get their money, as they had no room for it. The great question with the farmers of the State at present is as to the investment of surplus cash. Hundreds of them have turned their attention to stock raising in a small way.

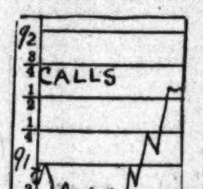
The acreage of small grain, which promised to be enormous in the State next year, will be very much diminished by the late drought. It has been too dry a month for farmers to plow. Where some have insisted on breaking ground with the help of double teams, clouds of dust have followed them across the field. The wheat acreage will be diminished one-third by the drought. Still, farmers of Nebraska say that means just so much more ground to be seeded in the spring.

QUICK RALLY IN WHEAT

BEARISH CONSIDERATIONS HAVE ONLY TEMPORARY EFFECT.

Movement of Duluth Wheat Begins—Foreign Markets Show No Change—Estimates of European Requirements Are Cut Down—Available Supply Increase Less than a Year Ago—Trade in Provisions Is Dull—Better Feeling in Corn and Oats.

The strength in the wheat market Tuesday was of a negative character, without considerations of importance to develop sentiment on either side. Yesterday the strength was positive and in face of bearish considerations. The action of the market in gradually creeping up on a comparatively light trade suggested a considerable local short interest. The foreign markets showed no change in either direction at the opening, which was rather a bearish item. A Liverpool journal, which has considerable influence in foreign grain trade circles, suddenly shifted position on the question of European requirements by cutting down its estimate on the needs of France, Hungary, and Italy from 128,000,000 to 72,000,000 bu. The cables and seaboard dispatches having any reference to the Argentine situation told of general rains and a much more favorable outlook. The predicted movement of Duluth wheat to Chicago has begun. Apparently the actual business is a much less important factor than was the prospect. Snydacker-Fyffe, who have been offering round lots of Northern wheat for some days, were credited with working 210,000 bu yesterday. The interest centered in locating the principal in the deal, as it was assumed that the firm named acted in the capacity of agent. After a canvass of the elevator proprietors the consensus of opinion was that the wheat would land with Armour. It was being offered at ½c over December price. On Tuesday cargo lots were offered at December price, but the difference changed on yesterday's early decline. May was relatively stronger than December wheat throughout the session, and the discount on May was a shade narrower at the close. Opening prices were practically the same as the last prices of the previous day. On the local selling, encouraged by the foreign reports, December wheat sold down to 90⅛c and May wheat to 88⅝c.



December Wheat Range.

Duluth Shipments Have Little Effect.

After the first effect of the announcement of the shipments of Duluth wheat to Chicago the crowd seemed to reach the conclusion that with local contract stocks practically exhausted such a movement could scarcely assume important proportions. The people who are afraid of big deliveries on December contracts think they have more reason to be apprehensive of the supplies which may materialize in local private warehouses than in supplies which may come from the Northwest. Samples of the Northwestern wheat have been submitted to the local inspection department and shippers claim that the wheat will pass grade without any difficulty. Liverpool at the close showed an advance of ⅛d on futures, while Paris and Antwerp were unchanged. Clearances were moderate at the equivalent of 373,000 bu, as against 1,220,000 bu received at primary points. Primary receipts were only in excess of those of the same day last year. The two Northwestern markets had 887 cars, against 930 a week ago and 965 a year ago. Local receipts were 204 cars, against 163 last week and 347 last year. The outinspection was 111,000 bu. The world's available supply increased 4,271,000 bu, against an increase a year ago of 6,000,000. The experience of the local crowd in overselling on declines was repeated yesterday, and on the announcement of a much better demand from continental sources for red winter wheat the market not only regained all the early loss but sold up to a close, showing an advance of ⅝c in December and ¾c in May. Export business was done in St. Louis, in Detroit, and in Toledo. The New York business was placed at 384,000 bu. Two cargoes were taken at Toledo and one at Detroit. Baltimore reported export business in red winter wheat.

Provisions closed last night at practically the closing prices of the previous day. The trade was dull and without any particular feature. But for the yellow fever reports prices would no doubt be advanced, as the cash demand is much better than it has been and there is some talk from the West regarding cholera. A little early selling of lard was credited to foreign account. Receipts of hogs at the principal markets of the West were 67,200, against 67,800 a year ago.

Reactionary Tone to Corn.

On a cessation of the recent disposition to liquidate, which in itself had a stimulating effect on the markets, corn did considerably better than on Tuesday. Lighter receipts and less free offerings on the part of country holders also did considerable in the direction of changing the temper of the speculative contingent. While car lots were about 125 cars over the estimates, there was an appreciable falling off as compared with recent weeks. The inspection sheets showed 659 cars, of which 510 were contract grade. Probably more strength came from the statistical fact that corn is now at the bottom of what has been practically a 10c decline than from any other one cause. The trade figured that according to the laws of the market a reaction was due, and in obedience to this law the reaction came. After an opening at prices varying from 29¼c to 29½c in different parts of the pit for the May delivery there was a pretty steady advance to 29⅞c, at which the market closed. The general trade favored the buying side. The advance was checked somewhat by heavy sales by Barrett-Farnum, Armour and Counselman, and other elevator interests, but as opposed to this there were reports from Baltimore, Montreal, and other shipping points of a considerably better export inquiry. Local receipts were 860,000 bu and shipments 484,000 bu. Primary receipts aggregated 119,400 bu and shipments 658,000 bu. Samples were steady at an advance of ¼c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 20@23c, No. 3 24c, No. 3 yellow 24c, No. 2 24⅝@24¾c, No. 2 yellow 24½@24¾c, No. 2 white 25@25¼c. Billed through: No. 2 23c, No. 2 yellow 22¾c.

Oats were dull and about featureless, but the tone was firm and prices fractionally higher in the speculative markets but about ¼c lower for samples. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white 20@20¼c, No. 3 17¼c, No. 3 white 20¼@21¼c, No. 2 18@18¼c, No. 2 white 22@22½c. Billed through: No. 4 white at 20c, No. 3 17¼c, No. 3 white 20@21c, No. 2 17¼@17⅜c.

Rye was much more active for futures, although the better feeling did not extend to the cash market to any great extent. December opened at 46¼c and sold up to 47¼c. At the close Baldwin was bidding 48¼c for small lots. His purchases and bids were the features of the market. The only price in May was 49c. No. 2 regular closed at 45¼c. Barley was strong and firm at former quotation of 25c for feed and 30@40c for malting grades, the outside for choice. Contract clover was quoted $5.50@5.55, and prime timothy steady at $2.60. In flaxseed the market was altogether reactionary from the depression of the day before, and the former decline was entirely recovered. The market was almost entirely in the hands of the National. December opened at $1.00½, sold to $1.04, and reacted to $1.03¾. May opened $1.03½, sold to $1.06¾, and closed at the outside. No. 1 Northwestern was quoted $1.04½ and No. 1 $1.01¼. Receipts were 23 cars and shipments 3 cars. Offerings were very much smaller.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

There was a light privilege trade on the curb. Puts on December wheat sold 90⅛@90⅞c to 90⅛@91c, and calls from 92⅛@92¼c to 92⅝c. Puts on December corn ranged from 25⅛@25¼c to 25⅝@26c, and calls from 26¼c to 26⅛@26⅝c.

Charters were for 142,000 bu wheat, 575,000 bu corn, and 330,000 bu oats.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 220 cars; corn, 600 cars; oats, 235 cars; hogs, 34,000.

A car of new corn consigned to Milmine-Bodman graded No. 2 yellow—an altogether unusual thing in receipts of new corn so early in the season.

The directors yesterday dismissed the case of Pratt vs. Eggleston.

Ticker quotations have been found too slow and too far behind the market to suit the requirements of the members in the old call room, and the directors have decided to supplant the present blackboard system by electro-automatic appliances. The change will be made at once.

The Secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' association considers it safe to figure that Illinois has this year produced fully 12.5 per cent of the entire corn crop of the United States. The general average for seventy counties is 70.83 per cent as compared with the crop of 1896, and he estimates the Illinois crop for 1897 at 201,563,000 bu, and that of the United States at 1,612,503,000 bu. The amount in farmers' hands in Illinois Oct. 1, 1897, was 17 per cent of the crop of 1896, or 48,377,000 bu. Of the crop of 1897 he expects that 77.6 per cent will be merchantable corn.

	Closed Tuesday	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Oct.21, 1896.
WHEAT.				
October	90⅞	....@....	91¼	72½
December	90⅞	90⅛@ 91⅛	91⅛	75¼
May	89⅛	88⅛@ 89⅝	89⅝	80
CORN.				
October	24⅛	....@....	24⅛	22⅞
December	25⅝	25⅛@ 26	26	24⅞
May	29⅝	29⅛@ 29⅞	29⅞	27⅝
OATS.				
October	17⅝	....@....	17⅛	17⅛
December	18⅛	18⅛@ 18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
May	20⅝	20⅛@ 20⅞	20⅞	21⅛
MESS PORK.				
October	7.70	....@....	7.75	6.95
December	7.75	7.72½@7.82½	7.80	6.97½
May	8.72½	8.67½@8.75	8.72½	7.85
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
October	4.30	....@....	4.30	4.17½
December	4.32½	4.30 @4.32½	4.30	4.20
May	4.47½	4.45 @4.47½	4.45	4.40
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
October	4.55	....@....	4.55	3.65
December	4.47½	4.47½@4.50	4.50	3.65
May	4.55	4.52½@4.57½	4.55	3.87½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	14	84	1	99
Red winter wheat	1	3	1	5
Spring wheat	22	71	7	100
Corn	510	120	29	659
Oats	43	173	26	242
Rye	14	3	..	17
Barley	..	29	47	76
Totals	604	483	111	1,196

Inspected out: 111,800 bu wheat, 89,824 bu corn, and 52,000 bu rye.

FEW POTATOES AND MORE ORANGES

Crop of the Former Short, While Fruit Is Doing Better.

The elaborate estimate of the conditions of the 1897 potato crop has been made by the Orange Judd Farmer. "Not since 1892 has the potato crop of the United States proved so nearly a failure," says that paper in its final report of the yield of 1897. "Compared with the liberal crop of last year, there is an apparent falling off of nearly 30 per cent in tonnage, and the quality of the whole in greatly deficient. County and township returns from all the leading potato-growing States to this authority summarized show the yield of potatoes to be 174,000,000 bu, against 245,000,000 in '96, 286,000,000 in '95, 185,000,000 in '94, and only 155,000,000 in the short crop of '92. The average rate of yield per acre is placed at 64 bu, taking the country at large, against 86 bu in '96, 89 bu in '95, and 62 bu in '92.

"Reasons for disaster to the potato crop of 1897 are about as varied as a multiplicity of causes could make them. Standing out with more prominence than any other two causes are blight and rot, as a result of extremes of weather conditions. Excessive rainfall here and there, failure to germinate, later serious drought, rust, scab, insects, etc., have all been prominently in evidence, though complaints of this character are less general than of the two first named. While the yield in bushels is small, the quality is also deficient. This is true of most, but not all States. The crop is best in the Northwest. Such portions of Canada as make a specialty of potatoes, notably Ontario and the maritime provinces, show a general but not serious shortage."

The Florida orange crop for 1897-'98, which is about coming to market, is also attracting considerable attention, and a good many estimates are being made as to what the crop in the State will figure up. Last season it amounted to about 125,000 boxes. That was the first year's fruit after the freeze, and the crop was accordingly very small, especially when it is recollected that the product of the State had been numbered in millions rather than in thousands of boxes. A careful estimate made by a gentleman who is well informed as to the crop throughout the State places it in round figures at about 200,000 boxes. It is believed that these figures are conservative, and that the crop will go above rather than below the figures named.

Trade yesterday in the line of produce was slightly improved by weather conditions, but quotations were not greatly changed.

The following prices on produce are quoted on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 22c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 15@17c. Dairies: Extras, 19c; firsts, 15@16c; seconds, 12@13c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 8@8¼c; new twins, 8@8½c; Young Americas, 8½@9c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases returned, 14½c.

Game—Jack snipe, $1.00@1.25 per doz; golden plover, $1.00@1.25 per doz; Mallard ducks, $3.50@3.75 per doz; redheads, $3.75; prairie chickens, $4.00@5.00 per doz; quail, $1.50 per doz; woodcock, $4.00@5.00 per doz.

Green fruit—New apples, common, $1.50@1.75 per brl; fine, $2.25@3.00 per brl; cranberries, $1.50@1.75 per bu; grapes, Concord, 9¾@10c per 8-lb basket; peaches, Michigan, 25@35c per 1-5-bu basket; fancy, $1.40@1.50 per bu; pears, Michigan, Bartletts, 75c@$1.00 per bu basket; quinces, 75c@$1.00 per bu.

Hay—Receipts, 902 tons; shipments, 120 tons. Choice timothy, $9.00@9.50; No. 1, $8.00@8.50; No. 2, $6.50@7.00; No. 3, $5.00@6.00; choice prairie, $7.50@8.00; No. 1, $6.50@7.00; No. 2, $5.50@6.00; No. 3, $4.50@5.00; No. 4, $3.50@4.00.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $122 for finished goods.

Potatoes—New Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, 35@45c per bu; sweets, Virginia, $2.00@2.25; Jersey, $3.00@3.25.

Veal—50@60-lb weights, 5@5½c; 60@75-lb, 6½@7c; 75@100-lb, 7½@8c; 100@110-lb, 8½@9c.

Vegetables—Beans, hand picked, pea, 86@88c per bu; beets, 50@65c per bu; cabbage, Illinois, 65@75c per large crate; Michigan celery, 25@30c per case; cauliflower, home grown, $1.00@1.50 per 12-head case; carrots, 35@45c per 1½-bu sack; egg plant, 20@25c per doz; onions, Illinois, $1.25 per brl; string beans, green, 25@75c per bu; wax, 25@40c per bu; lima beans, 25c per qt; lettuce, home grown, 40@50c per large tub; tomatoes, Illinois, 12½@15c per bu; rutabagas, 40@50c per 1½ bu; squash, Hubbard, 50@60c per doz.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Quotations on Grain and Provisions on the Big Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Flour—Receipts, 13,272 brls. More active and firmer at the close with wheat; winter, low grades, $3.00@3.15.

Wheat—Receipts, 253,800 bu; exports, 22,353 bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 99⅝c. Options opened weak and declined under reported rains in Argentine, bearish continental statistics on requirements, and transfer of Duluth wheat to Chicago; turned sharply and fully recovered on heavy covering by early short sellers; closed strong at ⅝@¾c net advance. October closed 94⅛c; December, 93 7-16@94⅝c, closed 94⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 53,025 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 31¼c. Options opened steady and with few exceptions were firm all day on covering; closed ¼c net higher. November closed 30c; December 30½@30 13-16c, closed 30¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 234,100 bu; exports, 250 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 22¼c. Options opened quiet, ruled firmer with corn, closing ⅛@¼c net higher. October closed at 22¼c; December, 23¼@23⅜c, closed 23⅜c.

Hay dull. Hops quiet. Hides steady. Leather quiet. Wool quiet.

Beef steady. Cut meats stronger; pickled bellies, 6¾@8c; pickled shoulders, 5¾c. Lard firm; refined steady. Pork dull. Tallow dull. Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 20c; do yellow, 23½c.

Petroleum quiet. Resin steady. Turpentine easy; 32@32½c. Rice steady. Molasses steady. Freights quiet.

Pig iron—Warrants quiet, $6.75 bid and $7.00 asked. Lake copper dull; $11.00 bid and $11.25 asked. Tin quiet; $13.80 bid and $13.90 asked. Spelter quiet; $4.15 bid and $4.25 asked. Lead—Exchange easy; $3.90 bid and $3.95 asked. Broker's steady; $3.75.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices and ruled inactive and featureless throughout the session, with weak undertone following disappointing European cables, continued heavy receipts at Rio and Santos, weakness in spot department, and absence of speculative interest. Closed dull with prices unchanged to 5 points net decline. Sales, 4,750 bags, including November, 5.65c; March, 6.45c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 6⅞c; No. 7 jobbing, 7⅜c; mild quiet; Cordova, 10@15c.

Sugar—Raw nominal. Refined steady.

Cotton—Futures closed steady; sales, 111,960 bales. January, 6.08c; February, 6.11c; March, 6.15c; April, 6.19c; May, 6.23c; June, 6.26c; July, 6.29c; October, 6.06c; November, 6.03c; December, 6.05c. Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 6 3-16c; middling gulf, 6 7-16c. Sales, 1,130 bales.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, $1.05⅛; new, 92⅝c; No. 2 winter, 94¼c. Corn—No. 2, 28@28¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 24@24½c. Barley, 48c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 20.—Wheat dragged up to the last hour and sold lower, but rallied at the last on the Bradstreet report. The upturn was largely due to buying by shorts, the market as a whole lacking in all important features of interest. December opened ⅝c lower and broke to 86⅝c, advanced to 87½c, and closed at 87⅜@87½c. May opened ⅝c lower, at 86⅛c, broke to 86½c, and advanced to a close at 87⅝c. Some of the elevator lines in the central district will close several houses the first of next month because there will be no wheat to put in them. This is an unusual condition, and is due solely to the very light yield of wheat in some of the South Dakota counties. Flour—Some talk is heard of several mills closing down if there is not soon a material improvement in trade. First patents are quoted at $4.95@5.05; second patents, $4.80@4.90; first clears, $3.90@4.00; second clears, $2.75@2.95. Bran—In bulk, $7.00@7.25; sacked, $8.00@8.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—Wheat—Hard active, in some cases slightly higher; soft neglected; No. 1 hard, 84@84½c; No. 2, 81¼@84c; No. 3, 78@80¼c; No. 4, 74¼@78c; No. 1 red, 89c; No. 2, 88c; No. 3, 81½@84c, former for poor; No. 4, 81@83c; No. 2 spring, 78c; white, 75c; rejected, nominally 72@74c. Corn—About steady; more active; No. 2 mixed, 22¼@23c. Oats—About steady, fairly active; No. 2 white, 19½c. Rye—Weaker; No. 2, 45c. Hay—Active, firmer; choice timothy, $8.00@8.25; choice prairie, $6.50. Butter—Firm; creamery, 20@22c; dairy, 14@17c. Eggs—Very firm; receipts small; quotable 11½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 95c bid; track, 95@96c; No. 2 hard, cash, 87c; December, 96⅝@96¾c; May, 95@95¼c. Corn—Higher; No. 2, cash, 24¼c; December, 24@24¼c; May, 27¾c. Oats—Firm; No. 2, cash, elevator, 18¼c bid; track, 18¼c; No. 2 white, 20¼@21c; May, 22c bid. Rye—Higher; 44c. Flaxseed—Higher, 98c bid. Pork—Unchanged; standard mess jobbing, $8.25. Lard—Unchanged; prime steam, $4.20; choice, $4.27. Lead—Higher, $3.80 bid. Spelter—Firmer; $4.02½ bid.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 20.—Corn—Easy, lower; No. 2, 24¼c. Oats—Slow, weak; No. 2 white, 20½c. Rye—Quiet, nominal. Whisky—Fresh, highproof spirits, $1.20. Receipts—Corn, 35,900 bu; oats, 7,370 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 1,800 bu. Shipments—Corn, 6,400 bu; oats, 36,950 bu; rye, none; whisky, 832 brls; wheat, 600 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 20.—Wheat—Higher, active; No. 2 cash, 93⅝c; December, 94⅝c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 24¼c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 18¼c. Cloverseed—Active, higher; prime cash, $3.40. Oil—Unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 20.—Spirits—Turpentine, firm at 30c; sales, 359 brls; receipts, 704 brls. Resin—Firm. Sales, 2,000 brls; receipts, 1,264 brls. A, B, C, and D, $1.25; E, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.40; I, $1.45; K, $1.80; M, $2.00; N, $2.45; W G, $2.60; W W, $3.00.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 20.—Wheat—Close: No. 1 hard, 86⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 85⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 83⅛c. Rye—No. 2, 46⅛c bid. Oats—20⅛c. Flax, cash, $1.04 bid. Receipts—Wheat, 140,079 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 20.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 hard, 86¼c; No. 1 Northern, 85¼c; No. 2 Northern, 83¼c. Rye—46½c. Oats—20¼c. Flax—$1.04. Corn—25¾@26¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 353,825 bu; corn, 20,935 bu; oats, 7,359 bu; rye, 3,713 bu; barley, 29,293 bu; flax, 42,551 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 259,829 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20.—Turpentine—Firm; 28½@29c. Resin—Steady; $1.15@1.20. Crude turpentine—Steady; $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50. Tar—Steady; $1.40.

WORLD'S AVAILABLE SUPPLY.

Important Additions to Stocks of Wheat Not Reported Last Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's, covering the principal points of accumulation, indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday as compared with the previous Saturday:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east Rockies, increase 2,274,000 bu; afloat for and in Europe, increase 2,000,000 bu. World's supply, net. Corn—United States and Canada, east Rockies, increase 2,430,000. Oats—United States and Canada, east Rockies, increase 1,315,000 bu.

The more important increases in available stocks of wheat last week not reported in the official visible supply statement are 745,000 bu in Northwestern interior elevators, 173,000 bu at various Manitoba storage points, 123,000 bu in Milwaukee private elevators, 66,000 bu at Fort William, Ont., 55,000 bu in Minneapolis private elevators, 35,000 bu at New Orleans, and 35,000 bu at Ogdensburg.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 18	20,352	340	37,089	14,091
Tuesday, Oct. 19	5,473	371	27,240	15,968
Wednesday, Oct. 20	19,000	500	31,000	17,000
Totals	44,825	1,211	95,329	47,059
Same period last wk	43,565	1,512	69,114	51,267
Same period 1896	42,826	1,133	66,908	53,268
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 18	4,819	15	8,670	2,269
Tuesday, Oct. 19	2,400	75	6,001	2,966
Wednesday, Oct. 20	3,000	50	6,000	4,000
Totals	10,219	140	20,671	9,235
Same period last wk	12,111	238	14,854	13,377
Same period 1896	8,819	13	17,149	9,461

Today's receipts are estimated at 10,000 cattle, 34,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, against 9,694 cattle, 26,115 hogs, and 10,372 sheep Thursday of last week, 8,592 cattle, 28,619 hogs, and 17,655 sheep a year ago, and 12,557 cattle, 31,323 hogs, and 13,622 sheep two years ago.

Packing droves of hogs averaging 285@330 lbs cost $3.56@3.68¾; 158@174-lb, $3.96@4.00; and 205-lb butchers', $3.94. Armour bought 4,000; Anglo-American, 2,600; Boyd & Lunham, 1,500; Chicago, 1,000; Continental, 1,100; Hammond, 700; International, 1,200; Lipton, 1,300; Morris, 2,000; and Swift, 3,800.

Cattle—Native beef cattle ruled weak to 10c lower, while native butcher stock ruled steady to strong. Most grades of Western range cattle and Texas sold at former prices. Trade was active and a good clearance was made. Native steers averaging 920@1,608 lbs sold at $3.75@5.30, bulk $4.55@5.15; Western range steers, $3.25@4.25; Texas steers, $2.90@3.75; native cows, $2.00@4.00; heifers, $2.60@4.60; bulls, $2.25@4.15; oxen, $2.50@3.30; stags, $3.10@4.50; veal calves, $2.60@6.50; and stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.55.

Hogs—Prices ruled weak to 5c lower, but the market closed comparatively steady, yet with 6,000 left in the pens. Trade was slow early, but improved after 10 o'clock. Receipts were several thousand below expectations, yet were 5,000 larger than a week ago. The quality was a little better, with the proportion of heavyweights larger. Heavy sold at $3.55@3.95, bulk $3.55@3.85; light, $3.55@4.00, bulk $3.85@4.00; pigs, $3.00@4.00, bulk $3.50@3.70; mixed and butchers', $3.55@4.00, bulk $3.75@3.90.

Sheep—Trade was active and prices ruled strong to 10c higher. Lambs sold at $3.75@5.85, with Westerns at $4.25@5.50; native sheep, $2.75@4.50, and Westerns, $3.00@4.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,504 head; native steers, $3.90@5.10; stags and oxen, $2.00@4.40; bulls, $2.50@3.05; dry cows, $1.75@3.50. European cables quote American steers, at 10¼@11c; refrigerator beef, 7@7¾c. Exports, 3,420 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,733; veals, $5.00@7.50; grassers, $3.00@3.25; Westerns, $2.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,314; sheep, $3.00@4.50, lambs, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,089; firm at $4.20@4.45.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000. Market strong; native beef steers, $4.00@4.90; Western steers, $3.80@4.30; Texas steers, $2.60@3.60; cows and heifers, $2.80@3.85; canners, $2.00@2.80; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves, $3.50@5.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000. Market 5c lower; heavy, $3.45@3.60; mixed, $3.50@3.55; light, $3.55@3.70; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500. Market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.50@4.00; fair to choice Westerns, $3.40@3.80; common and stock sheep, $3.00@3.70; lambs, $3.50@5.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000. Best grade steady; others weak to 10c lower. Texas steers, $2.50@3.65; Texas cows, $2.20@3.05; native steers, $3.90@5.10; native cows and heifers, $1.50@3.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.55; bulls, $2.15@3.10. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000. Market weak to 5c lower. Bulk of sales $3.50@3.57½; heavies, $3.45@3.60; packers, $3.45@3.67½; mixed, $3.50@3.62½; lights, $3.50@3.67½; Yorkers, $3.65@3.67½; pigs, $3.50@3.67½. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000. Market steady. Lambs, $3.75@5.25; muttons, $2.65@4.15.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market steady to strong. Native shipping steers, $4.35@5.15; bulk of sales at $4.60@5.05; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.00@4.85; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.10; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.30; Texas and Indian steers, $2.85@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; market a shade lower. Light, $3.65@3.75; mixed, $3.50@3.70; heavy, $3.50@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market strong. Native muttons, $3.25@3.90; lambs, $4.00@5.35.

POTATO CROP IS A FAILURE.

Not Since 1892 Has the Yield Been So Small or So Poor in Quality as Now.

New York, Oct. 20.—Not since 1892 has the potato crop of the United States proved so nearly a failure, says the American Agriculturist in its final report of the yield of 1897. Compared with the liberal crop of last year there is an apparent falling off of nearly 30 per cent in tonnage and the quality of the whole is greatly deficient. County and township returns from all the leading potato growing States to this week by newspapers show the yield of potatoes to be 174,000,000 bushels, against 245,000,000 in 1896, 286,000,000 in 1895, 185,000,000 in 1894, and only 155,000,000 in the short crop of 1892. The average rate of yield per acre is placed at 64 bushels, taking the country at large, against 86 bushels in 1896, 89 in 1895, and 62 in 1892.

The reasons for disaster to the potato crop of 1897 are about as varied as a multiplicity of causes could make them. Standing out with more prominence than any other two factors are blight and rot, as a result of extremes of weather conditions. While the yield in bushels is small, the quality is almost as deficient. This is true of most, but not all States. The crop is best in the Northwest. Such portions of Canada as make a specialty of potatoes, notably Ontario and the maritime provinces, show a general, but not serious shortage.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Investigating committee of the Underwriters' association met yesterday to consider the charges made by Edward M. Teall against Eugene Harbeck for a violation of the board rules. It appears that the violation was technical and made in the office of the Phenix without the knowledge of Mr. Harbeck. An explanation of the case was made to the committee and the charges were referred again to the committee for further consideration. It is probable that they will be withdrawn entirely.

The statement made yesterday that Fred S. James & Co. had been charged with a violation of the rules was an error. No charges have been preferred against this firm.

Much interest has been aroused by the statements that one of the largest companies on the street might withdraw from the local board unless the rules are more rigidly observed. No formal notice has been sent to the association by the Law Bros., who are generally understood to be the originators of the complaints, and no action will be taken at present. The impression prevails that the custom of paying commissions to outside brokers on Chicago business is the main cause for complaint. This is almost universally done by the companies, and repeated violations of the rules in this respect are reported. Efforts have been made to make the uniform commission of 10 per cent on this class of business, but the rule against its payment is still on the books of the association.

While there are many complaints of rule violations in the way of paying commissions to parties not permitted by the board, there seems little chance of anything being done which will place the existence of the association in jeopardy. Such a course will hardly be permitted by the companies, as it would mean a disastrous rate war in the city and county.

Young & Crockett of Pueblo have resigned from the Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico Inspection bureau. The firm will leave the bureau on Nov. 1. They claim that their action is based upon the illegal and underhand competition of their associates, which has resulted in a loss of business. They give notice of their resignation in order to make an attempt to regain the business taken from them in the alleged underhand manner. This competition, it is claimed, has come about entirely from the union companies. The firm states that lines have been repeatedly taken from their office at cut rates, and when these irregularities are brought to the attention of the offenders they refuse to cancel the policies and make no explanation of their action. If the Inspection bureau will guarantee a more faithful observance of the rules on the part of members, the firm will not insist upon their resignation.

An additional engine company will be organized by the Fire department today. This will make a total of eighty-four in the city.

The Revision committee of the Underwriters' association expects to place its suggestions in the hands of members the last of this week.

John C. French, President of the New Hampshire, is in the city.

H. H. Walker, Manager of the Home, has gone to Louisville, Ky.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

DRUG MARKET STEADY AND ALL CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY.

No Special Changes in Prices and a Large Volume of Goods Going to Outside Points—Flaxseed Fluctuations Unsettling Linseed Oil to a Slight Extent—Window-Glass Prices Put Up a Peg and Another Advance in Sight.

During the week there has been no special movement in drugs barring a slight reduction in opium, for which the demand is spiritless, the trade being as a rule well supplied. The aggregate of orders coming to wholesale houses is large and trade generally in a satisfactory condition, fully up to October expectations and far ahead of the standard of recent years. Jobbers are generally disposed to characterize the market situation as a strong one and one which will naturally lead to higher rather than lower prices.

In oils the principal fluctuation has been in linseed, owing to the unsettled condition of flaxseed. On several days this market has covered a range of 3 or 4 cents, generally downward. There has also been a wide range in the oil quotations furnished by different houses. One of the large concerns quoting raw at 35c and boiled at 37c, while a number of others offered raw at 32c and boiled at 34c. The latter figures came nearer being the actual market. There is an appreciably better demand for oil.

Prices on window glass, in less than carload lots, have been advanced 5 per cent, effective this week. At the Jobbers' association meeting, at which it was decided to make another 5 per cent advance by Nov. 1. A director of one of the largest companies connected with the combination says the first discount sheet put out by the American company will be based on 70 and 5 off, free on board factory, for largest quantities to the Western trade; in the East and on the Pacific coast the price will be made sufficiently low to keep out foreign glass. Jobbers are to be protected, and not allowed to cut the price under penalty. It is said no effort will be made to fix wages for the coming fire until the manufacturers' organization is perfected in detail, and this is a matter from a week to ten days yet. [illegible] the trade does not expect to see new glass made by the association factories on the [illegible] before Dec. 15, at best, and possibly not until after the holidays.

Drug and oil quotations: Borax, 6¼@8c; citric acid, 38@40c; tartaric, powdered, 34@39c; carbolic acid, 28@[illegible]c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.03@1.08; balsam tolu, 65@70c; tonka beans, $1.90@2.00; cubebs, [illegible]; menthol, 73@75c; camphor, 41@[illegible]c; cantharides, [illegible]; [illegible]; chloroform, [illegible]; ergot, 30@35c; glycerin, 13@[illegible]c; gum arabic, 20c; [illegible]; morphine, sulp., [illegible]; [illegible] $2.90; opium, $2.80@[illegible]; [illegible] alcohol, in bbls, $2.37 net cash per brl.

Oil quotations are: Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white, 150 deg., 8¼c; perfection, 150 deg., 8¾c; headlight, 175 deg., [illegible]; [illegible] 74 deg., [illegible]; stove gasoline, [illegible] 87 deg. [illegible]; 11c; linseed, raw, [illegible]; [illegible] lard oil, 35c; cocoline oil, [illegible] 29c; [illegible]; paraffin, 28 deg., 10c; do [illegible] 25 deg., 12c; black summer, 6¼c; do zero, 9¼c.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations of Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Hams—Short cut steady, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut firm, 25s 6d; long clear middles, light, firm, 26s 6d; heavy firm, 33s; clear bellies, 12@14 lbs, firm, 41s. Lard—Spot dull, 23s. Corn—Spot American mixed dull, 3s [illegible]d; October quiet, 3s [illegible]d; November quiet, 3s [illegible]d; December quiet, 3s 1½d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The situation in dry goods is practically unchanged. Unfavorable weather conditions, which [illegible] been a drug on the market, are giving promise of change, and the buying from Southern States, where the yellow fever panic has had a stultifying effect on trade, begins to be [illegible]. The distribution in various sections of the country [illegible] rather slim. Cotton goods [illegible] are generally less active. In staple cottons, brown goods, in both sheetings and drills, are in [illegible] somewhat better feature. Export goods are [illegible] little liberality the demand, [illegible] in both staple [illegible] played by export buyers. [illegible] generally bought in consecutive lots.

Creeping Bent Is Best.

The Agricultural department at Washington, after long experiments with lawn grasses, declares that creeping bent is the finest lawn grass known.

Foreman Bros. Banking Co.

S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

CAPITAL . . $500,000
SURPLUS . . $500,000

EDWIN G. FOREMAN, President.
OSCAR G. FOREMAN, Vice-President.
GEORGE N. NEISE, Cashier.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Accounts of Firms and Individuals Solicited.

MONEY TO LOAN on Chicago Real Estate AT LOWEST RATES.

People's Gas Light and Coke Co. (OF CHICAGO).

THE STOCK OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. (OF CHICAGO) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that the stock [illegible] the Central Trust Company of New York for the certificates of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued for the surrender of certificates of the Chicago Gas Company, are exchangeable at the office of THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, for stock of the People's Gas Light & Coke Company (of Chicago).

All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank and the full address of the persons to whom the new stock is to be transferred must be given.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

A TELEPHONE... Is one of the greatest conveniences in a private residence. Rates and information regarding telephone service, address Chicago Telephone Co. 203 Washington St.

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McLAIN BROS. & CO.
Phone Harrison 773. 2 Rialto Building.

Chicago General Railway Co
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, $500, $1,000. DUE 1935.
Investigation solicited.
BONNEY BROS., 511 TACOMA BUILDING.

8% Gold Mortgage Bonds FOR SALE.
Interest semi-annually in denomination $100. Security ten times the amount loaned. [illegible] America Mine Development Co.
THORNTON WARE, Room 1141 Marquette Building.

JOHN DICKINSON & CO.
Stocks, Grain, and Provisions.
[illegible]

CRUSH AT THE LISTS

Star-Leaguers Crowd to See Police Eligibles' Names.

GET SEVEN IN EACH TEN.

Waller Says Kipley Must Drop 100 Men from Force.

AX ORDER AGAIN DELAYED.

Harlan Acting Head of Street Car Probe Committee.

RIVAL IN ASPHALT PAVING RING.

Half a thousand excited Star Leaguers rushing pellmell up the stairs and along the corridors of the City Hall was a spectacle that caused excitement in that building yesterday afternoon until the cause was known.

A good share of the morning and nearly all the afternoon they had packed the outer offices of the Civil Service commission and thronged the corridors waiting anxiously for the overdue list of eligibles for the police department.

The list was expected to be posted two or three days ago, and would have been but for the discovery by Secretary Glenn that it contained the names of several men who had been originally marked by President Kraus as ineligible, but who had by some error subsequently taken an examination and secured places on the list.

The process of weeding these out caused delay in posting the list, and as the number had been exaggerated great anxiety existed among the Star Leaguers as to whose names had been eliminated. The general excitement, too, was fed by the knowledge of Chief Kipley's coming order for wholesale decapitation.

It had been given out the list would be posted early in the afternoon, but it was 4 o'clock before it was ready. Then there was a rush to examine it, which soon developed into an alarming crush, so it was announced the standing would be given out in the old library rooms on the fourth floor. There the men were formed in line and their standing announced by Clerk Busick of the commission.

The list had 426 names on it headed by Captain William W. Howe, with an average of 89.65. About 70 per cent of the men on the list were members of the Democratic Star league. There were 437 names on the eligible list of patrolmen for original entrance. Thomas A. H. Martin, 18 Rush street, with an average of 93.49, led this list. The last on the list was Frank O. E. Wilke, 82 Julian court, with an average of 70.13.

Chief Kipley completed his big general order providing for the dismissal of 400 patrolmen, but, for some reason, it was not issued. It was announced it will be issued either today or tomorrow. During the day Chief Kipley submitted the list of men marked for dismissal to the Mayor and Robert E. Burke. The Mayor ordered a few changes and then approved it.

It is doubtful whether room in the department will be found for all the Star league eligibles. Controller Waller has notified Chief Kipley that in order to keep within the appropriation he must reduce his force by dropping 100 patrolmen.

The special Council committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the street railroads met with Mayor Harrison at his office yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was agreed that Alderman Harlan should assume the position of acting chairman. No further organization was effected. The committee will not engage clerks and stenographers until it learns whether the various railroads will consent to allow its representatives to inspect their books.

The plan of action most favored is for the committee to address a letter to the different street car companies making a formal demand for the desired information. If the companies consent to an inspection of their books the committee could then actively proceed with the inquiry. If the companies refuse to give the desired information the committee could make a report of the failure of its efforts to the Council. Another meeting of the committee probably will be held on Saturday.

Corporation Counsel Thornton returned from Springfield last night imbued with the belief the Supreme Court will declare the civil service law unconstitutional.

"I contended the section of the law prohibiting civil service employés from contributing money to the support of political organizations," he said, "had the effect of depriving them of the rights given them in the constitution of enjoying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The case will be decided during the December term."

Mayor Harrison spent several hours yesterday considering the five-year garbage bids, but was unable to reach a decision.

"One thing is certain," said the Mayor, "if any of the present bidders are given the contract they must come down with their prices."

A new factor in asphalt street paving has appeared in the local field in the person of T. E. Ryan, 93 Washington street. The Barber Asphalt company, the Western Paving company, the Bermudez company, and other large asphalt concerns which have done the bulk of this character of work in the city for years are greatly exercised over the appearance of the competitor, who says he will underbid all the old concerns.

Yesterday Commission McGann opened bids for paving Wells street and several other thoroughfares with asphalt. Ryan put in a bid for every street, and his figures in each instance were far below the prices submitted by the old companies, whose bids varied between $2.23 and $2.35 a square yard, while Ryan made a uniform price of $2.04 for the work.

If Commissioner McGann is convinced of Ryan's ability to do the work according to the specifications he will be given the contract.

AGAINST THE TICKET SCALPERS

Resolutions Adopted by the American Association of General Passenger Agents at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 20.—The American Association of General Passenger Agents, now in session here, with delegates present representing the principal railway systems of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, has adopted resolutions calling attention to the necessity for State and national legislation against the ticket-scalping evil. State Legislatures that have not already done so are urged to adopt laws confining the sale of tickets to the properly authorized agents of the transportation companies, and at the same time that will require under suitable penalties the redemption of every ticket or part of ticket that may be not used. Congress is also requested to pass the so-called "anti-scalping" bills now before that body.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: W. A. Turk of the Southern road, President; Charles S. Fee of the Northern Pacific, Vice President; and A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore, reëlected Secretary.

President Turk announced the following Executive committee for the next term: Mr. Sebastian of the Rock Island, chairman; Messrs. Lee of Philadelphia, De Haven of Grand Rapids, D. I. Edwards of Cincinnati, C. P. Atmore of Louisville, Kendall of Boston, and Nicholson of St. Louis.

Resolutions of regret were passed upon the death of B. W. Thatcher of the Mexican Central road and C. G. Hancock of the Philadelphia and Reading.

Detroit was chosen for the place to hold the next meeting.

Tourist Sleeping Cars to California Daily Via the Northwestern line. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday. Ticket office, 212 Clark street. Passenger Station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

WABASH ROAD AGREES TO APPOINTMENT OF EEL RIVER RECEIVER.

Cause Is Its Desire to Rid Itself of Connecting Link and Build a New One to Cost Half the Money Annually—Reorganization Committee to Be Only Bidder for Union Pacific—Burlington's Big Increase in Earnings.

Speculation is rife as to the motive of the Wabash railroad in consenting to the appointment of a receiver for the Eel River road, which has been leased to and operated by the Wabash for more than ten years. The Eel River road runs from Logansport, Ind., to Butler, Ind., and is now the connecting link between the main line of the Wabash at Logansport, Ind., and the Detroit branch of that road from Butler to Detroit. As the Wabash could not well afford to lose this link, which is indispensable in keeping up the service over the Wabash's Niagara Falls Short Line, railway people have been at a loss to comprehend why the Wabash should consent to give it up without a contest.

The true inwardness of the transaction appears to be a desire of the Wabash to get rid of the Eel River line and to build a new connecting link in place of it, and thereby save about $50,000 in interest charges. It can build a new line from either Whitehouse or Napoleon, O., on its Toledo branch to Butler, Ind., a distance of about thirty miles, that will give it a new through line from Chicago to Detroit only a few miles longer than the route via the Eel River road. Under its present lease of the Eel River road the Wabash has to pay a fixed charge of $75,000. A new road between Napoleon, O., and Butler, Ind., can be constructed for about $500,000, the fixed charges on which will not exceed $25,000.

Railroad officials in this city hope that the Reorganization committee will be the only bidder for the Union Pacific when the road is sold on Nov. 1, and that it will get the property for the amount agreed upon with the government—namely, $50,000,000. The stories about combinations of capitalists to bid for the system appear to be of the most nebulous character, fading into space when an attempt is made to locate them. The Reorganization committee being composed entirely of Vanderbilt and Pierpont Morgan men makes it certain that the Union Pacific system will, after its foreclosure, be added to the gigantic J. Pierpont Morgan combination. It will virtually become the Western extension of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, which is now controlled by the Vanderbilts, and be operated in their interest.

Railway officials in this city discredit the stories filling the columns of Eastern newspapers about the great robbery of the government. Their opinion is that the government has made a good bargain and is getting much more than anybody ever expected it would realize from its loan to that road.

New York, Oct. 20.—A bill of complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court by George Hoadly, special assistant to Attorney General Joseph McKenna, in a suit brought by the United States against the Union Pacific railway company and Frederic R. Coudert and others as receiver, and J. Pierpont Morgan and others as partners under the firm name of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

Mr. Hoadly in his complaint makes the request that he be furnished by the defendants with a statement showing the amount of assets and property turned over by the Union Pacific railway company to Drexel, Morgan and Co. and J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. He also asks that defendants furnish a statement showing all the dealings of these two firms with the assets, and that they be required to show who is now in possession of the assets and property of the railway company and what portion now remains in the possession of these firms or other of the defendants.

In the bill it is further asked that the defendants be required to show what amount of money or other property has been realized by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. from the sale or other disposition of the assets of the railway company and in whose possession these proceeds are at the present time. It is further asked that orders of the court may be issued making persons or corporations which have received any such asset or property, or the proceeds thereof, from J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and who are now possessed of any part of such assets of property, parties to the suit.

Mr. Hoadly further asks that an accounting be held to determine the claim and rights of the complaints, when such claims are due, and the amount of these claims, after giving legal credit for all assets and property held as security therefor, to the extent available therefrom as security for the complainant. It is also asked that final decree be rendered against the members of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and other defendants, subjecting the assets and property of the Union Pacific railway company or their proceeds, which may now be in possession of Drexel, Morgan & Co. or J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., to the lien of the United States, as security for the residue, which may be due the government on such an accounting, because of the issue of subsidiary lien bonds issued in aid of the construction of the Union Pacific railway.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—"No bonafide offer for the Union Pacific railroad will be refused," said a member of the President's official family, "whether it conflicts with the proposition of the New York syndicate or not. All that will be necessary will be a guarantee that whatever offer is made can be carried out for the benefit of the government. In other words, should another syndicate be formed with more money than the New-Yorkers, whose bid is $53,000,000 for the property, due consideration would be given any suggestion offered. There is no disposition on the part of the administration to put the Union Pacific into the hands of any man or set of men regardless of the interests of the people or the government, and there is absolutely no foundation for stories to the effect that an agreement made by the preceding administration will be followed out by the present one. Agitation of this question has proven beneficial so far because the New York syndicate increased their figures to $53,000,000 as soon as there was any prospect of competition. There is ample time between now and Nov. 1 for new combinations to be formed, and the President and his advisers will not disregard anything that promises a satisfactory settlement of the problem in finances."

Burlington earnings for October, it is reported, will be over $4,000,000, or about $600,000 more than for the same month last year Assistant Treasurer Stanwood has called for offers of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 4 and 5 per cent Iowa Division bonds to take up $228,665 of sinking funds. The call for 5 per cents met with no response whatever, and not enough 4 per cents were offered at the maximum price—par and earned interest—to exhaust the amount set aside for purchase and cancellation

Northwestern earnings for September, it is claimed, exceed all records. The increase for the month will not be less than $700,000. The St. Paul and Omaha line, which is controlled by the Northwestern, is not doing so well. Passenger business is said to be poor and the wheat movement has considerably fallen off.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 20.—The Supreme Court today reversed the decision of the late Judge Kerr in the famous Steenerson grain rate case, which has been fought through the courts for the last four years. A new trial is ordered.

This means that unless the rate question is settled in some other way one of the longest and most intricate railroad cases which has yet come up in the Northwest will have to again be fought over.

The decision is against the Great Northern railroad company, and by holding that the establishment and regulation of rates by the Railroad and Warehouse commission, under the railroad law of this State, is an executive and not a judicial function establishes the right of the commission to fix rates and regulate charges on the lines within this State.

For the rest the decision to be reached is whether or not the rates established by the commission were reasonable and not confiscatory, and into this question the court goes at great length, finding eventually that inasmuch as the rates established by the commission in 1894 would allow a return of 2½ per cent per annum on the cost of terminals and 5 per cent per annum on the cost of the remainder of the line the rates established were not confiscatory; that this percentage was fairly liberal.

Portland, Me., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Senator William P. Frye of Lewiston is to be elected a director of the Maine Central railroad to succeed ex-General Manager Payson Tucker of Portland, and the vacancy on the board occasioned by the death of Director George M. Pullman will be filled by the election of Richard Olney.

Last evening the Chicago and Northwestern road resumed first-class sleeping car service through to Portland and other north Pacific coast points via the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Oregon Railway and Navigation company. At Council Bluffs a through chair car will be added to the train, and at Granger a tourist sleeper will be added and will be run through to Portland.

This is the result of the settlement of the trouble regarding a division of rates between the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation company. Since the estrangement with those roads the Northwestern-Union Pacific business to Portland, Ore., and other north Pacific coast points has been sent via Sacramento and the Shasta route of the Southern Pacific railway. It is understood that, owing to a settlement of the dispute, the Union Pacific will come back into the Western Passenger association, and payment of excessive commissions for securing business to points in the West will be stopped at once.

The first annual report of the St. Joseph and Grand Island since its reorganization has been issued. It covers the period from Feb. 28 to July 1. Gross earnings during that time were $316,229; operating expenses, $223,280; net earnings, $92,948; other income, $93,072; taxes and interest on first mortgage bonds, $70,752; balance, $22,320; surplus, $833.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway company yesterday filed for record the proceedings of the recent stockholders' meeting which authorized the issuance of bonds and a blanket mortgage to the amount of $165,000,000. The purpose of the mortgage is to pay outstanding obligations of the company in the aggregate principal sum of $114,302,000, and of its allied companies, Winona, St. Peter railroad, and Dakota Central railroad, amounting to $17,343,000. The bonds will be ninety year bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1987, bearing 5 per cent interest, and will be underwritten by the United States Trust company of New York and John A. Stewart as trustees.

TO LOCATE ALL CRIMINALS.

Central Bureau of Identification Established in Chicago City Hall with Geo. Porteous in Charge.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, held in the office of Chief of Police Kipley yesterday, the Central Bureau of Identification for Criminals was formally instituted.

There were present at the meeting Chief Kipley, Chicago; Chief Janssen of Milwaukee, President of the National Association of Chiefs of Police; Chief Deitsch of Cincinnati, President of the Board of Governors of the Chiefs' association; Major Moore, Chief of Police at Washington, D. C.; Inspector Stark of Toronto, Canada; William A. Pinkerton, Chicago; Chief McKelvey of Brooklyn, and Chief O'Mara of Pittsburg.

Two rooms on the top floor of the City Hall Building are being fitted up for the purpose, and George Porteous, the originator of the Bertillon system of identification in America, was selected to take charge of the bureau. Each city in the organization will contribute $100 a year to maintain the bureau. The Chiefs called on the Mayor later and tendered thanks for the aid given by city officials in establishing the new bureau. Superintendent Porteous will correspond with the identification bureaus in different cities and make a collection of photographs and descriptions of criminals.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Defines Rights of Lessor.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed a decision made by Judge Showalter, in which the higher court holds a lessee cannot appropriate any part of leased premises for a railway right of way, even though the lessee be the railroad corporation, without the consent of the lessor. The issue was that of Mrs. Clara F. Bass against the Metropolitan Elevated railway. The court holds the portion taken for the use of the railroad should have been acquired by condemnation. The cause was reversed.

Affirms the Jurisdiction.

The United States Court of Appeals yesterday in an opinion affirming a judgment of the lower court in Dullagham vs. Mason, Hoge & King, in which $2,700 was involved in the conversion of some personal property on the drainage channel, held the court had jurisdiction over the suit. The Court of Appeals held that having submitted to the jurisdiction of the court when the issues were joined King could not afterwards raise the question.

Damage Suit Against Union Loop.

The first damage suit against the Union Loop for injury to abutting property was brought in the federal court yesterday by Attorneys Metz, Fisher & Boyden for Albert E. Kent of California, the owner of the property on the southeast corner of Franklin and Van Buren streets. The switching tower of the loop is placed in front of the property. Mr. Kent asks $50,000 damages.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Ball—8348—Fey & Bowen vs. The Bicycle Mfg. Co.; by deflt., $647.05.—3294—D. L. Maston vs. Michigan Central R. R.; on find., $1.000 and sat.—2585—Woman's Temperance B. Assn. vs. Wm. M. Jones and Daniel V. Samuels; on verd., $263.28 ex parte.—3469—Peter Meier vs. Anton and Mary Hintz; on verd., $267.98 ex parte.

Judge Goggin—6919—Felix & Marston vs. Julius Greenberg and Jacob Wolfram; by dflt., $480.60.

Judge Payne—5247—Peter Schoenhofen Brg. Co. vs. Henry Paetzel; on verd., $58 ex parte.

Judge Gibbons—20506—Leevis C. Straight vs. William Arnheim and Lillie Cohn; by deflt., $3,750.—20767—James L. Fargo vs. Wm. McGregor & Co.; same, $4,000.—21155—William O. Hollis et al. vs. Frederick Katz; same, $300.—20584—Gates Iron Wks. vs. Olaf Vider; same, $901.24.

Judge Neely—20019—William H. Hartley vs. James B. McFatrick; by deflt., $17,230.66.—21368—Milton I. Zimmerman vs. Braton Bushee; same, $2,141.22.

Judge Hanecy—9413—First Natl. Bk. of Louisville, Ky., vs. Thomas O'Connor; by deflt., $226.53.—21109—O. L. Pachard Machinery Co. vs. H. S. Thornburgh; same, $1,418.28.—21298—Jeff Bridgford vs. E. B. Wiggerson; same, $407.70.—20729—Hammersbough Bros. vs. L. Adams & Co.; same, $2,538.75.—20524—Herman Weiller vs. Abe Pollock; same, $1,941.60.

Judge Smith—20838—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Bicycle Mfg. Co.; by deflt., $650.—20085—Frank Boehm vs. Louis Lucas; by deflt., $288.25.—20761—Central Park Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. John T. Sutor; same, $593.25.—20086—George H. Lincoln vs. Henry A. Lauson; same, $764.16.—20803—Toledo Tube Co. vs. The Bicycle Mfg. Co.; same, $294.40.

Judge Clifford—21208—Mary E. M. Preston vs. Henry Schreil; by deflt., $969.—21383—Chapin & Gore vs. Peter J. Metly; same, $241.36.—20375—Great Western Smelting and Refining Co. vs. F. W. Thayer and D. K. Tripp; same, $249.78.—20480—Gardner, Beardslee & Co. vs. Emma M. Martin; same, $732.30.—20816—Security Trust Co. vs. Eldred R. Baker; same, $12,139.—21384—J. W. Reidy Elevator Mfg. Co. vs. Belden Motor and Mfg. Co.; same, $1,469.62.

Decrees.

Judge Burke—9504—Blatchford vs. Hart et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—8189—Wells, trustee, vs. Smith; dec. sale.—9591—Danaker vs. Steinbrecker; dec. sale.—164193—Williams vs. Williams et al.; dec.—160692—Nichols vs. Stevenson; def. dec.—6893—Fuller vs. Cossit; dec.—8245—Concordia B., L. and H. Ass'n vs. Larsen; dec.—7283—Allyn vs. McDermott; dec. sale.—8421—Douglas Park Bld. Ass'n vs. Dalloz; dec. sale. Divorces—172298—Alice C. from David R. Morgan.—173460—Daniel W. from Margariett G. Meehan.

Judge Tuley—8231—Concordia B., L. and H. Ass'n vs. Larsen; dec.—8938—Ætna B. and L. Ass'n vs. Williams; dec. sale.—3349—Oliver vs. Rickert; dec. sale.—4596—Nichols vs. Stevenson; def. dec.—4775—Same vs. Same; same. Divorces—172872—Johanna from Albert Foege.—172287—Philipp from Barbara Orth.—172974—William A. from Mary Hill.

Judge Shepard—1325—Uttenweilen vs. Zimmer; dec. sale.

Judge Freeman—6160—Ashcraft vs. Buhrer; def. dec.—2008—Dederich vs. Kraneer; dec. sale.—131322—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Sweep; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—2844, 7542, 3001, 5038, 4662, 6024, 2069.

Judge Burke—3698, 6235, 166686, 193, 5193.

Judge Tuley—6838, 6087, 107214, 1900, 3663, 6306, 3550 on hearing.

Judge Freeman—No announcement.

Judge Shepard—2773, 387, 527.

Judge Hanecy—7890 on trial.

Judge Ball—First call 101 to 200 inclusive and trial call 2588, 3410, 3411, 3412, and first ten cases set for trial on the morning's first call.

Judge Stein—3113, 4418, 4424, 4426, 4437, 4539, 3771, 4540, 4543, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549, 4643, 4644.

Judge Gibbons—12050, 8599, 11520, 9278, 9354, 12341, 398, 11892, 11642, 20557. 5726 on trial.

Judge Clifford—2342, 2970, 4052, 4064, 4114.

Judge Neely—5611, 5026, 5247, 3902, 6182, 1171, 2507, 4479, 129459, 143061, 6204, 19122, 5808.

Judge Smith—2925, 5937, 5946, 6005, 6038. 5735 on trial.

Judge Goggin—2736 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—4028, 4029, 3624, 4178, 4280, 4282, 4286, 4292, 3901, 3897, 3898, 3899, 2824, 2625, 4398, 4399, 4400, 4403, 4404. 1000 on trial.

Judge Batton—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course. 10 a. m., 16416, 16508, 16591.

Judge Hodson—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House Building—9:30 a. m., city special assessment matters.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Brentano—2597 on trial. 2799, 3180, 3181, 8418, 3421, 3422, 3441, 3188, 2912.

Judge Payne—First call at 9:30 o'clock this morning of 100 cases from 401 to 500, inclusive. Trial call—5144, 5240, 5250, 5346, 5029, 5458, 5459, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5552, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5657, 5658, 5661, 5664, 5670, 5762, 5766, 5708.

Judge Chetlain—Nov. 1 there will be a call of the quasi-criminal calendar from case 5 to and including 958.

Judge Horton—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1.—Nos. 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1820, 1928, 1932, 1933, 1956, 1960, 1993, 1106, 410, 411, 816, 1086.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3.—Nos. 1772, 1698, 1230, 1501, 1780, 1782, 1783, 1797, 1823, 1884, 1885, 1891.

Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2.—No. 4040 on trial.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4.—Nos. 854, 855, 1382, 1574, 1739, 1741, 1768, 1824, 1874, 1911, 1180, 1181, 1194.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5.—Nos. 1048, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1654, 1686, 704, 745, 1815, 1146.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5.—Nos. 544, 569, 599, 1842, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—No. 421.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today where as follows:

Northern Division—McMannomy vs. Walker; motion for immediate procedendo.

Murray vs. Doud; procedendo awarded on stipulation.

Chicago and Alton vs. Robbins; writ of error dismissed.

Pain vs. Farson; leave to file additional record.

Hall vs. People; taken.

Gedye vs. People; taken.

Southern Division—Lyons vs. People; taken.

Brown et al. vs. People; taken.

Central Division—People ex rel. Garver vs. Circuit Court of Cook County et al.; motion to set cause for oral argument denied; taken under advisement.

People ex rel. Attorney General vs. Cause; argued orally and continued.

Henderson et al. vs. Harness; argued orally and taken.

Chicago and Alton Railway vs. House, administrator; argued orally and taken.

Hudnall et al. vs. Ham; continued for service.

Banfill vs. Trenman; argued orally and taken.

Herman Nathan vs. Samuel Epstein; continued for service.

People, for use of, etc., vs. Midkiff et al.; continued for service.

Morton vs. Murray et al.; argued orally and taken.

Fuller et al. vs. Shedd et al.; stricken.

People ex rel. Thorp et al. vs. Seibert, President, et al.; taken.

The following cases were taken under advisement:

James Conley vs. People; the Duck Island Club vs. Bexstead et al.; Springfield Consolidated Railway Company vs. Hoeffner; Hughes vs. Noyes; Cox, Sheriff, vs. Stearn; Bernard vs. Commissioners of Highways; Hackenmack et al. vs. Wiebock; People ex rel. Chestnut vs. O. P. Hopkins, receiver, etc.; Steidel et al. vs. People ex rel. Alexander; Carson vs. Davis; Anderson, administrator, vs. M. R. F. Life Association; Randolph vs. Inman; Tyler vs. Metropolitan Accident Association; Lourance vs. Goodman Jr.; Fells and Bogardus et al. vs. City of Paxton; People ex rel. Groves vs. Samuel Eppstein; Dooley vs. Van Hoenstein; Troorence vs. People ex rel. Peabody; Hoover vs. People ex rel. Peabody; Michael vs. People ex rel. Peabody; Spaulding Lumber Company vs. Brown et al; People ex rel. Dunn vs. Higby; Legerbrand vs. Pickrell.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1897:

Fletcher-st., n w cor W. Ravenswood Park, s f, 25x125, Oct. 15 [R. C. Lyon to E. Rudolph]	$ 2,400
112th-pl., s w cor State-st., n f, 26½x125¾, Oct. 16 [A. S. De Witt to H. G. Brandenburg]	1,000
112th-pl., 26½ w of State-st., n f, 50x125, Oct. 16 [H. G. Brandenburg to A. S. De Witt]	3,000
Gross-av., s e cor 89th-st., 10 acres, Oct. 18 [E. G. Wheeler to M. E. Mavor]	8,500
Princeton-av., n e cor 72d-st., w f, 50x127, July 1 [E. R. Baker to C. W. Baker]	9,500
67th-st., 44½ w of Rhodes-av., s f, 24x125, Oct. 19 [M. Chapin to J. W. Baer]	2,400
May-st., 31 n of 60th, w f, 25x124, May 1 [Mutual B. and L. Assn. to J. N. Borden]	1,000
Bishop-ct., 125 s of 62d-st., e f, 25x124¾, Sept. 22 [W. C. Thompson to A. Johnson]	1,500
May-st., 55 n of 60th, w f, 25x124, Oct. 19 [Mutual B. and L. Assn. to J. U. Borden]	1,000
Armour-av., 200 n of 50th-st., w f, 35x100, Sept. 28 [A. S. Lewis to H. J. Altimore]	1,000
Premises 4465 Ellis-av., 16.67x150, Oct. 11 [M. J. Barry to G. E. Van Woert]	14,000
43d-st., s e cor Union-av., n f, 25x126½, Oct. 12 [Est. of D. M. Eagan to A. F. Eagan]	7,500
Robey-st., 70 8-10 s of 32d-st., e f, 71x128, und. 1-3 inst., Sept. 24 [J. J. Miller to J. Scannell]	1,585
28th-st., 50 e of Canal, s f, 25x124 9-10, Oct. 10 [W. Eppertz to O. Wolf]	2,500
W. 19th-st., 100 w of Laflin, n f, 25x124, Oct. 11 [R. Prucha to J. Prucha]	3,500
Ogden-blvd., 110 e of Springfield-av., n f, 50 through to 22d-st., Oct. 18 [M. in C. to R. Brand]	8,470
Springfield-av., 161 n of Ogden-blvd., w f, 67x129, Oct. 18 [V. D. Couhy to V. Pechousek]	1,300
Robey-st., 24 s of Taylor, e f, 24x112 1-3, Oct. 19 [Est. of J. Tappenbeck to F. Tappenbeck]	1,025
Ohio-st., 325 e of Wood, s f, 25x124, Oct. 19 [E. Erickson to A. Erickson]	6,000
Elston-av., 100 s of Rawson-st., w f, 25x140, Sept. 24 [J. Marshall to B. Zywiecky]	2,500
Pleasant-pl., 188 e of Oakley-av., s f, 24x100, Oct. 11 [C. E. Anderson to A. Haas]	8,000
Noble-av., 150 e of Ravenswood Park, n f, 25x125, Oct. 12 [W. S. Ross to M. Dreyer]	1,500
Hermitage-av., 200 n of Cornelia, w f, 25x125, Oct. 18 [F. Kolkmann to M. B. O'Shea]	5,500
Hermitage-av., 192 s of 50th-st., e f, 24x124½, Oct. 19 [J. Zobal to F. B. Brown]	2,000
Loomis-st., 248 n of 65th, e f, 25x124, April 19 [L. L. Merrill to R. H. Wells]	3,300
Carpenter-st., 75 n of 69th, w f, 25x124, Oct. 11 [G. R. Cosgrove to M. Topel]	4,000
Yorktown-st., 69 n of 34th, w f, 24x124, Oct. 18 [O. F. Frankee to E. B. Chapman]	3,500
Ashland-av., n w cor W. 14th-st., e f, 24¼x128, Oct. 19 [H. Wilson to G. W. Wilson]	4,000
Premises No. 156 W. Division-st., 24x115, undivided one-third interest, Sept. 15 [E. Winterfeld to B. Salinger]	2,000
Southport-av., s w cor Lill, e f, 24x125; Southport-av., 72 n of Dunning-st., e f, 24x125, Oct. 20 [A. Rettamel to E. C. Schroeder]	6,100
Seeley-av., n e cor Ainslie-st., w f, 50x122, Oct. 19 [A. A. Buttenbender to W. H. F. Jensen]	3,500
Superior-st., 124 w of Wood, s f, 50x123, Oct. 16 [M. in C. to G. Eitermann]	4,826
Green-st., 110 s of Austin-av., w f, 20x116, June 17, 1894 [M. A. Stack to J. W. Gage]	3,000
Ashland-av., s w cor Keenan-st., e f, 22x100, Oct. 20 [Western State Bank to A. Mouns]	4,600
Grant-pl., 164 w of Cleveland-av., n f, 24x124 and other property, Aug. 3 [H. Cohlgraff to J. G. Houselmann]	7,200
California-av., 70 n of Milwaukee, w f, 25x100, Sept. 8 [W. Mayer to R. Wiersig]	4,000
Wellington-av., n e cor Southport, s f, 50x120, Oct. 14 [M. in C. to W. A. McGuire]	13,500
Lincoln-av., 137½ n w of Herndon-st., s w f, 25 ft. through to Herndon-st., Oct. 14 [W. Bartling to D. Fehrmann]	6,000
Lake-st., 122½ e of Clinton, s f, 37½x79½, Sept. 15 [John L. Haverkampf to Edward L. Ryerson]	24,200
Irving Park-av., n e cor Monticello, s f, 33x125, Oct. 1 [Estate of N. B. Walker to J. H. Lammers]	1,800
Robey-st., s e cor 84th, 5 acres, Oct. 9 [C. C. Moyer to J. E. Otis Jr.]	6,000
Jeffrey-av., 254 n of 75th-st., e f, 48x125, Oct. 14 [K. Winkler to F. L. Keisch]	2,000
W. 19th-st., 189 w of Peoria, s f, 24x98, Oct. 19 [M. in C. to C. A. Mair]	3,300
Western-av., n e cor W. 21st-pl., w f, 25x108, Oct. 18 [M. in C. to H. C. Zuettermeister]	1,250
Racine-av., 50 n of Garfield, w f, 25x123 9-10, Aug. 30 [J. Roth to W. Jackel]	1,850
51st-av., 51 n of Bloomingdale, e f, 50x125, Oct. 13 [S. L. Boyce to H. Landfare]	1,450
George-st., 49 e of Perry, s f, 24¼x123 8-10, Oct. 20 [F. Voss to A. F. Schlenkert]	2,000
W. Ravenswood Park, s w cor Wilson-av., e f, 142x152, ex 52x113½ off rear, Oct. 12 [E. Belle Ferry to Llewellyn M. Lloyd]	20,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

A. Dubach—3-story and basement brick apartment building, 5604 and 5606 Drexel-av	$15,000
A. Dubach—3-story and basement brick apartment building, 5600 and 5602 Drexel-av.	25,000
Larned & Blair—4-story and basement brick apartment building, 5047 Madison-av	45,000
E. B. Keller—2-story and basement brick flats, 703 St. Louis-av	4,000
Rosie Kehoe—1-story frame cottage, 2344 88th-pl	1,000
F. D. Callan—2-story and basement brick flats, 2007 Jackson-blvd	2,500
Fred Graess—1-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 1938 W. 12th-st	2,000
Carl Hockstadt—2-story and basement brick flats, 1550 Dunning-st	2,500
H. F. Lundgren—3-story and basement brick apartment building, 1429 Lakeside-pl	10,000
Hilda Miller—2-story frame flats, 1628 N. Sacramento-av	1,800
S. M. Hallinger—2-story and basement brick flats 377 Evergreen-av	3,000
Robert Grosser—1-story and basement brick cottage, 75 Wilmot-av	1,000
John L. Lee—2-story and basement brick store and flat, 133 and 135 N. Humboldt-st	2,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Findley Disinfectant company, at Chicago; to manufacture chemicals; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, John Heist, Thomas F. Wolfe, and Melville E. Stanton.

The Monarch Furniture company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, James A. Brody, James J. Hoch, and Henry Strossheim.

The Bent Wood company, at Chicago, certified to a decrease of capital stock from $50,000 to $25,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ST. BERNARD DOG, YELLOW AND white; finder will return same to 1936 N. Clark-st. and receive reward.

LOST—SCOTCH COLLIE DOG, BLACK, WITH tan and white points; $10 reward if returned to 3326 Vernon-av.

$10 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for return of light-colored overcoat taken from 2248 Michigan-av. Tuesday night.

STRAYED—YELLOW AND WHITE ENGLISH collie; tax 39,056. Return to Presbyterian Hospital and receive reward.

STRAYED—FROM 531 56TH-ST.—A BAY MARE. Notify me; will call for same.

LOST—POCKETBOOK; BETWEEN 1636 MICHigan-av. and 16th-st. Return to 1637 Michigan.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A PARTY OF LADIES AND GENtlemen intending to go to California this fall desire the names and addresses of a few more persons who would like to join in securing exclusive use of a Pullman tourist car to San Francisco or Los Angeles, to start from Chicago on a date to be agreed upon. Address for one week X R 31, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DR. GEO. C. SOMERS, 1011 MAsonic Temple, treats successfully all female diseases, including fibroid tumors, suppressed, irregular, and painful menstruation; 25 yrs. experience. Electrical treatment a specialty. Patients treated at their residence. Dr. Somers cures catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, and other pulmonary troubles. The opium and morphine habit cured in four to six weeks; no failures; no suffering; no hindrance to business.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR OUR WEEKLY MARket Review and "Statistics and Trading," containing valuable tables, etc.; we give reference of 75 banks. WM. R. HENNIG & CO., Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE ONLY CURE! THE CINchona Cure for Drunkenness has been before the public for more than 20 years, and thousands of testimonials are open to public inspection. These testimonials tell of its wonderful work. No sickness, no interference with business, follows its use. It is free from all danger. No imbecility, no insanity, no suicide, no murder, follows the taking of it. Its discoverer, Dr. R. D'Unger, was the first physician to diagnose drunkenness as a disease, and as a disease it is treated. The treatment is purely scientific, and is so acknowledged by the leading physicians of the world. This great remedy is now the property of the Chicago Cinchona company, and cannot be had except from that company. Pamphlets and full particulars are mailed free to all who call or send for them. The attention of medical men is especially invited to this remedy. Address Chicago Chinchona Company, Room 701 Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON 1ST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE.

PERSONAL—HOT SPRINGS, MUD BATHS, Mount Clemens, for rheumatism, kidney troubles, etc.; can save you $100 and over if you think of going there for treatment. Address HOT SPRINGS, Station R, Chicago.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—IF THOROUGH EXperience, good character, and morals, best testimonials, and excellent references have any weight and you need a bookkeeper, cashier, or general officeman, please address a needy and worthy applicant for work. Address M S 113, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED office man or salesman; ten years' experience in lumber, lath, saw-mill, and yard business; want position where work and ability are required; in office or elsewhere. Address M 827, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$25 PAID FOR INFORmation leading to position; am a young man, good bookkeeper and penman; low salary; first-class references. Address L 877, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPErienced, competent bookkeeper and general office man; seven years with present employers; A1 references or bond. Address L 899, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN; BOOKkeeper and stenographer; any machine; rapid, accurate; good dresser; salary moderate. Address X E 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTing; books opened, balanced, or closed; or position as general bookkeeper. M 831, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; EXperienced; temporary or permanent employment. Address L 724, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN, bright and energetic; competent bookkeeper or salesman; references A1. V W 26, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GOOD SALESman, road or house; refs. L 715, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ELECTRICIAN and engineer to build or operate lighting and power plant. Address M 365, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL ENgineer, 15 years' experience with engines, boilers, and dynamos; all references. L 777, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BOY OF 16 IN office or with wholesale house. Address L 720, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RELIABLE, HONest Swiss, care of heating apparatus and general usefulness; references. L 758, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEMAN, PORTER; 4 years with last employer. L 727, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COACHman; private family, city or country; thoroughly understands work around gentleman's place; willing to make himself useful. First-class references. Address W S 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman, first-class, single man; highest private references. Address H. H., 3141 Michigan-av., care ABE KUH.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly competent; can furnish 6 years' first-class city references. Address L 775, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; ten years' city references. Address L 792, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; IS A good driver and groom; is willing all around; good city references. Address L 759, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; temperate, reliable, willing to obey; best references from last employer. L 719, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; FIRST-class; 9 years' city experience; best of references. Address L 640, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; Swede; single; ref. L 782, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERT STEnographer and typewriter; experienced, accurate, reliable; first-class references; $12. Address H 722, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; thoroughly experienced stenographer and bookkeeper; good writer; moderate salary. Address L 629, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; 3 years' experience; rapid; $8. Address L 635, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; young man; experienced, rapid; will start for moderate salary. Address L 636, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED STEnographer, general office man, desires change, law preferred; salary moderate. L 717, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHIC, typework, copying, etc., by A1 stenographer; day or night. Address L 779, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; EXperienced stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper. Address L 722, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER wants position mornings or all day. Address L 714, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL-KNOWN young business-man, expert accountant and office manager, accustomed to management of large interests; lately manager of large manufactory, having full charge of business and finances; good opening desired more than salary. Address L 288, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BUSINESS OR ADvertising manager for a well-established daily paper, periodical, or trade journal, by a young man holding a similar position with an important publication; fourteen years in newspaper business; first-class opening only; would invest in good publication. Address L 742, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, steady young single man in private family, city or suburbs; handy around the house; can milk, attend to furnace, etc.; or as assistant janitor in store, office, or flat building; sober and strictly reliable; can furnish the best of city references. Address L 788, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and steady single man as house man for private family or assistant janitor in store, office, or flat building; guarantees the very best of satisfaction. Best of city references. Address
OSCAR JOHNSON, 113 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, AGE 22, as stockkeeper and salesman; been three years with last employers in dry goods commission; best city references furnished. Address L 766, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 19, graduate of manual training school, wants position as draftsman, asst. chemist, or in some mechanical work. Address L 746, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands gas stoves and appliances, gas and steam fitter; sober; best references; go anywhere. Address L 721, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED man who is practically posted on general utility work around private family; will work reasonable. JOHN REEVES, 2436 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL WORK; gentleman's residence; house, barn, grounds; steam heat; American; experienced; Chicago ref. Address L 749, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — RESPONSIBLE, OF any kind, by young man, 21 yrs. old; can give best of city and country references. Address L 767, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG, FIRST-class bartender, German-American. Address L 790, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WOULD like to take care of few furnaces; do chores. Address L 639, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young colored man; polite and intelligent; elevator. Address G. W. J., 573 S. State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; MARried; German. A. MICHALLECK, 6119 May-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY LADY OF EDUCAtion and refinement, good address, as cashier; age 40; cashier 3 yrs. at Palace Hotel, San Francisco; competent and correct; highest references. Address M 828, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER OR office work; references; salary $8. Address L 754, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED cashier; willing to help on books; best city references. Address L 760, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY WIDOW LADY to do general office work. L 748, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY BOOKkeeper and stenographer; $8. X E 53, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR LAUNdress in American family. Call 3156 La Salle-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT girl in small American family for general housework. 3013 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as cook or general housework. Call 2415 Calumet-av., Flat H.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO care for children or light housework. Call 2513 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse. 422 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED LAUNdress by the day; cleaning, cooking. 332 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL; second work or housework. Rear, 265 39th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family by German-American. 305 Lawrence-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE girl in private family. 6424 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework; can cook; refs. 717 Washington-bd.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS colored lady cook. 5546 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, laundress; references. 43 E. 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY KIND, EXPERIenced nurse for infant or young child; is neat and reliable; can sew and assist second work where other help is kept; good city references. Address L 791, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT cook in first-class American family; can furnish best city references; no washing. Please call at 2538 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, STRONG Swedish girl as laundress or second girl, private family; wages $4.50 to $5. ELEONORE NELSON, 237 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STRONG NORwegian girl for general housework; excellent family cook and laundress; city and suburbs; verbal references. Call 1st flat, 752 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN wants washing and ironing by the day. Call 139 29th-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED girl as cook in American family; three years in last place; South Side preferred. N W 141, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS girl, general housework, American family. Good references. 206 Sedgwick-st., 3d flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other as second girl; private American family. Call 333 N. Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress by Swedish girl; South Side preferred. Address L 763, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG SWEDISH woman as laundress to work by the day or week. Call 191 Townsend-st., 2d floor front.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GERMAN GIRL in good family; experienced in all branches of home work. N., 55 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN girl, second or general housework. Address 2852 N. Lincoln-st., Ravenswood.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FASHIONABLE dressmaker with latest styles of fall and winter; perfect fitter, beautiful designer; thoroughly competent in wraps and tailor-made gowns. Best references. Terms reasonable. Will go out in families. Address No. 38 E. 42d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED dressmaker; perfect cutter and fitter; references. 480 Herndon-st., Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—PLAIN SEWING TO take home, cheap, or children's clothes; city references. Address L 743, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SEALSKINS REMODeled, prevailing styles, ½ down-town prices; handsome collarettes. 2511 Michigan-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY OF ABILITY and refinement [now a widow], 46 yrs. old, through adverses is forced to seek employment as managing housekeeper; take entire care of household, or competent to run hotel; references given and required. Address M 815, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXperienced woman as housekeeper or general housework, in suburbs; no washing. Address A., 5723 Kimbark-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER to an invalid; small salary; references. Address L 736, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER, REfined, intelligent widow, 32; good manager, cook, seamstress. 308 Bissell-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER for small club; state wages. 3208 Indiana-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEWORK GIRLS, private families only; Chicago's best domestic servants always on hand for city, suburbs, country. Established six years. MRS. CLARK, 625 W. Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — DOMESTIC SERVants, all nationalities, for private families only. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st. Telephone North 100.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT LADY stenographer of 5 years' experience in banking, railway and insurance work; rapid and accurate shorthand writer and Remington operator; highest city references. Address L 778, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS lady stenographer; rapid, accurate; best references; Rem.; 4 years' experience. Address H 578, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEnographer, thoroughly competent to do any work, wants half day position; piece work 10c per page; Remington. Address M 496, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STEnographer, beginner, desires position; prefers to board in employer's family; willing to assist in household duties. Address L 840, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY THOROUGHLY competent, experienced stenographer; Remington or caligraph; salary small. Refs. Address MISS O., 6552 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher; cheerful, funny, willing, accurate; $6. Address X E 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIAble lady stenographer; accurate; not afraid of work; refs. former employer. X E 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; qualified to do satisfactory work and render herself generally useful. L 855, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY STEnographer, exp.; refs.; Rem., S. P., or Jewett. Address L 716, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — REFINED YOUNG lady stenographer must have work; some experience; no agencies. Address L 750, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher; experienced; good references. Address L 739, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT LADY stenographer, cashier, and general assistant. Address L 774, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; law or mercantile; long experience; moderate salary. Address L 799, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT cook and laundress for general housework. Good references. Call or address 4559 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer; neat and accurate; $6. Address L 798, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STENOGRApher and bookkeeper; good writer; long experience; references; moderate salary. L 637, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher, experienced; small salary. L 780, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience; sal. $7. L 734, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY LADY STENOGrapher; experienced; low salary. L 770, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; 6 yr.'s experience; $10. L 631, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; experienced; $5. L 638, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, COMpetent stenographer; mod. salary. L 633, Tribune

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISH lady in nice family as children's maid, governess, or companion; good nurse; musical. SHACKELTON, 2091 N. Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS trimmer with a first-class house; no other need apply; references. Address L 786, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

A YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE AS shipping clerk; must be thoroughly posted as to the quickest and best express routes; references. Address L 733, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—ONE THAT KNOWS THE hardware business preferred. Apply at once. EMIL SANDER, 727 Lincoln-av.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, FOR SMALL hotel; $15 month, board and room. Address L 630, Tribune office.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN TO DO OFFICE WORK; references. Address L 730, Tribune office.

STOCK CLERK — PACKING-HOUSE; AGE about 30; experienced, wide awake; $75 month. Address L 771, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITER BILL CLERKS—TWO, BY A wholesale hardware house. Address, with references, and state experience and salary desired, L 769, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—A PUBLISHING HOUSE DEsires an intelligent young man, not over 21 years of age, competent to take charge of subscription accounts; must also be proficient in stenography and typewriting. Address X R 32, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—EXPERIENCED IN GENERAL office work; also one with railroad office experience; give full particulars and references. Address L 860, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; must write a good hand; give references and salary. Address L 784, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CREDIT MEN—2; MUST BE FIRST-CLASS; state particulars. Address L 773, Tribune office.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS—3 WELL dressed and successful for important special work; salary and commission. Address L 634, Tribune office.

MAN—GOOD, WITH REFERENCE, TO SELL mining stock on commission. Address L 789, Tribune office.

MEN — GOOD, TO SECURE APPLICATIONS for the most generally needed form of protection in existence; neither life nor accident insurance; liberal pay; permanent. Room 39, 175 Dearborn.

SALESMAN— EXPERIENCED IN THE LINE of grocery business to travel for wholesale grocery house; territory routes in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa; state age, experience, and reference. Address L 765, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — ENERGETIC, SCHOOL SUPplies; country work; fair salary; liberal additional commissions; state particulars. Address L 744, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—MUST HAVE ACQUAINTANCE and lists of high grade canvassers in all parts of the United States; large salaries to the right men. Address, in confidence, L 867, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—IN DRUG AND SHOE LINE; SIDE line; best of all. Call Monarch Medicine Co., 612 E. 63d-st.

SALESMAN—A SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN TO handle a de luxe book at a popular price. Address H 756, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—IOWA, ILL., AND MICH.; SALary, $100 per mo. and commission; must invest $3,000, secured by first mortgages. L 797, Tribune.

SALESMEN—MY PRESENT SALESMEN ARE MAKING MONEY selling choice residence and business lots.

My properties are well located, finely improved, and SELL RAPIDLY on the easy installment plan. Those who have any business ability whatever can make money.

I WISH SEVERAL NEW SALESMEN. Can post you thoroughly in three days. No previous experience in real estate required. Am carrying 1,000 to 2,500 people on my excursions to inspect properties. You can sell home sites to them and earn good pay.

CALL IMMEDIATELY AT ROOM 607 MASONIC TEMPLE. S. E. GROSS.

SALESMEN—SMART, CAPABLE, AND WELL dressed men, with record as salesmen.
6 for Chicago.
10 for the country.
Unquestionable references required as to character and ability; salary and commission. Address L 699, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—2 OF SUPERIOR ABILITY TO represent a large corporation; good pay. Address L 643, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—A FEW; PERMANENT POSItions; season just opened; staple line; salary or com'n with expenses. LUKE BROS. CO., Chicago.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED CALENDAR salesmen. Chicago Art Calendar Co., cor. Orleans and Ohio-sts.

SOLICITOR—EDUCATED AND CAPABLE TO establish stations Traveling Library University; references desired. Parmelee Library, 53 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITOR—HIGH-CLASS; FOR PUBLICAtion work; call 10 to 11. The Umbdenstock Co., 144 Monroe-st.

SOLICITORS—TO SELL INTERESTS IN A MEXican plantation on monthly payments; splendid investment; big money. 1611 Unity Bldg.

SOLICITORS—BRIGHT MEN OF GOOD APpearance, who are strong talkers. Address L 787, Tribune office.

TRAVELING AUDITOR—A1 MAN; STATE EXperience. Address L [illegible]72, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOYS—TO LEARN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS business; must live with parents and come well recommended; state age. Address L 641, Tribune office.

Trades.

BUSHELMEN—2. APPLY SUPT'S OFFICE A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

COATMAKER—FIRST-CLASS. CALL AT 690 N. Clark-st. W. N. STONER.

PRINTER—HAVING JOB OFFICE, TO PRINT some circulars; will pay in good real estate. Address X R 33, Tribune office.

PROVER—FIRST-CLASS, AT ONCE. COLUMbian E. E. Co., 87 Plymouth-pl.

STEAM FITTER— At [illegible] Dearborn-st.

UPHOLSTERERS—EXPERIENCED ON CHAIRS at once. Burdett Chair Mfg. Co., 319 South Canal.

House Servants.

MAN AND WIFE—AS BUTLER AND HOUSEman and cook; must be competent, experienced, and have best of city references. Address L 731, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

CREDIT MAN—MUST BE A1. 806, 112 Dearborn-st.

MERCANTILE HELP FURNISHED POSItions. Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 1136, 108 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER — AND BOOKKEEPER; $10; FRED W. KING, 269 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—MALE, FIRST-CLASS; $15 to $20 week. 806, 112 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; FOR BANK work; must be good penman. Address L 642, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS, HOTEL AND RESTAURant, with reference. 40[illegible] State-st.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—DON'T PREPARE for the postoffice or other civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN down-town buffet; chance to learn bartending. Address L 753, Tribune office.

MAN—LIVE MAN TO REPRESENT US IN CHIcago; must deposit $100 to secure goods in possession; no salary but a fine opening. Address L 650, Tribune office.

MAN OR WOMAN TO LECTURE TO TEACHers in small cities; must have clear complexion. Address L 649, Tribune office.

MAN—TO SECURE MEMBERS OR GO TO ALASka in February; good pay. 806 Atwood Bldg.

MEN—A FEW BRIGHT YOUNG MEN TO PREpare for the spring railway mail service examinations. Address, at once, A. C. HOFF, 2949 Groveland-av., city.

YOUNG MAN—THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the mailing and filing of letters; must have experience and references. L 732, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—WHO HAS FIRST-CLASS REFERences; no washing. 5[illegible]2 Greenwood-av.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT. 3006 Prairie-av.

GIRL—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for second work and waiting. Apply today after 1 o'clock at 2934 Indiana-av.

GIRL—AN IRISH GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; refs. 260 La Salle-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; also girl for second work and assist with children; highest wages. Apply 912 Evanston-av., Buena Park.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; $5. FAGAN, 633 Davis-st., Evanston. Tel. 229.

HOUSEWORK — EXPERIENCED GIRL GENeral housework, family [illegible] flat. 1947 Deming-ct.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4523 Woodlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—STRONG GIRL FOR GENERal work; German preferred. 247 La Salle-av.

NURSE—FRENCH, COMPETENT TO CARE for young children and speak best French; must be first-class. Address L [illegible]3, Tribune office.

WOMAN—TO WASH, IRON, AND CLEAN. 3335 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WAIST FINISHER—BEST WAGES TO FIRST-class help. 17 E. 47th-st.

WOMEN—TO MAKE COTTON COATS OR vests. ROSENWALD & WEIL, 254 Jackson-st.

Housekeepers.

LADY—ELDERLY, TO CARE FOR HOUSE AND one child; colored. Call Thursday afternoon. MRS. DUKES, 219 41st-st.

Employment Agencies.

LADIES SUPPLIED MERCANTILE POSItions. Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 1136, 108 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—CALIGRAPH, $10; REMington, $8; entry clerk, $[illegible]. 1136, 108 La Salle-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; STATE AGE, EXperience, references, and salary desired to insure notice. Address L 6[illegible], Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — AND BOOKKEEPER, lady, caligraph operator, 813, 34 Washington.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER; MUST be experienced. Address L 647, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR — YOUNG LADY experienced in circular work; must be rapid Remington operator; permanent position. State references and salary expected. L 793, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSER—A SUCCESSFUL LADY CANvasser to handle a de luxe book at a popular price. Address H 757, Tribune office.

ELDERLY LADIES—2, TO SELL PROFITABLE article to families. 21 Quincy-st., Room 211.

FRENCH GIRL—YOUNG, AS COMPANION TO children, one that does not speak English preferred. Apply 10 to 3 p. m., 1468 Michigan-av.

HAND SEWERS—EXPERIENCED, IN BINDery. Blakely Printing Co., 180 Monroe-st.

LADIES—TO DO EMBROIDERY AND LACE work at home; material and full instructions furnished. 148 State-st., [illegible] floor.

LADY SOLICITOR—FOR CHICAGO AND VICINity; must have nice complexion; call from 2 to 4. 1222 Michigan-av.

MILLINER—EXPERIENCED. 4657 STATE-ST. Call between 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. Thursday or Friday.

SOLICITORS—FOR CHEAP LODGINGS AT Business Woman's Home, 396 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG LADY—INTELLIGENT AND DIScrete, to travel; light work. Address R. E. ALDRICH, 2525 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. If looking for profitable business write at once. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—TO SELL SILENT FORTUNE TELLer; most novel chart ever devised; amusing, instructive, startling; answers all questions relating to business, luck, wishes, wealth, marriage; everybody wants one; price [illegible]; send for agents' sample, 10c. Horoscope company, New York.

TWO LADY CANVASSERS TO TAKE ORDERS for a leading specialty; this city only; salary and commission. N. 50. LORD & THOMAS, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE; ARTICLE sells in every house and on street; 100 per cent profit; samples 10 cts. Harper Supply Co., 59 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LADY AGENT; EASY WORK, GOOD pay. Call Monarch Medicine Co., 612 E. 63d-st., in drug store.

AGENT—HOUSE TO HOUSE; EXTREMELY profitable side line; women patrons. Aztec Co., 630 W. Harrison-st.

DRESSMAKING.

LADIES' TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING at lowest prices; latest styles, best finish, and most perfect fitting and without trying on; WE GUARANTEE perfect satisfaction in every respect. JONAS, Room 12, [illegible] Wabash-av. and 43 Van Buren-st.

LEARN DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITTING, and millinery; easy payments; unlimited lessons; night school. McDOWELL'S, R. 51, 78 State-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONday, the first day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the East entrance to the courthouse of the County of Cook in the State of Illinois, on the West side of Clark Street, between Washington and Randolph Streets, in the City of Chicago, in said County, in compliance with an order of court entered in the Superior Court of said Cook County, on the 16th day of September, 1897, I shall sell at public auction all the assets of the Suspension Arch Fire-Proof Company except the accounts thereof.

Chicago, October 21, 1897.

WILLIAM [illegible]. STEWART,
Receiver of the
SUSPENSION ARCH FIRE PROOFING COMPANY.
WM. A. BITHER, Solicitor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, harness, and one elegant pony; it's a great bargain. MYERS. 930 W. Van Buren-st.

HORSES WINTERED—SINGLE OR BOX stalls; clay floors. H. C. McDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ills.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DOCTOR'S STANhope buggy; has had but little use; also a cob horse and harness. 205 28th-st.

WANTED—DAPPLE GRAY BUGGY HORSE. 194 Washington-st.

HORSES WINTERED—OAK DENE FARMS. MRS. JENNIE M. CONRAD, Lake Villa, Ills.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3164 LAKE PARK-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM; private family; no children; convenient to Ill. Central and Cottage Grove-av. cars.

2332 PRAIRIE-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED room with excellent board; steam heat, hot and cold running water.

3607 ELLIS-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with choice table; "also day board"; near I. C. and cable.

267 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITHIN TWO BLOCKS of Auditorium; fine suits furnished rooms, best table; references exchanged.

2222-2220 MICHIGAN-AV. — TWO PLEASANT parlors with bay window, running water; also other rooms; excellent table. Reasonable.

2315 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE, ELEGANTLY furnished front room, with first-class board.

2802 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to rent; first-class table board; refs.

28 WOODLAND PARK, 34TH AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—Pleasant rooms; first-class table.

3600 LAKE-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT AND back rooms. Apply 3602 Lake-av.

1843 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent with board; very reasonable.

[illegible] INDIANA-AV., FLAT 7 — FRONT ROOM with board.

1838 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms with board. MRS. GOODRICH.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD—Steam heat; day board; references.

4102 DREXEL-BLVD.—ELEGANT FRONT rooms with excellent board, $5 and $6.

29 E. 35TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS; board optional; Ill. Cent. and cable; references.

3958 DREXEL-BLVD.—LARGE STEAM HEATed rooms and board; near I. C. and cable.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, all conveniences; excellent board.

North Side.

212 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE and single rooms; modern conveniences; pleasant home.

386 DEARBORN-AV. — DESIRABLE SECOND floor room with board; steam heat.

464 LA SALLE-AV.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, all conveniences, with board; reasonable.

246 E. OHIO—ROOMS WITH BOARD; STEAM heat, running water; $5, $5.50, $6 weekly.

1036 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR BELDEN-AV.—Large alcove room with board.

262 ONTARIO — TWO LARGE CONNECTING and other rooms; steam heat; board optional.

Hotels.

McLENE'S HOTEL, 207 CASS-ST.—AN EXclusive family house; handsomely furnished; steam heat; modern in every respect; excellent table; low rates to permanent guests.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV. — ROOMS, single or en suite; elegant furniture; porcelain bath tubs; electric lights, hot water, hardwood floors, stationary washstands; European plan.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American plan; furnished rooms, single or en suite; private baths; also two suites unfurnished, with bath.

THE HUNTINGTON—157 AND 159 OAKWOOD-blvd.; one front room to be vacated Oct. 21.

Suburban.

LADY HAVING FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in beautiful suburb, convenient to Chicago, would take one or two ladies to board; to one recovering from sickness, or desirous of rest and change, every attention will be given; table and all surroundings first-class; references exchanged. Address M 476, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — LADIES HAVING BOARDING-houses or respectable private homes with rooms to rent kindly call 1404 Great Northern Bldg.

BOARD—AND ROOM—COMFORTABLE, BY A gentleman, in Kenwood; private family preferred. Address H 570, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, PRIVATE FAMILY, near I. C. or Lake Shore trains, by young lady employed; $5; refs. Address L 740, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG MAN IN private family on South Side, near 39th-st. Address L 781, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL ROOM, PRIVATE, North Side, walking distance; not over $7; permanent if suited. Address L 652, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM, IN GERMAN FAMILY; near Metropolitan. Address L 644, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM, NO. OF 33D, E. OF MICHIgan; pay $5 weekly. Address L 762, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, COR. 13th-st. and Michigan-av.; newly renovated and under new management; large and well-furnished rooms, single or en suite; all modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from business district; special rate to permanent guests.
BRIAN F. PHILPOT, Prop.

TO RENT—"THE PARKER," 83-85 31ST-ST.—100 cozy rooms; L. A. W. rates; bath, elevator service; $2, with board $5 up; 21 meals, $3.50.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; PRIVATE family; modern; Jewish preferred. 5930 South Park-av.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM, NEWLY furnished large and small rooms; modern improvements; gentlemen only. 17 Congress-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS. 1907 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3000 INDIANA-AV., NORWOOD, Flat 9; front room; steam heat, elevator.

TO RENT—3000 INDIANA-AV., NORWOOD, flat 9; front room; steam heat, elevator.

West Side.

TO RENT—30 AND 32 OGDEN-AV., 2 ALCOVE rooms, facing Union Park; elegantly furnished; gas, bath, hot and cold water; warm rooms; storm windows; we invite those who appreciate pleasant winter quarters, very reasonable, convenient to Lake and Metropolitan stations.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, first floor, very large, light high ceilings, beautifully finished in hardwood; steam heat; walking distance; $6; with board for two, $14; rare opportunity for winter comfort. 290 Huron-st., east of State.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED BACK PARLOR, first floor; elegant neighborhood; walking distance; $3; with board for two, $10; also other steam heated rooms. 290 Huron-st., east of State.

TO RENT—FRONT BASEMENT ROOMS, IN the Devonshire, 374 Dearborn-av., suitable for doctor's office or living rooms. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—279 LA SALLE-AV., FLAT D — 3 nicely furnished rooms, steam heated, and everything modern; reasonable.

TO RENT—270½ LA SALLE-AV., LARGE FURnished front room; porcelain bath; private; walking distance.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FRONT ROOMS; steam heat, hot water. 298 Erie-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—239 DEARBORN-AV., VERY PLEASant front room, suitable for one gent.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ALL PERSONS DESIRING FIRST-class rooms or board call 1404 Great Northern Building. All information and assistance free.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT — TWO FURNISHED rooms; gentleman and two ladies; South Side. Address L 745, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—4039 PRAIRIE-AV., 9-ROOM BRICK; modern; open nickel plumbing, marble bath, cement cellar, etc.; perfect order; $40. G. SPRINGER & CO., agents, 39th-st., cor. Prairie.

TO RENT—3228 AND 3230 WABASH-AV., 12 rooms each; fine order; rent very reasonable; open daily, 2 to 4, for inspection. Inquire B. D. SLOCUM, 104 5th-av.

TO RENT—2414 AND 2416 SOUTH PARK-AV.—Large stone-front houses, 14 and 16 rooms; would make first-class boarding-house or private institute. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT ABOUT HALF PRICE, 10-ROOM brick house and barn to good tenant. 3559 Vernon-av. Key next door; good order; $25.

TO RENT—MODERN DETACHED HOUSE, Kenwood; possession at once. 4348 Berkeley-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; CHEAP TO reliable party from Nov. 1 to May 1. 3246 Lake Park-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NO. 620 DEARBORN-AV., A TWO-story and basement green stone front house; handsomely finished in hardwood and containing 8 bedrooms; large stable in rear; third house from Lincoln Park; private family only. R. D. HILL & CO., 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT — A 9-ROOM STEAM-HEATED stone-front house on North Side, near south end Lincoln Park; a cozy home; modern in every way; heated from across the street at owner's expense; also gas range. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—WILL RENT IN EVANSTON 6-room cottage free to competent laboring man capable of repairing and caring for buildings, sidewalks, fences, etc. C. L. JENKS, 918 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, ILL—MODERN 12-room house, in excellent location; 5c fare; good schools; immediate possession; $20 per month.
ROSE & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED — TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE with barn in choice neighborhood; family of three; will pay liberal price.
Address JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINELY LOCATED CHOICE STEAM heated flats, convenient to I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av. cars.
6 and 7 rooms, $18 and $20; 4 rooms, $15.
KINNEY & STANDISH,
214 E. 55th-st., cor. Washington-av.
Open evenings and Sunday.

TO RENT—490-96 BOWEN-AV., NEAR GRAND-blvd. and 41st-st., 4-room flats, in stone front building; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, laundry, storerooms, and janitor service; fine location; near elevated road and electric cars; rents reduced, $12.50 to $17.50. Janitor at building.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WE RECOMMEND THESE FLATS—Minnetonka, 3244-46 Wabash, seven rooms, all conveniences; extra fine; $35 to $40.
"The Navarro," 6320 Drexel-av., stone front; all conveniences; L road and cable; 7 rooms; $25.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STEAM HEATED FLATS; every modern convenience; in "The Montreal," Madison-av., no. of 63d-st., and "The Central," 63d-st., near Jackson Park; 3-room, $14 to $16; 4-room, $16 to $18; 7-room, $25 to $30; best transportation. Apply DORN & CO., 226 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—$25 AND $27.50 FLATS—BARGAIN—6 light rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas range, all modern; fine bldg. and neighborhood; near Illinois Central, boulevard, and cable trains. RUSSELL & CO., 118 E. 43d.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN FLATS.
THE ROCHESTER,
Corner South Park-av. and 23d-st.
4 rooms, $25.
Steam heat, elevator, gas ranges, all modern conveniences; best kept building on South Side.
LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM FLAT IN "THE WOODLAND,"
44 Woodlawn Park, 34th-st. and the lake; unequaled and exclusive location for a private family; janitor will show visitors.
RENT MODERATE.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS APARTMENT, SECond floor; steam heat, gas range, hardwood floors; all modern improvements; 4953 Prairie-av., one block from elevated.

ONLY $25 FOR 7 ROOMS, HEATED, good location; 4347 Berkeley-av. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main floor.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV. AND 31ST-ST., FINE new modern steam-heated flat, only $27.
137 26th-st., good, clean, light 4 rooms.
BRINKMAN, 215 31st-st.

TO RENT—8 LARGE ROOMS, OUTSIDE LIGHT, heated, hot water, gas stove, tile bathroom, janitor service; best location; fine order; low rent to small family. Apply 4211 Lake-av.

TO RENT—IN SAVOY, 257 66TH-ST., STEAM heat, hot water, janitor service; the finest 6 and 7 room flats in Woodlawn; $25. N. BARSALOUX, 6325 Monroe-av.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. 42D AND BERKELEY-av., 5 and 7 room flats; steam heat, hardwood floors; all conveniences; newly decorated; rent $27.50 up.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS, 3130 RHODES-AV., 6 and 7 rooms; oak finish throughout; nickel plumbing; mosaic floors; perfectly beautiful; $35 and $37.50. Open from 1 p. m.

TO RENT — ELEGANT SMALL MODERN apartments, $12 to $25; one furnished; references. 3826 Rhodes-av. Call at bldg. The Royer.

TO RENT—3135 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANT 7-room modern apartments, just completed; moderate rent. DANIEL HARDIN, 217 31st-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms; no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOMS, $10 TO $17; STEAM heat, hot water, gas range, janitor service; private storerooms; good light. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS IN THE "FOLlansbee" and "Palo Alto." Office 174 23d-st., near Wabash. 'Phone So. 1172.

TO RENT—HANDSOME STEAM-HEATED corner flat, n. e. cor. Jackson-av. and 54th-st., block east of Cottage Grove; $25; janitor.

TO RENT—6247 MONROE-AV., 1 BLK. FROM I. C. and L stations, 6-room flat heated with water; see janitor or owner. J. W. BOYD.

TO RENT—FLAT, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, cheap. 3701 and 3711 Cottage Grove-av.
M. E. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—4 TO 8 ROOMS; $25 UP; STEAM heat; natural gas. 3731 Langley-av. Janitor.

TO RENT—FLATS—3537 COTTAGE GROVE-av.; steam, hot water, bathrooms.

TO RENT—6504 MINERVA-AV., WOODLAWN, choice seven-room flats, 2d and 3d floors. Janitor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, STEAM heat; reasonable. 3732 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 7.

TO RENT—4714 EVANS-AV., FLATS, $22.50 UPwards; heat, hot water, range, janitor, etc.

TO RENT—7-ROOM BRICK FLAT. 125 24TH-st., near Indiana-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—6-ROOM STEAM HEATED FLATS, s. e. cor. Jackson and Paulina; hot water, gas ranges, gas grates, shades, etc.; elegant location; rent $30. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—FLATS, SIX ROOMS AND BATH, 1070 and 1076 W. 12th-st.-blvd., near Ogden-av.; cheap rent.
M. E. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
FLATS CLOSE TO BUSINESS CENTER.
Four to seven rooms, on Illinois, Indiana, Pine, and Ohio-sts. Some with steam heat, hot water, gas range, and all conveniences; splendid location; low and satisfactory rent to good tenants.
W. M. HOYT & SON,
276 Michigan-st., near Rush-st.

TO RENT—632 LA SALLE-AV., OVERLOOKING Lincoln Park, modern 8-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, 2 bathrooms, cedar closet, laundry, drying-room, storerooms; south and east exposure. Keys 4th flat.

TO RENT—1957 DEMING-CT., NEAR LINCOLN Park, 7-room heated flats; electric light, hot water, gas ranges, iceboxes, sideboards, mantels, polished floors, janitor service; all for $35 and $40.

TO RENT—5, 6, 7 ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED and unfurnished; the Florence, Bellevue, and Kirkwood; modern; near lake; walking distance. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, 336 N. STATE-ST.; janitor service, gas range, bath, large rear porch and yard; $20.
M. E. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS ONE BLOCK FROM south end of Lincoln Park; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; $26 to $30. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM 2D FLAT; PERfectly light; large rooms; only a two-flat building; hot water heat, etc. 802 Pine Grove-av., near Grace-st. Apply first flat.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 7 LARGE ROOMS and bathroom. No. 231 E. Ontario-st. Reasonable rent.

TO RENT—2152 ASHLAND-AV., NEAR BYRON-st., 7-rooms, steam heat, to responsible party; $20. ERNST STOCK.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT, $15, AT 1023 Wellington-av.; balance of October free. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STRICTLY MODERN 8-ROOM FLAT, steam heat, gas range, choice location, walking distance. 51 Pine-st., near Ohio-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU WANT YOUR buildings rented place with us; we hustle for tenants, do not wait for them to come to us. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 308, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—APARTMENT, BY A lady teacher; Delsarte, literature, French, music; $20 per month in lessons; some cash. Address L 756, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, NO. 300 43D-ST., S. w. cor. Evans-av., one block from Cottage Grove-av., suitable for dry goods store, drug store, or any first-class business. MATSON HILL, Owner, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE, 7 ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash-avs., near Art Institute and Adams-st. station of elevated road.
M. E. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE, OAKLAND MUSIC HALL, 40th and Cottage Grove-av.; reduced rental. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 677 WELLS-ST., IN BLOCK of ten, opposite Turners' new bldg.; steam heat, arc light, and hot water furnished free; very cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEAM HEATED store, 20x60, good stand for grocery. 355 Wells-st. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, GARDEN CITY Building, n. w. cor. 5th-av. and Randolph-st. All modern conveniences. Well adapted to manufacturers' agents. Office, Room 208, 56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

FALL
CLEARING SALE
OF GOOD BICYCLES—

Ramblers,
Ideals,
Other makes.
New and second-hand.

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
85 Madison-st., Chicago.

ANOTHER 4,000 BICYCLES AT AUCTION—
SALES DAILY, 10:30 AND 2:30.
We have got the dealers on the run. We are doing nearly all of the bicycle business in Chicago—could not fill our mail orders for three days last week. Follow the crowds and you won't go wrong. Every bearing guaranteed for TWO YEARS. Your money back if dissatisfied. All sizes, all styles, all grades. The Quick Sale Auction House, wide-awake sellers of everything. Wabash and Monroe.

WANTED—25 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; spot cash; bring wheel or send address. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

NOTICE—
A responsible wholesale jewelry firm will sell diamonds and watches to reliable parties on monthly or weekly payments; no security required; goods delivered on first payment; send for catalogue. Address V S 7, Tribune office.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

CLOTHING.

ANDREWS, 480 S. STATE-ST., PAYS HIGHEST price for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, old jewelry, and seal garments, etc. Mail orders attended to. Evening dresses a specialty.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LADY'S NEW WINTER coat; bust 36. Call 1602 Indiana-av.

MACHINERY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE SECOND-HAND WOOD frame ripsaw; also 36-inch ventilator fan and one iron dryhouse, suitable for inside of shop, 8x18x10. 151 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TIN PUNCHING PRESS CHEAP; give full particulars. Factory, 1461 Perry-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS IN VARIOUS parts of Chicago. Send at once for my list. Also contains pictures of Chicago in 1837 and Chicago in 1897. Gives description of lots by streets, so they can be readily found; also prices in plain figures. One year allowed on principal and interest in case of sickness, lack of work, or strike. Great time to invest. Everything else going up and lots are commencing to sell. Don't be afraid to figure on a lot.
ROBERT C. GIVINS,
100 Washington-st., Room 515.

FOR SALE—3 BLOCKS FROM COURT HOUSE, 2 brick manufacturing bldgs., with steam or motor power; ground 40x180; must sell equity; owner. Address L 795, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW SMALL FLAT CHEAP; 5C. fare. Address L 755, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE OR EXchange 700 ft. of improved real estate on Clark-st., bet. Polk and 22d-sts., all well improved with 3-story brick buildings, 7 corners; the danger 16th-st. crossing will soon be removed, when this property must become quite valuable.
C. L. JENKS,
918 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE CORNER residence in Kenwood; expensive interior, choice location; price $18,000. Will take a smaller house on the North or West Side from $8,000 to $10,000 in part payment.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT-ROOM STONE-FRONT modern residence, near Ellis-av. and 42d-st.; price $5,500. This is the best bargain on the South Side. Easy terms. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE residence on Ellis-av., in perfect order; will be sold at a bargain; or may be rented furnished. Address Owner, care the Equitable Trust company, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HYDE PARK RESIDENCE, 5129 to 5137 Madison-av.; $17,500 to $18,000; terms; modern, complete; choice location, near I. C. fast trains; open; see them; owner there daily.

FOR SALE — NORTHWEST CORNER EVERett-av. and 55th-st.; fronts the lake and only one block north of Jackson Park; will exchange for other porperty. ADOLPH LOEB, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES, UP TO date, beautiful lots, South and North Sides, exclusively residence property; finest list in city. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Cham. Com. Bld.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE — BUSINESS PROPerty, 3748 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 42x228 ft., alley side, $9,500 for quick sale; no trade; owner. Address L 738, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — NEW 3-FLAT BLDG., RENTS $1,450 year; sell so as to net 10 per cent; fine location; nr. Ally L. Owner, X R 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD RESIDENCE DISTRICT, at sacrifice, equity in modern 8-room house; stone front; inc., $4,000; owner. L 794, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, RIPE FOR IMprovement; ½ cash, ½ 2d mortgage. C. W. MILLS, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 CASH, $4,500 EASY PAYments, buys $10,000 house and barn, Indiana-av.; leaving city. Owner, Room 85, 161 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO LAWN—HOUSE AND lot, $900; easy monthly payments; guarantee title policy. Address M 255, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4402 MICHIGAN-BLVD., ELEGANT residence, 12 rooms; open for inspection.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CLEAR VACANT, 25 FT., W. MADison, near Kedzie-av., south front; will sell cheap for cash; owner. Address L 764, Tribune.

FOR SALE—12TH-ST.-BLVD. LOT, $95 PER FT. PRUITT, 125 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON BARRY-AV., ONE BLOCK from lake, modern 9-room house, lot 62x178; price $12,500; terms $3,500 cash, balance 6 years' time.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE—OR RENT—NORTH Clark-st., 2-story frame store and large flat, lot 50 or 100 foot front; fine location for road house. Call or address ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE, CORNER Dearborn-av., east front, near Lincoln Park; will exchange. ADOLPH LOEB, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 CASH, BALANCE EASY, LA Salle-av. house and barn, renting $1,080. Leaving city. Owner, Room 35, 161 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS AND houses on ridge at Longwood (95th-st.), on Rock Island Railroad, being only suburban road connecting with union down-town loop.
WILLIAM P. HILLIARD,
Room 660, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES IN EVANSton and other north shore suburbs. Also loans. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL HOME IN the very best part of Lake Forest; large shade trees; no agents. Address M 830, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—THE BEST MODERN RESIDENCE that $18,000 spot cash will buy in the territory bounded by 46th, 53d, Greenwood-av., and Lake-av.; must be east front and not less than 40 feet front; none but principals need answer. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MODERN RESIDENCE NEAR ELEvated or central north Midway, about $9,000; give Ellis-av., near 54th-st., and assume. OWNER, 1406, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—FOR SPECIAL client, a down-town property for about $200,000 cash. Campbell Investment Co., R. 431, 108 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ACRE TRACT, CLOSE IN, THAT owner will trade for clear property and cash. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—2-STORY BRICK FLATS ON THE West Side; if a bargain will sell quick. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

WANTED — FLAT BUILDING OR HOUSE, North Side; will give clear vacant as first payment; describe fully. J L 137, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, OPEN LOTS, IN exchange for dentistry. Address X R 48, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE — ESTABLISHED DAIRY, including 75 acres, at Memphis, Tenn; Jersey cows; income $2,700 per annum; price $22,500; want acre property. E. C. WARE & CO., Owings Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—HYDE PARK VACANT business property, clear, for a flat building up to $40,000; will assume.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities.
6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CHICAGO IMPROVED and vacant real estate, and to build, at lowest market rates; no delay, as we pass on security.
BODDIE BROTHERS, 140 Dearborn-st.
Tel. Main 3371.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

WANTED—$1,000 ON VACANT WORTH $2,500; $1,500, security $4,500; $1,000 on farm worth $3,500; party making paper worth $50,000; 7 per cent and 2½ com.; attorneys only. L 632, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent on impd. Chicago real estate, building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAMBER of Commerce, loan money on choice vacant or improved real estate. Tel. M. 3012.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FORECLOSED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATE ON 4 acres Winnetka, $4,300; 1-3 valuation. Store, 152 La Salle-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st. and 4313 Cottage Grove-av.—Money to loan at lowest rates; building loans a specialty.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

$5,000 IN ONE OR TWO AMOUNTS ON A 1 SEcurity; also $10,000. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR VAcant; $300 and upward; in sums to suit.
PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT; ON IMproved or vacant; building loans made; money in 5 days. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN — ON VACANT OR IMPROVED—Money in amounts from $200 up; reasonable terms. FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Cham. of Com.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE, IMproved city real estate.
SIMMONS & WINSTON, 160 Jackson-st.

$200 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate, improved or vacant; money on hand; no delay. A. H. WHITLEY, 615 Chamber of Com.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

NO COMMISSIONS; $12 MONTHLY PER THOUsand. Call at 410 Home Insurance Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property. WALTER C. HULING, 108 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments; short time loans made.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

WM. F. LUBEKE,
MORTGAGE BANKER,
172 Washington-st.
Loans on improved Chicago real estate at 5 and 6 per cent; quick service; no delay; building loans a specialty.

MONEY LOANED ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. LOW RATES FOR GOOD LOANS. $500 AND UPWARDS. ANY AMOUNT.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

$1,000,000 AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow what you need on
FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR OTHER GOOD SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF GOODS.
You have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorialy, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION; YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

ANY PERSON
TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED
and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party. We loan our own money, and can give the lowest rates. We loan from $20 upward. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702.
Near Monroe; also 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice]. Englewood office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND PIanos—As we have a large sum of money on hand we are in a position to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to BORROWERS for this month only; come in and get our rates, which you will find the lowest in the city; you can have as much time as you desire in which to pay us back.
WE MAKE NO CHARGE for DRAWING PAPERS; ABSOLUTELY NO OTHER CHARGE than the monthly interest. No publicity. No references required.
HIGGINSON
97 Washington-st., Room 25.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 851 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD. AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removing them from your possession; I loan to respectable people only and have the best class of trade in the city; to anyone that is temporarily embarrassed and wishes to obtain a loan privately and desires to be treated honestly call on A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

IF YOU ARE NEEDING MONEY AND WANT IT QUICKLY AND QUIETLY, WITH NO PUBLICITY WHATEVER, AT LOWEST RATES, ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY GOOD SECURITY, CALL ON F. G. WRIGHT, ROOM 409 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, 164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, and may be repaid in installments, on secured notes, goods in store, mortgages, and available securities of all kinds.
City, village, and drainage warrants bought and sold. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

I LOAN HONEST PEOPLE, SCHOOL TEACHers, wholesale clerks, police, and firemen, accompanied by their wives; monthly payments; no publicity; please consult S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN SUMS from $25 to $5,000 on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other good securities at lowest rates; part payments taken and costs reduced; business confidential. 70 La Salle-st., 3d floor, Room 34.

I OWN SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of monthly payment contracts on houses and lots, bearing 7 per cent interest; want to sell $1,000 or $2,000 worth; will discount and guarantee payment. Address L 783, Tribune office.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO borrow money on their diamonds, jewelry, etc., please call Suite 512 Chicago Opera-House Bldg., 112 S. Clark-st. Strictly private and confidential.

LOANS TO SCHOOL TEACHERS WITHOUT DElay or publicity. J. PADDON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON DIAMONDS and jewelry, warehouse receipts, life insurance, etc. 129 Hartford Bldg.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; legal interest. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED TO SALARIED men; private party. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 54.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR own names. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, PLAIN notes. 72, 121 La Salle-st.

MINES AND MINING.

KLONDIKE INFORMATION BUREAU—HOW to outfit and reach Alaska gold fields; legal and complete information; price 25c. Address, inclosing 25c and a 2c stamp, Klondike Information Bureau, 235-238 Occidental Block, Seattle, Wash.

AN HONORABLE RESPONSIBLE MAN OF EXperience would like to assume control of prospecting party to be sent to the Yukon. Address D. A. BARRACKMAN, Manager Decatur Shaft Support Co., Decatur, Ill.

JOIN OUR MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE EXpedition to Alaska, on our own steamer up the Yukon; success is certain; safety assured. Alaska Union Gold Mining Co., 92 State-st.

FOR SALE—MY CRIPPLE CREEK MINING stock; gilt edge; non-assessible; write for particulars. Address L 725, Tribune office.

KLONDIKE GOLD—MAP OF NEW FIELDS free; new route and other information. Alaska Mining and Trading Co., 204 Dearborn, Chicago.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CHICAGO
NOSE, THROAT AND EAR INSTITUTE—
Treats medical and surgical diseases of the nose, throat, ears, and lungs only, and has every modern scientific instrument, apparatus, and treatment which, in the hands of our skilled physicians and surgeons, insure a cure.
Examination and one treatment free.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
218 La Salle-st., s. w. cor. Adams, Suite 702 to 704.

METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM, 554 W. MONroe, between Ashland-blvd. and Laflin-st.—No matter what your troubles are, call and see us for speedy relief in all women's diseases; grand private rooms; experts in obstetrical cases; special apartments with first-class care for wealthy patients; honest dealing in all cases; consultation free; it will pay you to come and see us before going elsewhere. DR. A. EPSTEIN.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA,
Graduate University of Edinburg.
Skillful treatment of all diseases of women.
Hours 10 to 6. Sundays 10 to 1.
78 State-st., Room 32.

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HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily [except Sunday] 7 p. m. Dock and office 1 State-st. Phone Main 4648.

GRAHAM & MORTON TRANSPORTATION CO., to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor daily, except Sunday, leaving dock foot of Wabash-av. at 11:30 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	*10:10 am	* 3:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:00 pm	*8:[illegible] am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:[illegible] am
St. Elmo & Marion	†10:10 am	†8:17 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Brazil	† 1:30 pm	†1:45 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2390 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	† 5:45 am * 6:20 pm *11:00 pm	*10:00 pm * 9:20 am * 9:20 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 5:10 pm	*10:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office 212 Clark-st. Phone Express 721. [illegible] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denv., Portland, D. Moines	* 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	* 9:30 am * 7:45 am c7:05 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	†10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.	†12:35 pm	† 2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire	* 8:15 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am * 9:55 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	* 8:15 am	† 6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	* 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†6:55 pm * 7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	* 8:20 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	* 7:45 am † 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	* 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	* 3:00 pm *10:30 pm	† 9:30 pm * 7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., †[illegible]:35 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., †8[illegible] a. m., *6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., [illegible]:00 p.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a.m., *2 p.m., †3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South [except [illegible] O. Fast Mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., [illegible]th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	* 9:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	* 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 2:55 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	* 1:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:10 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	† 8:30 am	* 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 1:00 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	8:30 am	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	2:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Green Bay	3:00 pm	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	3:00 pm	* 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	6:00 pm	* 8:30 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	9:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	10:00 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	10:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver	10:00 pm	* 8:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. [illegible]x. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 4:00 am	* 7:50 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail	*10:00 am	* 3:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	† 9:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 1:05 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	* 6:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	* 5:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 6:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colo.	*10:10 pm	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City and Texas Exp.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Mon. only.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily [illegible]:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st., and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	†11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	†11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	†11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kan. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'h	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2:00 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, & Utah	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 pm
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	† 8:00 am	* 6:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	* 4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:50 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria Limited	*11:08 am	* 4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	† 5:00 pm	10:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	* 9:00 pm

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays 6 p. m.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:00 pm	†12:10 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 8:10 am	†5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:10 pm	* 9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 7:35 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*11:32 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 7:35 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg, Phila., New York	* 7:30 am	* 6:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 8:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 8:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park-row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. July 4, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:45 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 3:10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 8:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 1:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 8:55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw	† 4:15 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 6:40 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	*11:40 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central timetable.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS and Louisville Railway), Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	[illegible]:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton	11:30 am	5:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	[illegible]	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	7:20 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 7:45 pm
Limited Fast Mail	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	†10:10 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Special Mail	[illegible]	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENTRAL Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:25 am	† 6:10 pm
N. Y., Was. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Was. and Pitts. Vest.	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:00 pm
New York and Eastern Express	3:05 pm	7:30 am
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT, 12TH-ST. AND Park-row, and 22d, 39th, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHERE GOLD IS DUG.

Miller Tells of the Richness of Klondike Mines.

MANY CLAIMS TAKEN UP.

Results Show the Camp the Richest Spot on Earth.

WHAT MINERS ARE DOING.

Indians Are Among Those Who Have Good Properties.

WOMEN TOO ARE IN THE FIELD.

[BY JOAQUIN MILLER.]

Bonanza Gulch, Klondike Mines, Aug. 25.—I had spent some days in Dawson resting a bit after our hard climb up and through the snowy Chilkoot Pass, and our swift dash down the swift 600 miles of the headwaters of the great Yukon River—rested in the sense, yet wasted not our time in getting information about the work before us, making maps of the places ahead of us, veins, gulches, creeks, rivers, camps, and so on, and now at 3 o'clock in the morning, full dawn, booted in rubbers reaching above the knees, with a change for the feet of Indian footgear, and many pairs of socks and some supplies, we pushed out through the marsh that lies back of Dawson for the mines. About the middle of this marsh of half a mile, Dawson on the river, or front rim of it, and a steep wooded bluff on the rear rim, we came to a high hewn stake or line of high white and hewn stakes that crossed the line of high white stakes that marked our muddy road. This big stake, or rather this long line of big stakes, that crossed our muddy, mirey line or road at right angles, was marked by the official surveyor in bold, big letters, Fifth Avenue. One of our party slipped and fell down in the mud here and was half buried. The scene of his fall was at the corner of Fifth avenue and Third street. It was while trying to find some chips and sticks and marsh grass by which to remove the tourist's foot of real estate, with which he was burdened, that we came to read these names and numbers on the stakes of the new-born "city" of Dawson.

We found the wooded hill steep, and descending we crossed the ferry, took coffee at the little log cabin tavern, $1.50 each, and in half an hour were in the mines. A clatter and ring of axes greeted the ear.

First Pan Shows Nothing.

The first man we addressed was Mr. Hill, No. 81. He is an old Californian, now settled on a farm at Washington. He is no longer young or strong, but has built a pretty cabin and is washing out some gold in the float ground of a bar on his claim, which is here more than 1,000 feet wide, but he has no idea except from other claims how deep it is, as he has gone down only three feet. He told us he gets as high as 50 cents to the pan. I tried two pans at his request. The first pan I got next to nothing. The second pan about five cents. We soon found that our plan of taking the gulch claim by claim would not answer down here, where the ground is so very wet and deep, as the miners are not mining, only getting ready to mine, and our next interview was at No. 56. Here was some drifting last winter; a hole 12,920 feet, now flooded and fallen in. The claim is for sale. The price asked, $20,000 cash down.

Before reaching this claim, No. 56, we had been offered two claims, 1,000 feet, for $16,000; half cash down, and the rest in exchange. It seems that the nearer the mouth of Bonanza the cheaper the claims and the less work done. The next claim we found open; in fact, the first that we found open fairly in the old-fashioned California way, was No. 53. This is owned by Frank Swanson, a bright young Swede, who came here from Wyoming. He has a big wheel to drive his cut, has two strings of sluices, runs eighteen men day and night, and pays $15 per day. This is the uniform wages. He would not sell here, but offered us a quarter interest in a claim on El Dorado for $20,000. He is going outside as far as Chicago soon to bring in machinery to work hydraulic on the hillside or bench claims that he has gotten hold of on the sides or banks of his famous creek or Bonanza Gulch claims. Quite enough has been published outside about the big yield of No. 53. The big cleanup reads too much like a catalogue.

A recently discovered hill claim is almost entirely new. The discovery of bench claims have dated back only about thirty or forty days, and while it is a "big thing," has been quite overshadowed by the big clean ups in the creek. The bench claim begins where the side line or bank of the creek claim ends, and runs back up the hill. They are only 100 feet square. Some of them are surpassingly rich, and in some places they reach 500 feet, or rather five claims deep straight up the hill to an end at the top of the low sloping hill in places.

Supplies Are Needed Most.

This is just about what we said right along, and rarely we meet a man who did not say frankly that we were doing a great good thing, and he would help us to all he knew, and let it be written down right here, and let it be written a dozen times, the very first thing said was, and by every man without exception: "Be sure and tell them to bring in their supplies. A man who has not sense enough and strength enough to start with at least half a year's supplies will find a cold welcome here, and stand a good chance of being ordered across the line by the mounted police."

Meantime, toiling along in this line, we would be asked to wash out a pan and pocket the result. The latter, we always refused to do, and this little thing made them respect us. I reckon we could have pocketed a pint of gold dust first and last if we had consented to do so, and now you can see how this little Swede, Frank Swanson of No. 53 Bonanza Gulch, took us into his confidence, and told us all about the new discoveries known as bench claims. He led us up to the side of his upper gulch claim, where a man was "rocking" on the edge of the creek. Ten feet up the bluff or steep bank was a hole not bigger than a big bowl. This claim on the hill side had only been discovered two days. This was the fourth day at noon. Swanson asked him to show what he had in his can. The can was almost one-third full of gold dust, the result of that morning's work.

From what I could learn about $1,000 had been taken out of that hole in the bank since the discovery just half a week before. Swanson asked me to wash a pan. I did so, but got only about 50 cents or less, and they urged me to try again, but we had not time and passed on. We found Hugh F. Becket at his cabin on a fraction—Fraction A it is called. Lots of fractions in these mines are made by miners claiming a bigger slice than the official surveyor finds due them, and he showed us the first Sulphur Creek gold we had seen. Sulphur Creek is a tributary of Lewes River, which flows into the Yukon about twenty miles above the Klondike, on the same side.

Three Hundred a Day.

Mr. Becket says Sulphur Creek is very deep, is almost fifteen miles long, and all taken. He says some miners who have been working in quartz twelve miles away cut a trail through the brush over the mountains, carried over their sluice boxes, and were making $300 a day washing the gravel, no bedrock in sight.

Passing up to No. 26 we found a lot of big, fine fellows, a deep hole down through twenty-five feet of muck, gravel, and bedrock, sadly discouraged, having taken a fraction of this claim on a "lay"; that is, to work it for half they took out, a very general thing in Bonanza. After sinking this and two other big holes, they found nothing. They asked me to try a pan. I got what in California would have been called a good prospect, but here it will not do. You see, the muck and the ice and water, spring and summer, and all that make it hard and slow work. Besides, supplies cost on an average $1 at Dawson, and it costs 30 to 50 cents a pound to get them to this part of Bonanza. So that every pound you get costs about $1.50. It costs mightily while sinking one of these deep holes through the dripping muck and gravel and big blocks of quartz and slate.

We next interviewed Mr. McGregor, who, with his partner, was sinking for a bench claim on a steep and muddy hillside. His partner was down in a twenty-six foot hole, and McGregor, a strong, handsome miner from Montana, now 62 years old, was working the windlass. He had been more than a week hoisting frozen chips of black muck; moreover, he was discouraged. We next found a little further along on a slope of the same hill Reuben Brown of Whatcom, Wash. He had found a "big thing" almost on the surface, and had gathered quite a little village of tents about his find. He was working out $200 and $300 a day, and said his ground would yield $800 to $1,000 a foot. The Discovery claim, where the numbers "below" and "above" begin to run, is too well-known to the reader to need noting here.

Indians as Claim-Owners.

We inspected the little shelf of shale where George Cormack found the first rich pan. It was discovered much as Alder Gulch at Montana was discovered. No one thought it worth while to prospect in the bed of the creek and only prospected on the side of the gulch because the bedrock cropped out there. No, Indians did not make the discovery. Cormack, who is married to a Chilkoot Indian, was here with his family and two Indians. On the evening of the 10th of August he made the discovery. On the 17th he told the Indians, and they staked claims, the Dominion government giving him 500 feet extra. Indians hold claims here; women also. These two Indians have good sense and hold and work their claims like white men and are entirely respected.

Perhaps the most important find, more important even than the finding of bench or hill claims, is the discovery, newly made, the gulches or tributaries to Bonanza are rich; richer if possible than the main stream.

Let us look in upon the only one yet fairly opened. This is named Skokum, named after Skokum, one of the fortunate Indians. He told a party that the gulch loked like it might hold gold. The party opened the gulch, took out all he wanted, and then sold it to Mr. Ferguson and wife for $25,000. Mr. Ferguson is a Canadian by birth and an American by adoption. His brave little wife is an Australian.

I call her brave advisedly. Last spring they rowed their boat, loaded with 2,200 pounds, more than 100 miles up the Stuart River, propelled all along, and then went sixty miles up the McQuestin River. To get some idea of the largeness of this mining land you must know that steamers have been up the McQuestin River and that the Stuart is more than 500 miles long. All eyes are looking toward Stuart River for big finds.

Oddities of the Klondike.

Let me explain here that the newness of all this country consists in the finding that gold is found at its best in bogs instead of bars, and in gulches and like places, as in California, Montana, and Idaho. To illustrate: When gold was first found on Bonanza a California miner who had been attracted here by the big prospect took up a claim close to the discovery, but fearing he should be laughed at by his California mining friends, wrote on a corner stake: "I hereby locate 500 feet of this ground for moose pasture." A Che Charco located the same ground for mining purposes. A contest arose. It went to the Gold Commissioners, who, like another Solomon, decided that the latter man could have the ground. The man who located it for a moose ranch could have it for a moose ranch, and the man who located it for mining purposes could have it for mining purposes.

At Skukum Gulch the kind and intelligent owners took us into their cabin, a pleasant, sunny place right by the side of the trail, and made us at once at home. Mr Ferguson laid out some large, heavy bags, ready to be sent to Dawson, and Mrs. Ferguson spread out plate after plate of nuggets, the largest weighing a little short of 200 pounds, till the table was literally covered with plates, and pans, and bags of gold. If they wish to show any more than they showed us they will have to build a bigger table. This gold is all coarse, quite distinct from any other gold found in the country. It is a safe guess that they will follow this gulch up till they find such a pocket as has never been heard of. These are not the first miners here who have laid before us such heaps of gold, but this is news, and we must omit the items heard of before to insert the facts about a side gulch on Bonanza.

Wanted to Sell Out.

Mr. Lowe, who has a fraction in the creek at the lower end of Skukum, asked me to wash out a pan. I did so. I hesitate to tell what it looked like, only I never saw or heard anything like it. He wanted me to take the gold, but it was washed out on the dump. He stuck his finger in the bank, about waist high, away from the bedrock, and pulled out a little nugget. I had to take it or make a speech, and time was precious as gold. We were now nearing the mouth of the El Dorado, only half a mile above Skukum, on the same side, and we pushed on to the little tent hotel, where we dined, and had pie made of cranberries by a neat red-headed woman from Kansas. Her dark, low-browed, but good-natured husband waited on the hotel in a low-neck undershirt with the buttons all off. The day was dreadful hot. We paid $2 each. We could not get them to set a price at Skukum Gulch, but we found Ed McConnell, a Montana man, pounding at his claim up here, and as he had about $2,000 in sight we asked if he wanted to sell: "I do, I want to sell badly. I want to return to old Montana. I will sell to you boys and give you a chance to take it all out of the ground. I don't want the earth."

"Well, we are only newspaper man, and of course too poor to think of buying such a claim, but a rich man in Dawson is wanting a big thing, and we can tell him. What is your figure?"

"An even hundred thousand dollars."

We crossed Bonanza and were in the mouth of El Dorado, famous El Dorado, rich, richer, richest El Dorado, and at the cabin of Skiff Whitehall, one of the owners and the head of No. 1 El Dorado. We found him very shy and reserved about all his rich claims. He has some interests up and down both gulches, but he told us about other big claims, and made us at home. He has been in here thirteen years, and is not only a good man but the most reliable of men. His mine and fortune being No. 1, in the richest spot on earth, is too well known to dwell upon here.

LAWLESSNESS TO BE PUT DOWN

Uncle Sam Creates a Military Reservation at St. Michael's, Alaska, to Preserve Order.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—The Secretary of War will today issue an order creating a military reservation in that part of Alaska lying within a radius of fifty miles of St. Michael's. The purpose is to confer upon Lieutenant Colonel Randall the necessary legal authority to preserve order and protect property in this section of the country, both of which are believed to be jeopardized by the large number of lawless characters gathered near the mouth of the Yukon.

The order creating the reservation was issued this afternoon and reads as follows:

"1. By the authority of the President, the land known as St. Michael's Island, Alaska, with all contiguous islands, within 100 miles of the location of the flagstaff of the present garrison on that island, is set aside as public lands of the Territory of Alaska and declared a military reservation. Parties who have, prior to the receipt of this order, located and erected buildings on the land so reserved will not be disturbed in their use of lands, buildings, and improvements, nor in the erection of structures needed for their business or residence.

"The military reservation above declared and the military post located thereon shall be known as Fort St. Michael, and will be under the control and supervision of the commanding officer of the troops there stationed. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

The department is now making an examination of the geographical conditions of the country in the vicinity of the mouth of the Yukon, so as to obtain the data that will enable it to prescribe exactly the boundaries of the proposed new reservation, a task that is by no means easy in a poorly mapped country. It is regarded as desirable to limit the reservation to the smallest dimensions that will take in St. Michael's as a center and yet include the estuary of the Yukon, where it is possible that a lawless element might gather if excluded from the town itself.

The present laws of Alaska will continue to prevail over the lands within the reservation, but the military officer in charge will have considerably enlarged powers in the matter of ejecting obnoxious characters.

In lung and chest troubles, ulcerations, affected kidneys, etc., use Sander's Eucalyptol.

FOR A DEEP SHIPWAY

Big Chicago Delegation to Beardstown Convention.

OBJECTS OF THE SESSION.

G. E. Adams and B. A. Eckhart Discuss Project.

CANAL TRUSTEES IN PARTY.

A large delegation of Chicago men interested in the deep waterway agitation, left the city Tuesday evening and yesterday to attend the convention which opens at Beardstown, Ill., today, under the auspices of the Illinois River Improvement association.

The convention was called to further the project of a deep waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi River by way of the Drainage Canal and the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers. It is hoped to influence congress sufficiently to secure an appropriation sufficient for the removal of the government dams in the Illinois River at Henry and Copperas Creeks, and for the general improvements of both river channels. According to the estimates made by engineers it will cost $8,000,000 to make the proposed waterway practicable for commercial purposes.

The Chicago Drainage board and the Chicago River Improvement association are in sympathy with the movement and the commercial interests of the Illinois valley are interested in booming the plan. A big celebration and mass-meeting was held in Beardstown last August, at which 10,000 people were present, and the convention of today is a continuation of the agitation. Many representative men from the central and southern parts of the State and several Congressmen will be present and prominent men have been invited from Missouri and Iowa.

Chicagoans in the Party.

Trustees and officials of the Drainage board who have gone to the convention are:

President Thos. Kelly, A. J. Jones,
Engineer I. Randolph, William Boldenweck,
Frank Wenter, Joseph C. Braden,
T. A. Smyth, Zina R. Carter.

Other Chicagoans who have gone to Beardstown are Captain John S. Dunham, John C. Spry, and Secretary Ambler of the Chicago River Improvement association.

The Chicago representatives met in St. Louis and the trip will be made thence to Beardstown by water in order to study the needs of the river.

The chief features of the convention will be addresses by Captain John S. Dunham and Chief Engineer Randolph of the Drainage board. Large maps and plans have been prepared, and the subject will be further illustrated by stereopticon views showing the great work accomplished by the drainage canal and setting forth the advantages to be gained by the people of the Desplaines and Illinois River valleys when the great volume of water from the lake is turned toward the Mississippi. The convention probably will remain in session today and tomorrow.

George E. Adams, who is greatly interested in the project, said last night:

"I am glad the several interests involved are united on a plan of action, and I am hopeful of great results from the movement. It is signified that the Chicago contingent and the people of the lower Illinois Valley are at last united in an agitation for a deep waterway."

Trustee Eckhart's Opinion.

Trustee Bernard A. Eckhart of the Drainage board said:

"The agitation is exactly what is needed, and it is to hoped the commercial interests of the southern portion of the State will understand the importance of joining hands with Chicago in this movment. As I understand it the immediate plan of action contemplates the favorable consideration by Congress of a plan for the removal of the government dams in the Illinois River, and eventually it is proposed to ask Congress to appropriate money to widen and deepen the waterway from Lockport, where the Drainage Canal ends, to the navigable waters of the Illinois River.

"We have spent $15,000,000 to make the Drainage Canal a navigable waterway, and this amount would be almost thrown away unless the river below is improved.

"The dams in the river have never proved a success as a river improvement. The river channel has become filled up between the dams, and the only way to create a permanent improvement will be to clear out the dams and widen and deepen the channel at certain points.

"I believe the previous estimates of the cost of the improvement planned have been much too high. It is possible, I believe, to accomplish the necessary work for much less than $8,000,000."

Those Who Will Speak.

The convention will be called to order at 2 p. m. today in the Grand Opera-House. M. McClure of Beardstown will deliver the welcoming address and E. M. Husted of Roodhouse will respond.

Congressman W. H. Hinrichsen will be the first speaker. He will describe the condition of the river, and recommend removing the locks and dredging the channel.

James A. Connolly of Springfield, L. E. Cooley of Chicago, Andrew Bartholl of St. Louis, H. Warner of Clinton, Ill.; Thomas Jett of Hillsboro, W. L. Mounts of Carlinville, Ill.; ex-Governor E. O. Stanard or St. Louis ex-Governor Norman J. Coleman of St. Louis are among the other speakers.

CANADA'S NEED OF DEFENSES.

Charles Dilke Thinks She Ought to Be Better Prepared to Protect Herself in a War with This Country.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 20.—Sir Charles Dilke, in a letter from England, touches upon the subject of the defense of Canada in the event of a war with the United States. He says:

"The statement of our military needs, made by the average man, neglects the defense of Canada. We yielded to pressure from the United States in the Venezuelan question. We are yielding to similar pressure again, and pressure somewhat ungraciously applied, in the sealing question. There is a war party, or a jingo party, in the United States which openly avows the intention to humiliate and weaken us, and ultimately to drive us into war. There are, it is to be hoped and perhaps believed, in the United States a majority of peace-loving citizens who shrink with as much horror as we do from the prospect of a conflict between such powers; but, however anxious we may be for peace, and however much we may work to keep it, yet we cannot close our eyes to the obvious facts, and one of these facts is that circumstances might occur under which we should, by no fault of our own, find ourselves at war with the United States, with Canada calling upon us to defend her.

"In 'Problems of Greater Britain,' published by me in 1890, I ventured to put out that Canada did not take sufficient steps for her own protection, and she takes even shorter steps in that direction than she took in 1890. Her permanent corps are smaller in proportion to those of the Australasian colonies, who have no neighbor except New Caledonia, and would be far more likely to conquer New Caledonia, in the event of war with France, than New Caledonia would be to conquer them. The active militia force in Canada has a tendency to decrease in number.

"Canada has not sufficient arms for war, and if she wishes under all circumstances (as her recent trade action seems to show) to stand apart from the United States and to remain a portion of the British Empire she is bound to raise the numbers of her active militia and to improve their training, and to supply them with proper transport and fitting reserve of arms. Canada is given to suggesting to us the use of the Canadian Pacific railroad as our great all-British road to the Pacific; but Canada, as a military power, is altogether behind not only Roumania or Switzerland but even Bulgaria, and is not in a position to defend her territory west of the great lakes. If she is to be defended under present circumstances she will call on us to play a leading part in her defense."

TO COMBAT CIGARET TAX.

DEALERS UNITE TO ATTACK THE $100 CITY ORDINANCE.

Attorneys Take the Case on Risk, Hoping to Win and to Receive $33 from Every Dealer Who Has Paid the Price of a License if the Money is Returned—Tobacconists Admit the Trust Is Behind Them—No Profit in Little Smokes Now.

The first concerted and simultaneous attack by the cigar and tobacco dealers of the city is to be made at once upon the city ordinance which requires the payment of $100 as a license fee before cigarets may be sold. Letters were addressed yesterday to every member of the Chicago Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' association, stating that the committee appointed at a meeting held a week ago had completed arrangements for a legal fight and asking that all members stand firmly behind the committee's action.

Attorneys who have been engaged by the association have taken the case, it is understood upon contingent fees, agreeing to charge nothing if the case is lost, but reaping the somewhat fat reward of $33⅓ from each member of the association who has paid the $100 license fee.

Step Toward Test Case.

One tobacco dealer took a single step two weeks ago to test the cigaret license law's legality, but the present fight is the first in which the great body of tobacco lealers has been interested, and the action taken means the first round in a fight to a finish. J. B. Moos of the firm of J. & B. Moos, is the chairman of the committee having the arrangements in hand. M. W. Diffley is the President of the association.

If the tobacconists win their case most of those who paid their fee into the City Treasury expect to get their money back, though some dealers think that this will be difficult, and will be satisfied if they do not have to pay the fee next year.

Trust Behind It.

At a big Dearborn street tobacco store last night it was confessed frankly that back of the committee and back of the association stands the American Tobacco company, the members of which saw in the passage of the Chicago ordinance a falling off in its income and a precedent which they feared other cities and towns might follow.

The dealers say that the main objection to the ordinance lies in the fact that it is not enforced impartially. Dealers go so far as to say that there is scarcely a score of tobacco stores in the city where cigarets cannot be obtained, even though the keepers have never paid a cent into the city treasury for the privilege of selling. They say that stores whose owners do not beileve in an "under the counter" and a "hole in the wall" trade have their profits sapped, while the other fellows' tills are as full as ever.

Still Sold to Children.

It is charged by the Chicago Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' association that while it was the avowed intention of some members of the Council in voting for the passage of the ordinance to place the sale of cigarets in places where children could not buy them, yet nearly every so-called "school store" and other small shop in the city still keeps the cigarets and sells them surreptitiously. In the big down-town cigar stores, the proprietors of which have paid the license fee, it is said that during the first few weeks after the passage of the license trade in cigarets increased largely.

Ten Boxes at Once.

At one place the proprietor said that men living out toward the suburbs would buy ten boxes at a time, saying they might as well have enough to last, for they could not buy cigarets near their homes in places where they were formerly sold. After a short time, however, this practice ceased. A month after the ordinance went into effect a man known as a cigaret fiend who had been buying boxes by the dozen asked for a single package.

BIG COTTON STRIKE IMPENDING

England's Cotton Trade Threatened with Disaster—A Million Operatives Going to Strike.

London, Oct. 20.—The English cotton trade is very dull and prices are getting down to where the manufacturers are selling at a loss. They now propose to reduce the wages of their employés. But there is a flat and positive refusal by the operatives to accept their terms. If manufacturers cannot sell their cloth spinners cannot sell the manufacturers their yarn, consequently widespread depression in the one branch leads inevitably to more or less depression in the other. Moreover, a cessation of purchases of piece goods by houses abroad is generally accompanied by a cessation of purchases of yarn for direct shipment. The spinners have suffered in both these directions, and their case has been rendered all the more desperate by the fact that the home trade in other parts of the manufacturing districts besides northeast Lancashire has also diminished its takings.

Recognizing the necessity of combined action, the two branches have now joined forces, and the five federations or associations, who represent the whole of the cotton spining and weaving industry in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire, have issued circulars to their members asking their adhesion to a demand for an unconditional reduction of 5 per cent in wages for spinners and 10 per cent for weavers. Replies have now been received from the majority of the members, and, though there are a number of dissentients, it is practically certain that the whole of the requisite 80 per cent have given their unqualified adhesion to the joint proposal. If, therefore, the operatives do not submit with as good a grace as possible, or effect a compromise at the conference which is to be called, there is nothing for it but a prolonged struggle, which will probably prove to be the final contest for supremacy between the men (who have hitherto had matters pretty much their [illegible] way) and their employers.

Fo[illegible] first time an overwhelming prepon[illegible]ce of the whole trade of the four counties, which control 38,000,000 spindles and about 500,000 looms, out of a total for the whole kingdom of 45,200,000 spindles and 660,000 looms, has resolved spontaneously upon unanimous action. The master weavers stand with the master spinners, and—most significant of all—the master spinners are united. The capital at stake is estimated at fully $300,000,000; and if, as seems more likely, the operatives elect to fight the struggle will be one compared with which the engineers' strike will appear an insignificant thing.

There are in the principal spinning countries of the world about 97,000,000 spindles and 1,920,000 looms; of these totals 45,200,000 spindles and 660,000 looms are credited to England. In the last ten years there has been an increase of more than 3,000,000 spindles and 60,000 looms in Great Britain. Nevertheless, the exports of cotton have gone down instead of up during this period. The United States now have 17,300,000 spindles, against 13,500,000 ten years ago, and 354,000 looms, while the European continent has 27,000,000 spindles (23,000,000 in 1887) and 850,000 looms. The exports of textile machinery from Great Britain have increased from $26,000,000 in 1893 to $33,500,000 in 1896.

The attitude of the operatives is one of clear and well-defined hostility to the proposals of their employers. A reduction of wages, they say, is no remedy for bad trade; the gain to the employers from the reduction will be speedily lost by them in competition on the market and other reductions of expenses, which would not entail general loss to the community. The loss to the operative spinners, if they accede to the demand for a reduced wage, is estimated at $1,425,000 per annum, and to the operative weavers at $3,750,000 per annum, or more than a round $5,000,000 in all. It may be regarded as certain that the men's organizations will resist in the most strenuous way in their power—that is, by going out on strike and fighting till their resources are exhausted—the effort to deprive them of all this money. The curtailment of production by the working of "short time" is the remedy which they offer and which they are prepared in all emergencies to carry out.

Every Night Sleeping Car Route, Chicago to Denver, via Omaha and Lincoln and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Berths reserved at city ticket office, 95 Adams street.

IS READY TO REPORT

Frank H. Jablonski Writes on the Hazleton Shooting.

DENOMINATES IT MURDER

Says the Sheriff and Deputies Should Be Prosecuted.

CALLS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

The official report of the investigation of the shooting of the miners at Hazleton, Pa., which has been conducted by the Polish National Alliance of America, which delegated its President, Frank H. Jablonski, to thoroughly sift the matter and get a definite and true report for the benefit of the Polish Americans of this country, and also for the entire Slavonic press of Europe, including the leading papers of Austria and Russia, will be made public today through the official newspaper of the alliance—the Zgoda—in a six-column article above the signature of President Jablonski. Mr. Jablonski spent a week in the vicinity where the shooting took place, talking to eye-witnesses and inquiring into the general treatment and condition of the miners.

He has brought with him sworn statements of numerous people as to the shooting, and upon these and upon interviews had upon the scene he charges that the shooting was a deliberate murder. He decribes the condition of the miners and their treatment as the lowest and most degraded conceivable to the endurance of any human being. He describes the people as ignorant and that they are considered as beasts. He says the mineowners caused the strike and states that a great number of the priests are being supported by the mineowners, and holds them largely responsible for the low moral and intellectual condition of the people. He advises as a result of his investigation that emissaries be sent among the miners to organize them into the Polish National organization, and also to send books, pamphlets, and newspapers and help enlighten the people.

He appeals to all Poles to contribute to the prosecution of the Sheriff and his deputies, and asks that all contribute money to revenge the blood spilt and that the Slavonian press in Europe agitate the matter extensively; also that the Austrian and Russian governments demand damages for the deaths and injuries of their subjects.

Mr. Jablonski does not expect the present grand jury to act in the matter, as it is composed of employés and members of the mineowner companies. One of the dead victims of the shooting, Klemens Platek, was a member of the alliance.

The report, when it is published, will be considered by all the organized branches of the alliance. The organization has given $1,000 already to the prosecution and now there is an equal amount collected and ready to be used for the same purpose. It is also said that some of Chicago's prominent criminal lawyers will be retained by the organization to prosecute the cases.

Fifteen Thousand in the Klondike.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Estimates made by the coast railroads and steamship lines place the number of persons who have gone to the Klondike within the last three months at 15,000.

Moderate rates at McCoy's Hotel, Clark and Van Buren, make it popular with travelers.

If you cannot get beef, mutton will answer.

You may choose between milk, water, coffee or tea. But there is no second choice for Scott's Emulsion.

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HUB'S BIGGEST MERCHANT.

Charles E. Osgood Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.

Charles E. Osgood of Boston, the owner of the largest and most successful furniture business in New England, if not in the country, was one of the few large buyers among furniture dealers during the hard times of last year, who did a great business, always paying cash, moving on as if times were good, while rival concerns were going to pieces right and left all about. His credit from Michigan to Maine became so conspicuously "solid" that he was one of the most talked of young men in commercial circles.

With limited means, but well bred, full of character, straightforward, and well-educated, he started in business only a few years ago in a very moderate way in a little store on Tremont street in Boston. The city began to know him quickly. His business rapidly assumed big proportions. A newspaper one day interviewed him in the column of "Men Worth Knowing."

"To what do you attribute your success?" asked the interviewer.

Mr. Osgood replied very shortly: "When in doubt, buy the best goods."

He is known everywhere today by that expression.

Work told on Mr. Osgood's health. With characteristic judgment he put his reliance upon nature's best remedy to make him well again. The best of medical treatment was at his disposal; there certainly was no physician that a man in his position could not employ. He got the right advice and followed it. Today he is perfectly well, good-tempered, aggressive, and energetic to the last degree.

In a letter to the proprietors of Paine's celery compound, written Sept. 22, 1897, Mr. Osgood said:

"I have derived great benefit from the use of Paine's celery compound and can unhesitatingly recommend it for building up the system when 'run down' and tired out with worry or work. I first used this really great remedy on the recommendation of a friend whom it had cured of a fearful case of insomnia, and whose wife, I understand, was first relieved of a long troubling rheumatism by the same remedy."

Work is necessary to a healthy body and brain; but when it runs through the same grooves through the twelve months, year in and year out, the effect is as disastrous as a fire in a bundle of wood.

When the nervous system is fagged out none of the organs of the body do their duty; the purifying, excretory organs do not thoroughly cleanse the blood and the digestive and assimilative organs keep the nerves badly nourished.

The tired system needs help. Here is where Paine's celery compound accomplishes its wonderful work. The radical purifying of the blood and the rapid feeding of the nerves by this great remedy prevents the development of diseases that often lurk unrecognized in the system.

Every one who has taken Paine's celery compound has noticed and remarked to others its wonderful strengthening effect upon the entire nervous organization and its cleansing action on the vitiated blood. It cures the body of that nervous habit, eradicates headache, cures insomnia and wasting diseases, and quickly drives out the poisonous humors that cause the aches and pains of rheumatism and neuralgia. For building up the body against general debility, poor appetite, and the tired, lifeless feelings that accompany a low nervous tone, Paine's celery compound is beyond all question the surest, most responsible remedy any one can use.

An ailing habit, with frequent bodily pains over the seat of such vital organs as the heart, brain, or kidneys is serious and urgent. The descent to fatal disease is easy whenever the body becomes "run down." Build up the strength and resistance of the nervous and digestive systems with Paine's celery compound, get rid of unhealthy conditions of these organs and get out of danger.

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